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AN
UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

FROM THE
Earliest ACCOUNT of TIME.

Compiled from
ORIGINAL AUTHORS;

AND

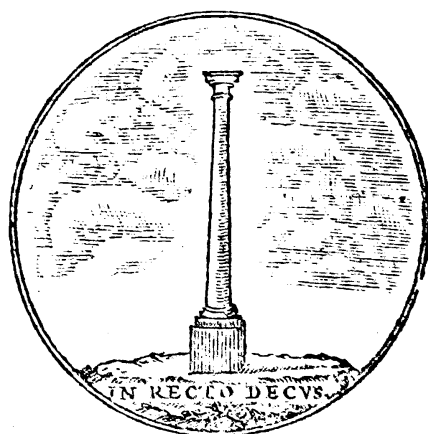
Illustrated with MAPS, CUTS, NOTES, &c.

WITH

A GENERAL INDEX to the Whole.

V O L. XXI.

Being the CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES to the foregoing
Twenty Volumes.



L O N D O N:

Printed for T. OSBORNE, in *Gray's-Inn*; T. and T. LONGMAN,
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M.DCC.LIV.

P R E F A C E.

THE great use of chronology and geography, in respect to history; that is, being very particular as to time and place, in the relation of events; has been so clearly shewn, and so little disputed, that it would be an absolute waste of words for us to enter upon such a common-place topic here. Besides, so far as any explanation of this kind is necessary, the reader will find it succinctly stated in the general preface to this work; to which, indeed, it properly belongs. What we have, therefore, to offer in this place, is of a very different nature, and will consist,

I. Of some remarks upon chronology in general; and on the several periods comprehended within this part of our work in particular; which, we hope, may contribute to the reader's information and instruction in points, that sometimes appear very much embarrassed and perplexed.

II. An account of the structure and design of these tables, with their application to the Universal History.

III. A concise view of their uses, and in what sense they are to be understood as an appendix to, and no inconsiderable improvement of, that justly esteemed and valuable work.

As useful and requisite as the circumstances of time and place may be in a regular history of events, written purposely for the reader's information in that science; yet reason will teach us, that the truth of this maxim could not appear, till history became a science. In the first and ruder ages of the world, in which mankind were rather laborious than learned; it is very natural to suppose, that tradition, for many ages, held the place of history; and, as nothing is begun and perfected at once, so it is not at all difficult to conceive, how tradition,

which must have been faulty in other respects, should be so with regard to these capital circumstances, as they are now thought, of time and place; the necessity of which were easily discerned, from the manifest inconveniencies, that have followed the want of them. If we attend, therefore, to this remark, we cannot help plainly perceiving, that how justly soever we may regret the obscurity and uncertainty, that appear in what remains to us of those times, they are no just subjects for complaint, seeing we cannot help being convinced, upon due examination, that they could not be otherwise.

When we read a few dry, harsh, indigested particulars, relating to a long series of years, in the commencement of the histories of almost all nations, and are told, that these are all, which have escaped the general wreck of writings and records, as well of private as public monuments, we cannot but commend the care of those writers, and own ourselves obliged to them, even for those imperfect scraps, which would have been justly contemptible, but for these circumstances, that render them valuable. If, therefore, there be such weight in this argument, in reference to particular histories, why should it not be applied to general history before the flood? That was such a revolution, with respect to mankind in general, as never happened to any single nation; and, when every thing was swept away, that had subsisted in the course of ages before that amazing calamity, what ground, what colour, is there for surprize, that we know little or nothing of what passed before it? This event was indeed of such a nature, as could not fail leaving many sufficient proofs of its dreadful effects; such as the tradition of all nations, even those in *America*, to attest the fact, and the indelible marks which this earth still bears of that universal catastrophe; as the reader has seen largely demonstrated in its proper place *.

The repeopleing of the world was so much the more easy, after the flood, than after the creation, because there was four times the number from the beginning, and all of them better qualified for that work than *Adam* and *Eve* after the fall: and that, through the disposition of Providence, they lived much longer than the human race do now, and propagated their species much faster, appears very probable from the nu-

* Vol i. p. 201—252.

merous, though imperfect, accounts we have, that reach very near to those times; as their reaching no higher is a proof, that such a flood there was, since those antient histories are inconsistent with the world's being more thoroughly peopled. And tho', in other respects, they have not the least relation or affinity, yet, in respect to these great points, of kingdoms being founded within a certain period of years, consistent enough with our computation from the deluge; the small extent of those antient kingdoms; and the simplicity of mens manners in those early times; they agreed wonderfully well: infomuch that, if a more perfect and better connected history should appear of almost any nation, it could not fail of being suspected, if not convicted, of forgery, from these lame and dark accounts, which, if useful in no other respect, are at least so in this, as is evident from the single instance of the *Chronicles* forged by *Annius of Viterbo*; which, though they imposed upon some, and those not unlearned men, when they first came abroad, were very soon detected and exposed, and that so thoroughly, that *Alberti*, who had taken from them various facts, which he inserted in his description of *Italy*, actually broke his heart with grief, for having been the dupe of those fictions.

In almost all countries, those, who first committed the memory of past events to writing, were poets; and hence it came to pass, that to the incertainties attending tradition were added the inconveniencies resulting from fiction; these authors aiming rather at moral instruction, than the bare preservation of events, and, by teaching mankind how useful fabulous history might be in this respect, seem to have suggested the first ideas of the true. We find the first prose-writers complaining indeed of the great difficulties they had to struggle with, for ages together; for, the uncertainty of history, and more especially the defects in chronology, are by none so much regretted, as by historians themselves; which proves no more than this, that the art of preserving and recording events, like all others, was very rude in the beginning, and improved and perfected by degrees; so that whatever defects it formerly had, or may still have, serves only to prove this fundamental maxim, that mankind have not inhabited this globe for many thousand years, since, if they had, history, and all other sciences, must have been somewhere or other found

in much higher perfection than they are : in which case Sir *Thomas More* and Sir *Francis Bacon* might have spared themselves the trouble of those ingenious fictions, which teach us how things might have appeared, if the world had not been exposed to all those vicissitudes, which all the histories we have relate, though imperfectly.

But it has been said, that we must have an infallible standard to rectify all the omissions and defects in profane history, which is, the holy Scripture : for this being dictated by the Spirit of God, cannot but be exactly true ; and consequently, to this, as to a proper standard, all other relations are to be brought. It being, however, admitted by those, who are fully persuaded of its divine inspiration, that the settling its chronology is a work incumbered with many difficulties, those, who entertain contrary sentiments, equally condemn both ; as if the uncertainty of chronology, in sacred and profane history, had set them, in all respects, upon a level : upon which unfair dealing in this respect, we shall take the liberty to subjoin a few plain and easy remarks, which, we hope, will be sufficient to put a candid reader in a right road of settling his judgment ; though there is little ground for us to expect, that this controversy will ever be let fall, because the enemies of revealed religion have an evident interest in keeping it up, if that can be properly called an interest, which must end so fatally for those who support it.

When we inquire into the perfection or imperfection of any work, the only rule, by which we can safely go, is the general scope or design of it ; to which if it be answerable in every respect, it is altogether beside the purpose to suggest, that it will not answer other ends, which, it may be, it was never intended to answer. The Pentateuch is an antient history, the most antient of all histories, if any credit be due to the highest evidence, and the greatest authorities ; which is the only method, by which the genuineness of any history can be determined : but the Pentateuch is not barely an history ; but it contains also a body of laws, and a system of religion. The historical part of it is subservient to both these ; and the chronology, whether we take the *Hebrew*, the *Samaritan*, or the *Septuagint*, will make no alteration at all, in respect to either, whatever uncertainty there may be ; so that in any of them it cannot in the least affect what is the chief and principal object

object of the divine inspiration. That the supreme Being might have dictated a more comprehensive and circumstantial history, or prevented those differences that have arisen in the transcripts and translations of this book, cannot be doubted or denied; but his not having done it, will prove no more than that the prevention of these differences was not the intention of divine Providence.

Those historical memoirs, that are contained in the first chapters of *Genesis*, from the creation to the calling of *Abraham*, were a proper and necessary introduction to the religious system, and to the body of laws, which are visibly the great and important objects of that work. They shew, that mankind owe all the blessings they enjoy to the goodness of God, and all the miseries, to which they are exposed, to the corruption of their own natures: they shew, that the divine justice, provoked by a deluge of sin and impenitence, washed mankind from the face of the earth by a flood, except those few, who, by adhering to God's law, became the objects of his mercy: they shew, that, when their posterity began to be plunged afresh in idolatry, the Divine Being was pleased to call *Abraham* out of his country, and to engage him, by promises, to preserve in his family that true faith, which was necessary to the salvation of mankind, and for the better preservation of which a certain form of government, and a certain system of religious and civil institution, were necessary: these afterwards *Moses* promulgated, with the most visible authority from God, to the people of *Israel*, when he had brought them within sight of that country, which was to become their inheritance, in virtue of the promise given to *Abraham*. This is the plan of the Pentateuch. With respect to the principal facts, we have all the evidence that can be desired of their truth. The history of *Abraham*, as he was the father of the chosen seed, is confined to the *Israelites*, descended from them; and these are witnesses to be found in almost every country upon the globe. But the history of *Abraham* is not confined to them in other respects: the *Ishmaelites*, or *Arabs*, are also descended from *Abraham*; they have his history too, and, which is more, they have a prophetic charter for their independency*; which makes them also credible witnesses; and the rite

* See vol. xx. p. 396. seq.

of circumcision, which is, and has been ever, common to both nations, is such an apparent and indubitable seal, as plainly shews, Providence has sufficiently interposed to prove, by the testimony of two great nations, the authenticity of the *Mosaic* law, and the reality of that prophetic spirit, to which the Pentateuch pretends.

It is unnecessary to deduce things lower; what we have already said, is sufficient to shew, that the distinction, which has been mentioned, is not invented to solve a difficulty, but is plainly founded in the sacred text, and is the true key of the divine writings. We may stile the introductory part of the book of *Genesis*, with propriety enough, an Universal History; for so it really is, and the only one we have: but we have no right to complain it is imperfect, since it does not answer all the purposes our curiosity may require; because, for the reasons before assigned, this was not the intention of its author. The Pentateuch is the foundation of all revealed religion; and this has sometimes subjected it to very hard usage, as well as very unjust suspicions. We have strange hints given us, of the manner in which it was republished by *Ezra*, after the *Babylonish* captivity, tho', long before that, the *Samaritans* were in possession of it; and, between the *Jews* and them, there was an irreconcilable hatred; which, with the chronological, and some other small differences, give us a moral certainty, that, except the alteration of the character, the book was the same, before and after the *Jews* were led into bondage. The Septuagint, likewise, made at the command of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, has its chronological difference too; but, in its substance, is intirely the same, as well as the rest of that version; which put it out of the power of the *Jews*, in respect to the Christian dispensation*. These circumstances farther confirm that distinction; and not only shew, that Providence has wonderfully interposed in the preservation of those writings, but also account for the differences in chronology, in such a manner, as not only to take away the force of the objection raised from them, but to convert these differences into a kind of new proof, as they clearly remove all apprehension of any collusion.

* See before, vol. x. p. 244 (O).

We may, from these observations, justly infer, that tho' a regular and exact chronology be necessary to the perfection of history, yet the want of it does not render profane, much less sacred, history useless. The former, we have shewn, has its sources in the nature of things; and ought to be expected of course: however, this did not discourage many learned men, in all ages, from using their utmost diligence, towards removing, as far as possible, these imperfections. In order to this, they have considered histories of all kinds, that have come down to their hands (some well preserved, some much disordered, some broken, as it were, all to pieces), as the materials of Universal History; which they have brought together, and disposed in the best order the strength of their own understandings, or the lights of experience, could suggest: these, in succeeding times, have been broken to pieces again, and again built up into new forms; but still with the same view, of bringing them into a more perfect system. Shall we say, that all this was idle, impertinent, and ridiculous; or that their time was thrown away, and their pains ill-bestowed? That would be ungrateful and unjust. Can we shew, that perfection was in their power? Dare we say, because a thing is not absolutely perfect, it is of no use? or that nothing beneficial to mankind has resulted from the indefatigable labours of the ablest heads in all times? Shall we deride the antients for the cycles, and canons, and æra's, of their invention? Shall we condemn those elegant monuments in stone and metal, which time itself seems to have spared? Shall we pay no regard to the many curious observations of the greatest astronomers; nor to the strenuous labours of so many illustrious moderns, such as *Scaliger*, *Petavius*, *Usher*, *Dodwell*, and *Sir Isaac Newton*, to come at a more complete system of chronology? No, surely; tho' we cannot at the same time but wish, that so great a number of learned men had not so unanimously joined in leading us in two such anachronic errors, as that *Moses's* account of the creation was altogether unastronomical; and that his years of the antediluvian patriarchs consisted of no more than 360 days; both which, we think, have been so clearly and elaborately confuted from the sacred text, by a learned divine*, that we may now flatter our-

* *Kennedy's New Scripture Chronology*, p. 243. & 304, & *fig.*

selves with hopes of seeing this intricate branch of learning fixed upon a more solid foundation than could be obtained by the difficult way of astronomical observations: for though it appears from the author last quoted, that Sir *Isaac Newton* had by that means brought the tropical year to such a nearness as to differ but 3 seconds from the original or *Mosaic*, as demonstrated by him; from which we may infer, that he would have succeeded better in his chronology, if the observations of the antients, upon which he laid his basis, had been as exact as his own; yet we cannot here but take particular notice of the surprising accurateness of some Orientalists, with relation to the fixing of the tropical year; who, tho' several centuries remote from us, and consequently destitute of those assistances which we now enjoy, from the great improvements that have been since made on telescopes, pendulum clocks, and other astronomical instruments, had yet rectified the *Persian* calendar to such a nearness as to confine the solar course thro' the zodiac within almost the very same space of time, that is, 365 days, 5 hours, 49', 15'', 0''', 48''''†; as will be more fully shewn in the Modern History of the *Seljuk Persians*. But by what means they attained to such a degree of perfection, in order to have their new year to fall always on the same day, is what no oriental writer hath thought fit to inform us. But, to return to our chronology:

II. Amongst all who laboured in the construction of this ~~ple~~ ^{plan}, and in marking the proper place where every material of consequence is to be laid, the celebrated doctor *James Usher*, primate of *Ireland*, and, by his life and writings, an honour to our country, claims the first place. He was, without controversy, a man of most extensive learning, who understood every branch which he professed, to the very bottom. He had great quickness and penetration, joined to a very uncommon sagacity, and to a most indefatigable application. His chronology, so far as it goes, has been esteemed the most accurate that was ever formed upon the order observed in the *Hebrew* copies of the Scripture; and though, in compliance with the sentiments of a fellow-labourer in this great work, now deceased, who had turned his studies chiefly to the oriental languages, we first followed the *Samaritan* chronology,

† See *Ulug Beigh Epoch. celeberr.* p. 38. *Patric. Instit. chronol.* p. 45.

yet, in this edition, upon mature deliberation, we have made choice of the *Hebrew*; and, by so doing, have merited the approbation of the greater part, in which we may also include the most learned, of our subscribers and correspondents. Thus the basis of the chronology in the *Universal History*, and that of the learned primate of *Ireland*, are the same, though, in the progress of the work, they sometimes differ; which, however, does not necessarily infer any mistake in either: the primate's system of chronology obliged him to range all facts according to rules founded upon principles, which appeared to him incontestable. But the authors of the *Universal History*, alleging every-where authorities for the facts that have found a place in their work, thought themselves obliged, in some cases, to follow the dates assigned by those authorities, that they might not be charged with advancing things without proof. Both, therefore, were in the right, according to their respective methods; and though truth can lie only on the side of one, yet on which side it lies, must be left to the candid reader to judge.

Some very learned men of our own, and of other nations, some protestants, and some in communion with the church of *Rome*; such as, the very learned and accurate dean *Prideaux*, the very judicious bishop of *Meaux*, and the celebrated Mr. *Rollin*, *Calmet*, and many others; have strictly adhered in most cases to the primate's chronology; and as their writings may be read with great advantage in conjunction with this *Universal History*, which includes all the periods to which they have separately applied their thoughts, these tables are so framed as to reduce the facts in the antient History, except in a very few instances, to the chronology so generally followed, and in such high esteem at the same time, that the inquisitive peruser is referred to the facts in the History, that he may reap the benefit of fuller relations, later remarks, and the most undoubted authorities. This, it is presumed, will convince the reader, that they are formed upon an easy, natural, and intelligible plan; and, at the same time, give him a general notion of their utility. It is indeed true, that readers, very well skilled in these things, might, perhaps, have performed this task for themselves; but, besides that the number of these may be comparatively but few, we ought to consider, that, perhaps, the better part even of those few would be very well pleased, if we saved them this trouble; and we from thence conclude, that

that the publication of tables, calculated for the general advantage, would, in the general, meet with a kind reception; especially as they were become, in a great measure, necessary, on account of some errors which had unavoidably crept into, not only the marginal chronology, but the body of the History.

However, tho' we have taken care, in the compiling of them, to follow the most approved guides, as far as they go, and in other cases the most probable side; yet we are far from pretending, with the bulk of chronologers, to have fixed the precise year of every, or indeed of any, transaction in antient history, with absolute certainty; the utmost of our aim being only to give our readers a clear and a succinct series of the most remarkable transactions, recorded in antient history, according to their regular order of succession to each other, in point of time, and under the distinct years in which they are, with the greatest probability, supposed to have happened; for that this is the most that any chronologer can lay claim to, is self-evident, not only from the nature of the thing, as we have already shewn, but much more from the dissonancy which still reigns among the most celebrated of them, with relation to the most fundamental æra's, such as those of the creation, deluge, the foundation of antient empires, and, which is still more surprising, about the year of our Lord's incarnation, which is, as it were, the centre of chronology*; and to which I may farther add, that of his crucifixion; which a late learned writer hath made no scruple to place several years earlier than any before him†; so that every year, almost, is productive of something new, upon this head, sufficient to make us suspend, at least, if not alter, our judgment about it.

And if this be the case with relation to sacred, under how much greater uncertainty must we labour with respect to profane chronology, where original authors are so often found, either too careless and remiss, or clashing with each other, or dating their events from particular æra's, and by years not as yet unanimously adjusted by the learned? To say nothing of the many chasms one meets with in them between one transaction and another; and which are left to be filled up at the

* *De his vid. Univ. Hist. vol. i. p. 142, & seq. 252, & seq. ii. 41, seq. iii. 238, & seq. iv. 256, & seq. 382, & seq. & alib. pass.*

† *Mann de ver. ann. natal. & eternal. Christi, p. 97, & seq.*

discretion of a compiler, according to their nature, and other concurring circumstances; nor of the many other difficulties one is forced almost at every step to wade through, and are best known to those who engage in this arduous province. Can we then be justly blamed for expressing ourselves with more diffidence, than others have done, in a case wherein a greater degree of probability is all that can be challenged by one compiler above another? Have we not rather good grounds to hope, that our disclaiming that title to certainty which others affect to assume, will be interpreted in favour, rather than to the prejudice, of the subsequent chronology?

But here it will doubtless be asked, of what use or advantage these Tables can be to the study of History? and if so little certainty is professedly allowed to be gained by any of them, why this additional charge of a new set? This being the last thing we propose to apprise our readers of, under the third general head of this Preface, we beg leave, before we come to that, to subjoin a short remark on a passage in the tables, which requires a particular explanation: it occurs in the year after the flood 897. and relates to the probability there is, that the miracle, recorded in the sacred writings, of the sun's standing still at the command of *Joshua*, is also mentioned in the *Chinese* records*. It is very true, that, as it stands there, it appeared visibly absurd and fabulous; for it is said, that it stood still ten days; and the time when this happened is not at all determined, farther than that it was towards the latter end of the reign of the emperor *Tau*: but if, from this incredible and indeterminate relation, any truth can be struck out, it may be of great use in bringing to light the confused chronology of the *Chinese*; for that it is, in respect to the very antient times, very confused, the *Chinese* themselves acknowledge; an endeavour to do this ought not to be unacceptable. A phænomenon so extraordinary, as the standing still of the sun, was very likely to be recorded in the annals of an inquisitive and observing nation; and as likely as any thing, to be magnified, or mistaken, when those annals fell into confusion, as, by the confession of the *Chinese* themselves, it is allowed they did; and that great changes have happened in their character: so that there is no-

* *De hoc vid. Martini Hist. Sinic. p. 37. Shuckford Connect. vol. 3. p. 462 & seq. and Univ. Hist. vol. iii. p. 466, & seq.*

thing forced or improbable in supposing, that what we now read ten days, was originally but ten watches ; which will bring it pretty near the truth.

III. After explaining the design, the method, and the principal view, of these tables, we proceed to the last part of our engagement ; which is, to point out some particular uses, to which, by the reader, they may be applied. The plan laid down for the Universal History, is the only one, on which it could be executed, so as to answer its title : but, as we before observed, there is, there can be, nothing perfect among the works of man. The basis of this plan is a geographical description ; by which all confusion, in respect to that science, is prevented, but, for this very reason, breaches in chronology became necessary, as, if it had been written on a chronological basis, breaches in geography would have been more numerous. However, as things stand at present, these tables heal all ; and are, in effect, a chronological index to that great work ; for, in them, all the principal facts, mentioned in the first Twenty Volumes, are thrown into their natural order in point of time ; and, in point of place, the reader is directed by his eye. If any other method had been followed, some other defect would have ensued, which might have been without remedy ; whereas this is so easy, and so full, that, with the assistance of these tables, it is simply impossible that any peruser should be at a loss.

Another considerable advantage is, that these tables are not so confined to the Universal History, but that they may be of very great, and almost of equal use, in reading any other general or particular history, which falls within the compass of that period they contain. For instance ; take the history of *Herodotus*, or of *Livy*, and you will find the facts, mentioned in them, briefly set down in the tables ; and if you have a mind to see them more at large, and as they may be explained by a comparison with other authors, you may turn to that work to which they belong. They will also serve, by running them either upwards or downwards, to exhibit the preceding or succeeding facts to those with which any history you are inclined to read, commenced, or concludes. They will supply the chasms in any author, of which a part is lost ; as in *Diodorus Siculus*, *Livy*, or *Polybius* ; or afford a concise detail of the connexion between sacred and profane history, to that period where the excellent work of dean *Prideaux* begins.

The

The advantages derived from hence, it is possible, may not occur so strongly on the bare perusal of these remarks; but when the reader shall occasionally make a trial, we are fully persuaded, that he will be thoroughly satisfied, that, in them, we have not exceeded the truth.

It has been already shewn, in another place, that epitomes and abridgments will never answer the end of an Universal History. But, on the other hand, as it is simply impossible to carry the whole, or even the substance, of so large a work in one's mind, this chronological index, by placing all the remarkable events in a regular series of time, will afford great help in that respect; and, by frequent use, may become a kind of artificial memory, and supply all, indeed, more than could be obtained from any epitome or abridgment of another kind. To young persons, who read the Universal History as a part of their education, it will be particularly beneficial; for, by running over so much of the tables, as regards that space of the history they read, within a certain compass of time, it will help them to retrieve what they might otherwise lose; and, by fixing all the capital facts, as they stand here connected with each other, strongly in their minds, enable them to recall, without any considerable difficulty, most of the circumstances that belong to them: for, if the principal points of history be once thoroughly impressed in the earlier part of life, their accessories will naturally attend them, just as, in remembering the person of a man, we recover, upon a little consideration, all the circumstances that attended our acquaintance with him. With a view to this great end, memorial verses, and several other methods, have been employed, and not without success: yet we may venture to affirm, that none of them are easier, because none are plainer, than this; which, exclusive of other advantages, gives but half the trouble: for, in other methods, the signs are always to be remembered; and, by the help of them, we are to retrieve the things signified; whereas, here, the signs are the things themselves in miniature; and, if we can but fix these, the rest will readily expand itself in our memory, upon a very short recollection.

We may add, to these, another instance of utility, which regards dissertations and discourses upon history, medals, antiquities, &c. which are generally so concise, and refer to so many events, that, without the assistance of such tables as these,

these, they can hardly be at all understood, except by such as by a continual perusal of antient authors, have the substance of them at their fingers ends. But, with the assistance of these tables, and recurring, by their help, to such passages in the Universal History, as regard the subject, there is hardly any treatise of this kind, but, with a few hours application, may be thoroughly comprehended, and the reader enabled either to fortify the author's sentiments by new arguments, or, if he sees cause to differ with him in opinion, point out his defects, and shew where, and how far, he digressed from the truth. In like manner, we may be enabled, upon fresh discoveries in respect to the Oriental, Northern, or *American* histories, to bring such new facts, upon due proof, into their proper places; which otherwise might be slighted, for want of perceiving to what they might be applied, or what consequences would attend them, in regard to things that were known before.

Lastly, let us have leave to put the reader in mind, that, by comparing these tables with those of the contents, he will have the clearest and strongest evidence, that this Universal History really is what it pretends to be; and that it comprehends the marrow and substance of those voluminous histories which have been published in a variety of languages, and which became so voluminous by florid descriptions, long fictitious orations, tedious and unnecessary repetitions. For when historical facts are taken out, with such circumstances only as are requisite to render them clear in themselves, and to connect them with their causes and consequences, they may be brought into a very moderate compass; and when they are so compressed, if we may be allowed that expression, answer all the purposes of Universal History much better than when in a diffused state, and loaded, rather than embellished, with rhetorical ornaments; which, though they may delight the fancy, seldom inform the judgment; and therefore rarely, if ever, satisfy the understanding, or furnish the mind with those just and solid reflections, which enable us to make a right use of history, considered as written experience, and a practical philosophy, founded in a true knowledge of mankind.



A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE TO THE TWENTY VOLUMES OF THE UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

According to the learned Archbishop *Usher*.

Year of World	Year of Flood.	Before Christ.		Vol.	Page.
1		4004	T HE world, and all therein, are created by the Almighty Word in six days, and <i>Adam</i> placed in paradise.	1	109
			<i>Adam</i> and <i>Eve</i> are banished out of paradise for eating the forbidden fruit.	1	121
			<i>Cain</i> , <i>Adam</i> 's eldest son, born	1	150
2		4003	<i>Abel</i> , <i>Adam</i> 's second son, born.	1	150
129		3875	<i>Cain</i> murders his brother <i>Abel</i> , and is banished from the divine preference into the land of <i>Nod</i> .	1	152
130		3874	<i>Seth</i> , <i>Adam</i> 's third son, born.	1	157
235		3769	<i>Enos</i> , the son of <i>Seth</i> , born.	1	161
325		3679	<i>Cainan</i> , the son of <i>Enos</i> , born.	1	162
395		3609	<i>Mabalaleel</i> , the son of <i>Cainan</i> , born.	1	162
460		3544	<i>Jared</i> , the son of <i>Mabalaleel</i> , born.	1	162
622		3382	<i>Enoch</i> , the son of <i>Jared</i> , born.	1	162
687		3317	<i>Methuselah</i> , the son of <i>Enoch</i> , born.	1	162
874		3130	<i>Lamech</i> , the son of <i>Methuselah</i> , born.	1	162
930		3074	<i>Adam</i> the first man dies.	1	165
987		3017	<i>Enoch</i> , the 7th man from <i>Adam</i> , is translated for his extraordinary piety, in the 365th year of his age.	1	162

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1787	131	2217	<i>Ashur</i> the son of <i>Shem</i> , being driven by <i>Nimrod</i> out of <i>Babylon</i> , retires with a numerous colony into <i>Affyria</i> , and builds the cities of <i>Nineweh</i> , <i>Robboth</i> , <i>Calab</i> , &c. and founds the <i>Affyrian</i> monarchy.	1	286
1816	160	2188	<i>Rebu</i> , <i>Reu</i> , or <i>Ragau</i> , the son of <i>Peleg</i> , born.	1	253
1819	163	2185	<i>Misraim</i> the son of <i>Ham</i> leads a colony into <i>Egypt</i> , and founds a monarchy there.	1	279
1849	193	2155	<i>Serug</i> the son of <i>Reu</i> born, in the 32d year of his father's age.	1	253
1878	222	2126	<i>Nabor</i> the son of <i>Serug</i> born, in the 30th year of his father's age.	1	253
1915	259	2079	<i>Terah</i> the son of <i>Nabor</i> born, in the 29th year of his father's age	1	153
1920	264	2084	<i>Ægialeus</i> founds the kingdom of <i>Sicyon</i> in <i>Peloponnesus</i> .	6	148
1939	283	2065	The <i>Hysos</i> , or king-shepherds, break out of <i>Arabia</i> into <i>Egypt</i> , and found a kingdom there, under <i>Salatis</i> their first monarch, who reigned 19 years.	2	39
1948	292	2056	<i>Beon</i> succeeds <i>Salatis</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 44 years.	2	40
1983	327	2021	<i>Haran</i> the son of <i>Terah</i> is born, in the 70th year of his father's age.	1	253
1996	340	2008	<i>Aphachnas</i> succeeds <i>Beon</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns almost 37 years.	2	40
1997	341	2007	<i>Peleg</i> the son of <i>Eber</i> dies, in the 230th year of his age.	1	253
2006	350	1998	<i>Nabor</i> the son of <i>Serug</i> dies, aged 148 years.	1	253
			<i>Noah</i> dies, in the 950th year of his age, and 350th after the flood.	1	253
			In the same year <i>Shinnong</i> , or <i>Xinnung</i> , the 2d <i>Chinese</i> monarch, succeeds <i>Fohi</i> the founder of the monarchy, and reigns 140 years. Concerning this, and the seven following reigns, see what hath been hinted in the Preface to these Tables.		
2008	352	1996	<i>Abram</i> the son of <i>Terah</i> is born, in the 130th year of his father's age.	1	253
2018	362	1986	<i>Ischab</i> the daughter of <i>Haran</i> (the brother of <i>Abraham</i>), and since known by the name of <i>Sarai</i> and <i>Sarah</i> , is born.	1	300
2020	364	1984	<i>Apophis</i> succeeds <i>Aphachnas</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 61 years.	2	40
2026	370	1978	<i>Reu</i> , or <i>Rebu</i> , the son of <i>Peleg</i> , and the 7th in descent from <i>Noah</i> , dies, in the 239th year of his age.	1	253
2049	393	3955	<i>Serug</i> the son of <i>Reu</i> dies, in the 230th year of his age.	1	253

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2079	423	1925	<i>Chedorlaomer</i> king of <i>Elam</i> invades the inhabitants of the vale of <i>Siddim</i> , and makes the five kings of it his tributaries. —	2	196
2081	425	1923	<i>Janias</i> succeeds <i>Apophis</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 50 years and 1 month. —	2	40
2083	427	1921	<i>Abram</i> is called by God out of <i>Ur</i> of the <i>Chaldeans</i> into a new country, which he was to shew him, and takes <i>Sarai</i> his wife, and <i>Lot</i> , with him into <i>Haran</i> ; where <i>Terah</i> his father dies, in the 205th year of his age. —	1 3	301 249
2084	428	1920	<i>Abram</i> settles in the land of <i>Canaan</i> , near <i>Shechem</i> , where God promises to bestow that land on him and his posterity. —	3	249
—	—	—	Soon after this <i>Abram</i> is obliged, thro' the raging famine, to go down into <i>Egypt</i> ; where <i>Pharaoh</i> is punished, for taking his wife <i>Sarai</i> to his house, and restores her to him; after which <i>Abram</i> and his family return into the land of <i>Canaan</i> . —	3	249
2085	429	1919	The land not being capable to support the numerous herds of <i>Abram</i> and <i>Lot</i> , they part from each other, and <i>Lot</i> settles in the plains of <i>Sodom</i> . —	3	251
2091	435	1913	<i>Bera</i> , and the other four kings of the vale of <i>Siddim</i> , revolt against <i>Chedorlaomer</i> , after having been tributary to him 13 years. —	2	196
2092	436	1912	<i>Chedorlaomer</i> comes out against them, slays great numbers of their men, and carries off, among other captives, <i>Lot</i> and his family, whom <i>Abram</i> soon after rescues, together with the rest of his prisoners and spoil. —	3	251
2093	437	1911	<i>Sarai</i> gives <i>Abram</i> her hand-maid <i>Hagar</i> , by whom he hath a son, whom he calls <i>Ishmael</i> . —	3	255
2094	438	1910	<i>Ishmael</i> is born unto <i>Abram</i> in the 86th year of his age. —	3	256
2096	440	1908	<i>Arphaxad</i> , the 3d in descent from <i>Noah</i> , dies, aged 438 years. —	1	253
2107	451	1897	God makes a covenant with <i>Abram</i> , now 99 years old, and promises him another son (<i>Isaac</i>) by his wife <i>Sarai</i> , whose name he changes into <i>Sarah</i> , and his into that of <i>Abraham</i> . —	3	256
—	—	—	The cities of <i>Sodom</i> , <i>Gomorrhah</i> , &c. together with all their inhabitants, are destroy'd by fire from heaven, and the vale of <i>Siddim</i> becomes a dead sea. —	2	121
2108	452	1896	<i>Isaac</i> is born unto <i>Abraham</i> , and circumcised on the 8th day. —	3	263
—	—	—	Not many months after are born <i>Moab</i> and <i>Ammon</i> unto <i>Lot</i> by his two daughters. —	2	124
2113	457	1891	<i>Isaac</i> the son of <i>Abraham</i> is weaned, and <i>Ish-</i>		

mael,

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			<i>mael</i> , having been observed to mock him, is sent away with his mother <i>Hagar</i> , not without a promise that God would make him a mighty nation.	3	263
2126	470	1878	<i>Salah</i> , the 4th in descent from <i>Noah</i> , dies, aged 433 years.	1	153
2131	475	1873	<i>Affis</i> succeeds <i>Janias</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 49 years and 2 months.	2	40
2133	477	1871	<i>Abraham</i> is commanded by God to sacrifice his son <i>Isaac</i> on mount <i>Moriab</i> ; but is prevented from obeying by an angel from heaven, and a ram is commanded to be offered up in his stead.	3	264
2145	489	1859	<i>Sarah</i> the wife of <i>Abraham</i> dies in the 127th year of her age, and is buried in the cave of <i>Machpelah</i> , bought by him of <i>Ephron</i> the <i>Hittite</i> .	2	266
2146	490	1858	<i>Shinnung</i> , the 2d <i>Chinese</i> monarch, having reigned 140 years, is succeeded by <i>W'hang-ti</i> , who reigns 100 years.		
2148	492	1856	<i>Abraham</i> sends his head steward into <i>Mesopotamia</i> , to fetch a wife for <i>Isaac</i> , now 40 years old, from among his own kindred, who brings with him <i>Rebecca</i> the daughter of <i>Nabor</i> , a beautiful damsel, whom <i>Isaac</i> gladly takes to wife.	3	268
—	—	—	<i>Inachus</i> founds the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> in <i>Peloponnesus</i> , and reigns 50 years.	6	152
2151	495	1853	<i>Abraham</i> , being now 141 years old, marries <i>Keturah</i> , by whom he hath six sons, whom he afterwards portions, and sends into the east.	3	270
2158	502	1846	<i>Shem</i> , the son of <i>Noah</i> , dies in the 600th year of his age.	1	253
2167	511	1837	<i>Rebecca</i> , after having been childless 20 years, brings forth twins, the eldest of whom is called <i>Esau</i> , and the youngest <i>Jacob</i> .	3	272
2179	523	1825	<i>Amosis</i> , al. <i>Thetmosis</i> , having besieged the <i>Hycsos</i> , or king-shepherds, who had by this time reigned 259 years in <i>Egypt</i> , makes an agreement with them to abandon that country, which they accordingly do, to the number of 240000, and founds a new monarchy there.	2	40
2183	527	1821	<i>Abraham</i> dies in the 175th year of his age, and is buried with his wife in the cave of <i>Machpelah</i> , 15 years after the birth of <i>Esau</i> and <i>Jacob</i> .	3	271
2187	531	1817	<i>Eber</i> , the 5th in descent from <i>Noah</i> , dies, aged 464 years.	1	253

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2200	544	1804	God appears to <i>Isaac</i> , and orders him to go to <i>Abimelech</i> king of <i>Gerar</i> , on account of the raging famine, and renews his former promises to <i>Abraham</i> , of multiplying him as the stars of heaven.	3	274
2208	552	1796	<i>Esau</i> , <i>Isaac</i> 's eldest son, being 40 years old, takes two wives from among the <i>Hittites</i> , which causes great grief to his father and mother.	3	275
—	—	—	In the same year is supposed to have happened <i>Ogyges</i> 's flood in <i>Attica</i> , which, with that of <i>Deucalion</i> in <i>Thessaly</i> , and that of <i>Prometheus</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , have been confounded with that of <i>Noah</i> .	1	204
2231	575	1773	<i>Ishmael</i> , the son of <i>Abraham</i> by <i>Hagar</i> , dies in the 137th year of his age; and intails his blessings on his posterity, who were never subjected to any foreign power to this day.	3	255
2245	589	1760	<i>Isaac</i> , being 137 years old, and very dim-sighted, desires his son <i>Esau</i> to prepare him a dish of venison, that he might bless him fore his death; but <i>Rebecca</i> , who heard him, prepares him a dish, and makes her favourite <i>Jacob</i> to carry it to him, by which he obtains the promised blessing, just before the return of his brother <i>Esau</i> .	20	196
—	—	—	<i>Jacob</i> is sent to his uncle <i>Laban</i> in <i>Padan Aram</i> , to avoid his brother's resentment; and there serves him 14 years for his two daughters, <i>Leah</i> and <i>Rachel</i> .	2	164
2246	590	1758	<i>Esau</i> , finding that <i>Jacob</i> was sent to <i>Aram</i> , to fetch a wife from thence, marries <i>Mahalath</i> the daughter of <i>Ishmael</i> , <i>Abraham</i> 's son.	3	275
—	—	—	<i>Reuben</i> , <i>Jacob</i> 's eldest son by <i>Leah</i> , is born in <i>Padan-Aram</i> .	3	277
—	—	—	In this year <i>Whang-ti</i> , al. <i>Hoang-ti</i> , the 3d Chinese monarch, dies, after a reign of 100 years; and is succeeded by <i>Shaw Haw</i> , al. <i>Xao Hau</i> , who reigns 84 years.	2	166
2247	591	1757	<i>Simeon</i> , <i>Jacob</i> 's 2d son by <i>Leah</i> , is born.	3	279
2248	592	1756	<i>Levi</i> , his 3d son by <i>Leah</i> , born.	3	279
2249	593	1755	<i>Judah</i> , his 4th son by <i>Leah</i> , born.	3	279
2250	594	1754	<i>Rachel</i> , vexed that she had no children, gives <i>Jacob</i> her handmaid <i>Bilhab</i> , by whom he hath a 5th son, whom <i>Rachel</i> names <i>Dan</i> .	3	280
2251	595	1753	<i>Bilhab</i> brings forth a second son, whom <i>Rachel</i> calls <i>Naphtali</i> .	3	280
2252	596	1752	<i>Leah</i> gives her handmaid <i>Zilpah</i> to <i>Jacob</i> , by whom he hath a 7th son, whom she names <i>Gad</i> .	3	280

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2253	597	1751	She brings forth a second son, who is named <i>Asher</i> .	3	280
2254	598	1750	<i>Leah</i> parts with her son's mandrakes to her sister, for her cession of <i>Jacob</i> , and brings forth a son whom she calls <i>Issachar</i> .	3	281
2256	600	1748	She brings forth a 6th son of her own body, which is the 10th of <i>Jacob's</i> , and calls him <i>Zebulun</i> .	3	281
2257	601	1747	She is brought to bed of a daughter, whom she calls <i>Dinah</i> .	3	281
2259	603	1745	God visits <i>Rachel</i> at length, who, to her great joy, brings forth a son, whom she calls <i>Joseph</i> , and is the 11th born to <i>Jacob</i> in <i>Paddan-Aram</i> .	3	282
2265	609	1739	<i>Jacob's</i> family being grown numerous, and observing that <i>Laban</i> looked upon him with an envious eye, takes a proper time for withdrawing himself and them away, and returns into the land of <i>Canaan</i> , and takes all his wives, children, servants, cattle, &c. with him.	3	284
—	—	—	<i>Laban</i> pursues after him with a numerous retinue, and overtakes him in <i>Gilead</i> , where they have a very fierce contest; but at length part good friends, and each goes homeward with their respective companies.	3	285
—	—	—	<i>Jacob</i> sends presents to his brother <i>Esau</i> , soon after which he hath a friendly meeting with him; but not being able to travel his pace, by reason of his numerous herds, parts from him, and continues his journey to <i>Succoth</i> , and there buys a parcel of ground from the <i>Shechemites</i> .	3	286
2266	610	1738	<i>Judah</i> marries a <i>Canaanitish</i> woman, by whom he hath 3 sons, viz. <i>Er</i> the first born in this year, and <i>Onan</i> and <i>Selah</i> on the years following.	3	289
2270	614	1734	<i>Dinah</i> is deflowered by <i>Shechem</i> the son of <i>Hamor</i> , upon which her two treacherous brothers, <i>Simeon</i> and <i>Levi</i> , put them and all the <i>Shechemites</i> to the sword, and spoil the city.	3	294
2271	615	1733	<i>Jacob</i> , having severely reproved his two sons for their treachery and barbarity, is advised by God to depart thence, and go to <i>Bethel</i> ; and takes care to purge his family from the <i>Canaanitish</i> idols, before he comes to that holy place.	2	200
—	—	—	<i>Rachel</i> his beloved wife falls in labour in the way, and is delivered of her second son,	3	289

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			whom, being just expiring, she calls <i>Benoni</i> , but <i>Jacob Benjamin</i> , and erects a stately monument over her grave, and goes to see his father <i>Isaac</i> at <i>Mamre</i> .	3	290
2276	620	1728	<i>Jacob</i> shewing a particular fondness for <i>Joseph</i> , his other brethren sell him to some travelling <i>Ismaelites</i> , who carry him into <i>Egypt</i> , and there sell him to <i>Potiphar</i> , a chief officer to <i>Pharaoh</i> .	3	291
2280	624	1724	<i>Judah</i> marries his eldest son <i>Er</i> to <i>Thamar</i> , who dies soon after by some divine judgment.	3	294
2281	625	1723	<i>Er</i> being dead, <i>Judah</i> gives <i>Thamar</i> to his next son <i>Onan</i> , who is likewise punished with death, for his unnatural crime to her.	3	294
2282	626	1722	<i>Judah</i> , having buried his wife, goes to divert his grief among his sheep-shearers, and is met in the way by his daughter-in-law <i>Thamar</i> , in the disguise of a harlot, and gets her with child.	3	295
2283	627	1721	<i>Judah</i> condemns <i>Thamar</i> to a fearful punishment, which she escapes, by proving she was pregnant by him, and is brought to bed of twins, <i>Pharez</i> and <i>Zarah</i> .	3	295
2287	631	1717	<i>Joseph</i> , having been falsely accused by his lewd mistress, is cast into prison, and there interprets the dreams of the butler and baker of <i>Pharaoh</i> .	3	296
2288	632	1716	<i>Isaac</i> dies in the 180th year of his age, and is buried by his two sons, <i>Esau</i> and <i>Jacob</i> .	3	291
2289	633	1715	<i>Joseph</i> is fetched out of prison to interpret <i>Pharaoh's</i> two extraordinary dreams, and is by him advanced to be the second man in his kingdom.	3	297
—	—	—	During this and the next six years, which were the years of plenty, <i>Joseph</i> lays up immense quantities of corn in magazines all over <i>Egypt</i> , against the 7 following years of famine; and marries the daughter of <i>Potiphar</i> , by whom he has two sons, <i>Manasseh</i> and <i>Ephraim</i> .	3	299
2296	640	1708	The famine foretold by <i>Joseph</i> begins, which being likewise to last 7 years, <i>Joseph</i> furnishes with corn not only all the <i>Egyptians</i> , but likewise all the neighbouring countries.	3	299
2297	641	1707	<i>Pharez</i> the son of <i>Judah</i> hath a son born, whom he calls <i>Hezron</i> .	3	296
—	—	—	The famine raging in <i>Canaan</i> , <i>Jacob</i> sends his ten sons into <i>Egypt</i> , to buy corn, where <i>Joseph</i> causes them to be imprisoned for spies; and upon his discharging them, orders them		

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			to bring their brother <i>Benjamin</i> with them when they came again.		
2298	642	1706	<i>Jacob</i> sends <i>Benjamin</i> with his other sons into <i>Egypt</i> , where <i>Joseph</i> , after some artful trials, makes himself known unto them, and earnestly invites his old father to come with his whole family, &c. into <i>Egypt</i> .	3	300
2299	643	1705	<i>Jacob</i> , being now 130 years old, comes down into <i>Egypt</i> with all his family, cattle, &c. and is presented unto <i>Pharaoh</i> , who settles them in the fruitful land of <i>Goshen</i> .	3	304
2300	644	1704	<i>Joseph</i> gathers all the money, &c. not only in <i>Egypt</i> , but in the neighbouring countries, into the king's treasury, for the corn he supplies them with; then buys all the cattle, lands, &c. of the <i>Egyptians</i> , and transplants people from one end of <i>Egypt</i> to the other.	3	307
2302	646	1702	<i>Joseph</i> , knowing the years of the famine to be near at an end, and that the following ones would prove fruitful, distributes corn for seed unto the people, reserving the 5th part of the product of their land (that of the priests excepted) for <i>Pharaoh</i> and his successors.	3	312
2315	659	1689	<i>Jacob</i> , now 147 years old, and near the time of his decease, sends for his son <i>Joseph</i> , and binds him by a solemn oath, to bury his remains in the cave of <i>Machpelah</i> in the land of <i>Canaan</i> with those of <i>Abraham</i> , &c.	3	312
			<i>Jacob</i> blesses the two sons of <i>Joseph</i> , and adopts them into his family, giving the preference to the younger above the elder; and, having pronounced a particular blessing on all his twelve sons, expires in his beloved <i>Joseph</i> 's arms, in the 17th year after his descent into <i>Egypt</i> .	3	314
			<i>Joseph</i> causes his father's body to be embalmed, and, having obtained leave of <i>Pharaoh</i> , conveys it in a most magnificent manner into the land of <i>Canaan</i> , and deposits it in the cave of <i>Machpelah</i> ; and, on his being returned into <i>Egypt</i> , gives his desponding brethren fresh assurances of his friendship and protection.	3	314
2317	661	1687	<i>Prometheus</i> the inventor of striking fire, the use of metals, and other arts and sciences, is supposed to have now flourished in <i>Greece</i> .	3	325
2330	674	1674	<i>Shawhar-w</i> , the 4th <i>Chinese</i> monarch, dies after a reign of 84 years, and is succeeded by <i>Chwenhyo</i> , who reigns 74 years.	8	326
2369	713	1635	<i>Joseph</i> , now 110 years old, foreseeing his		219

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			death near at hand, and being fully assured, that God would bring the <i>Israelites</i> out of <i>Egypt</i> , into the promised land of <i>Canaan</i> , sends for all his brethren, and obliges them by a solemn oath to charge their posterity to carry his remains with them thither; and, having given up the ghost soon after, his body is embalmed, and deposited into a proper coffin against that time. —	3	327
2385	729	1619	<i>Levi</i> , the great-grandfather of <i>Moses</i> and <i>Aaron</i> , dies in <i>Egypt</i> , aged 137 years. —	3	327
2408	752	1596	<i>Chwen hyo</i> , the 5th <i>Chinese</i> monarch, dies after a reign of 74 years, and is succeeded by <i>Tiko</i> , who reigns 70 years. —	3	327
2427	771	1577	<i>Aaron</i> is born three years before his brother <i>Moses</i> , and 83 years before the <i>Exod.</i> —	3	339
2430	774	1574	The children of <i>Israel</i> , being by this time become so numerous as to give the <i>Egyptians</i> some jealousy, <i>Rameses Miamun</i> raises a cruel persecution against them, in order to prevent their farther increase. —	3	253
2431	775	1573	The <i>Egyptian</i> king, having given private orders to the <i>Hebrew</i> midwives to destroy all the <i>Hebrew</i> males in the birth, and they not obeying him, issues out an edict for drowning them all. —	3	344
2433	777	1571	<i>Moses</i> the <i>Jewish</i> lawgiver is born, and, being a lovely child, is hid by his parents three m nths, and at length exposed to the waves according to the king's edict, and thence released by his own daughter, who orders him to be brought up as her own child, and to be instructed in all the learning of the <i>Egyptians</i> . —	3	341
2448	792	1556	<i>Cecrops</i> , by birth an <i>Egyptian</i> , brings a new colony of <i>Saits</i> into <i>Attica</i> , and becomes the first king of <i>Athens</i> , dedicates that city to <i>Minerva</i> , divides his people into 12 tribes, and sets up the high court called <i>Areopagus</i> there. —	3	344
2454	798	1550	<i>Lycaon</i> the son of <i>Pelasgus</i> ; king of <i>Arcadia</i> , builds <i>Lycosura</i> on mount <i>Lyceus</i> , and institutes the <i>Lycean</i> games, in which he is said to have offered up children to <i>Jupiter</i> , &c. —	6	173
2457	801	1547	The <i>Curetes</i> and <i>Corybantes</i> are supposed to have built <i>Gnossus</i> in <i>Crete</i> . —	6	207
2473	817	1531	<i>Moses</i> , now 40 years old, visits his brethren; and, observing one of the <i>Egyptian</i> taskmasters to use an <i>Hebrew</i> cruelly, kills and buries him in the sand; and finding that the mat-	4	450

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			ter was known, flees into the land of <i>Midian</i> , or <i>Arabia Petraea</i> . — —	3	347
2473	817	1531	<i>Moses</i> marries <i>Zipporah</i> , one of the daughters of <i>Jethro</i> priest or prince of <i>Midian</i> , and lives 40 years with him, and keeps his flocks, and there is supposed to have composed the book of <i>Job</i> . — —	3	349
2474	818	1530	<i>Caleb</i> the son of <i>Jephunnich</i> (one of the twelve whom <i>Moses</i> sent to spy the land of <i>Canaan</i>) born. — —	3	353
2478	822	1526	<i>Tiko</i> , the 6th <i>Chinese</i> monarch, after a reign of 70 years, is succeeded by <i>Chi</i> , who reigns 8 years. — —	3	420
2483	827	1521	<i>Ereſichthon</i> , the son of <i>Cecrops</i> , begins building the temple of <i>Apollo</i> at <i>Delos</i> ; which is afterwards enlarged and embellished at the common charge of all the states of <i>Greece</i> . — —	8	334
2486	830	1518	<i>Chi</i> , the 7th <i>Chinese</i> monarch, is deposed in the 8th year of his reign, and his brother <i>Yau</i> is chosen in his stead. — —		
2494	838	1510	<i>Rameſes Miamun</i> , the great persecutor of the <i>Hebrews</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , dies, by which time their servitude is become so unsupportable, that they cry to heaven for help (<i>Exod.</i> ii. 23. & seq.); and God hath a regard to their cries. — —	3	354
2502	846	1502	<i>Teucer</i> the son of <i>Scamander</i> reigns in <i>Troas</i> or <i>Phrygia Minor</i> , and from him the people are called <i>Teuceri</i> . — —	4	476
2506	850	1498	<i>Amphiſyon</i> , son-in-law to <i>Cranaus</i> , expels him, and reigns in <i>Athens</i> ten years. — —	6	174
2510	854	1494	<i>Cadmus</i> builds the city of <i>Cadmea</i> , or <i>Thebes</i> , and reigns in it 62 years. — —	2	355
2513	857	1491	<i>Moses</i> feeds <i>Jethro's</i> flocks on mount <i>Horeb</i> , where God appears to him in a flaming bush, and commands him to return into <i>Egypt</i> , and to deliver the <i>Iſralites</i> out of their bondage, by such wonders as he would enable him to work there. — —	6	189
			<i>Moses</i> , having wrought all his wonders before <i>Pharaoh</i> and the <i>Iſraelites</i> , celebrates the first passover, in which night all the first-born in <i>Egypt</i> are miraculously slain, and the people of God thrust out of that country. — —	3	354
			<i>Pharaoh</i> and his host pursuing after the <i>Iſraelites</i> , God opens a miraculous passage to them thro' the <i>Red sea</i> , which they cross on dry ground; but the <i>Egyptians</i> , assaying to march after them, are all destroyed by the returning waves. — —	3	384
				3	387
				3	396

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2513	857	1491	The <i>Israelites</i> encamp near mount <i>Sinai</i> , where the decalogue is delivered to them in a most wonderful manner, after which <i>Moses</i> ratifies the covenant between God and them.	3	404	
			<i>Moses</i> is commanded to go up to the mount, where he stays 40 days; during which time the <i>Israelites</i> despairing of him, oblige <i>Aaron</i> to make them the golden calf, which <i>Moses</i> upon his return orders to be destroyed, and breaks the two tables of stone given to him on the mount.	3	409	
			The sons of <i>Levi</i> , inspired by <i>Moses's</i> zeal, slay 3000 of the idolatrous <i>Israelites</i> and are on that account set apart for the divine service, exclusive of all the other tribes.	3	414	
2514	858	1490	In the first six months of this year the tabernacle is reared, and the ark of the covenant, altar, and other sacred utensils, set up in it.	3	416	
			<i>Aaron</i> is consecrated high-priest with great solemnity at the door of the tabernacle, and his sons are set apart for the priesthood. Soon after which, two of them, <i>Nadab</i> and <i>Abihu</i> , are killed by fire from heaven for using strange fire in their priestly function.	3	417	
			The <i>Israelites</i> murmur for want of food, and have a miraculous supply of quails, as well as the daily provision of the manna sent to them by God.	3	418	
			God orders <i>Moses</i> to send 12 men, one out of each tribe, to go and search out the promised land, who return at the end of 40 days laden with the fruit of it; but give such an account of the strength of it, and its inhabitants, as causes a new murmur among the people; for which all above 20 years of age are excluded from ever entering into it, excepting <i>Joshua</i> and <i>Caleb</i> , who brought a more faithful report of it.	3	420	
2515	859	1489	<i>Corah</i> , <i>Dathan</i> , and <i>Abiram</i> , raise a fresh rebellion against <i>Moses</i> and <i>Aaron</i> ; for which they are all punished with a miraculous fire from heaven to the number of 250, besides a much greater number, who are swallowed up with their families, by a miraculous opening of the earth under them.	3	423	
			The people, still murmuring at their death, are punished afresh; and the high-priesthood is again confirmed to <i>Aaron</i> and his family, by the miraculous budding of his rod.	3	426	
			<i>Armais</i> , called by the <i>Greeks</i> <i>Danaus</i> , suc-			

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			ceeds his father <i>Cherres</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 5 years.	2	10
2515	859	1489	<i>Sparta</i> is built by <i>Lacedæmon</i> , the supposed son of <i>Jupiter</i> by <i>Taygeta</i> .	6	242
2516	860	1488	<i>Erichthonius</i> , the son of <i>Vulcan</i> , drives out <i>Am- phietyon</i> , and becomes king of <i>Athens</i> , where he reigns 50 years.	6	174
2518	862	1486	<i>Arcas</i> , the reputed son of <i>Jupiter</i> , succeeds <i>Nyctimus</i> , and calls his kingdom <i>Arcadia</i> .	6	206
2520	864	1484	<i>Rameses</i> , called by the <i>Greeks</i> <i>Ægyptus</i> , ejects his brother <i>Armais</i> , al. <i>Danaus</i> , out of <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 68 years in it; and from him that coun- try first had that name, being before called <i>Aeria</i> and <i>Aetia</i> from the river <i>Nile</i> , then called <i>Aetus</i> , and since <i>Ægyptus</i> . Vid. <i>Uffer</i> sub ann.	1 2	390 10
2524	868	1480	<i>Dardanus</i> , the son of <i>Teucer</i> , succeeds him at <i>Troy</i> , and reigns 31 years, during which time he builds the capital of it, called from him <i>Dardania</i> .	4	478
2529	873	1475	<i>Gelanor</i> , after he had reigned some time, yields up the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> to <i>Danaus</i> , who was come thither from <i>Egypt</i> , in the first ship that was yet seen in <i>Greece</i> , where they only used common rafts. <i>Danaus</i> reigns there 59 years.	6	155
2533	877	1471	<i>Busiris</i> , the pretended son of <i>Neptune</i> by <i>Libya</i> , is said to have exercised his cruel tyrannies to strangers.	1	483
2534	878	1470	<i>Oenotrus</i> youngest son of <i>Nyctimus</i> , leads the first colony out of <i>Greece</i> into <i>Italy</i> , and gives his name to that part where he reigns.	11	225
2543	887	1461	<i>Tat</i> , <i>Teut</i> , <i>Teutat</i> , al. <i>Mercury</i> , the son of <i>Hermes</i> , is supposed to have flourished about this time, and to have been worshiped in <i>Gaul</i> , where he introduces commerce, arts, &c. and the <i>Olympic</i> games.	6 18	52 579
2552	896	1452	<i>Miriam</i> , the sister of <i>Moses</i> , dies in the 130th year of her age; and the children of <i>Israel</i> , being incensed at the <i>Edomites</i> , for refusing them a passage thro' their country, are ex- pressly forbid to commit any hostilities against them.	3	427
			The <i>Israelites</i> are defeated by <i>Arad</i> , at <i>Hormab</i> .	3	427
			A fresh murmuring happening for want of wa- ter, <i>Moses</i> is again bid to bring it out of the miraculous rock; but smiting it with some indecentcy, and passionate expressions, God tells him, that neither <i>Aaron</i> nor he should set foot into the promised land.	3	428
			<i>Moses</i> , according to God's command, takes		

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			<i>Aaron</i> and his son <i>Eleazar</i> up to mount <i>Hor</i> , and there strips the former of his pontifical garments, and puts them upon the son; which done, <i>Aaron</i> dies, and is there privately buried, and succeeded by his son in the pontifical office. ———	3	429	
2552	896	1452	A new murmuring for want of provision, is punished by fiery serpents, which destroy vast multitudes of the people; whereupon God commands <i>Moses</i> to set up a brazen serpent, by the looking upon which, the people are healed of their bites. ———	3	429	
2553	897	1451	Upon their coming near the borders of <i>Moab</i> , God forbids them to commit any hostilities against either the <i>Moabites</i> or <i>Ammonites</i> , but to take a turn round their borders in their way to <i>Canaan</i> . ———	3	430	
			The <i>Israelites</i> , being refused a passage thro' the countries of <i>Sihon</i> king of the <i>Amorites</i> , and of <i>Og</i> king of <i>Basan</i> , defeat those two princes, and seize upon their lands, cities, cattle, &c. ———	2	202	
			<i>Balak</i> , king of <i>Moab</i> , sends for <i>Balaam</i> a famed diviner to curse the <i>Israelites</i> ; but who blesses them three times successively from different places. ———	2	128	
			The <i>Israelites</i> are debauched by the <i>Moabitish</i> women to commit idolatry, and are grievously punished for it, and <i>Moses</i> is ordered to make war against the <i>Moabites</i> . ———	3	431	
			<i>Zimri</i> , a prince of the tribe of <i>Simeon</i> , brings <i>Cozbi</i> a <i>Midianitish</i> princess into his tent, and both are slain by <i>Phinehas</i> the son of the high-priest <i>Eleazar</i> , who, for his timely zeal, hath the pontifical dignity entailed on his family. ———	3	432	
			<i>Moses</i> is ordered to take the number of the surviving <i>Israelites</i> , and to engage the five kings of <i>Midian</i> , over whom the <i>Israelites</i> gain a complete victory, and put all to fire and sword. In this battle <i>Balaam</i> , and the five <i>Midianitish</i> kings, are slain. ———	3	433	
			<i>Moses</i> is ordered to go up to mount <i>Nebo</i> , and thence to take a distant view of the promised land, and then to declare <i>Joshua</i> his successor before all the people; which is done at the door of the tabernacle, by <i>Moses</i> and <i>Eleazar</i> , after which he is proclaimed at the head of every tribe. ———	2	458	
			The <i>Israelites</i> present a voluntary offering to	3	433	

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2553	897	1451	God, of part of the spoil they had taken from the <i>Midianites</i> , after which the lands of <i>Sihon</i> and <i>Og</i> are assigned to the tribes of <i>Reuben</i> , <i>Gad</i> , and half <i>Manasseh</i> . —	3	438
			<i>Moses</i> having renewed the covenant between God and the people, and delivered up to them all his laws, &c. composes a most excellent song, to be committed to memory by them, and their posterity ; and, having gathered all the tribes to him, and pronounced to each their respective blessings, goes up to mount <i>Nebo</i> , and there dies in the 120th year of his age ; and his body is buried so privately, that his sepulchre hath never been known since. —	3	441
			<i>Joshua</i> succeeds him, being now 93 years old ; and, as soon as the 30 days mourning for him were over, sends two spies to <i>Jericho</i> , who are happily saved by their faithful hostess <i>Rahab</i> , and bring a most encouraging report of all that they had heard and seen.	3	455
			On the 10th day of <i>Nisan</i> (our <i>April</i> 30th) all <i>Israel</i> pass over the <i>Jordan</i> into the land of <i>Canaan</i> , the waters of that river being miraculously parted above and below, to open a dry passage unto them. —	3	458
			On the next day the whole camp is circumcised, that ceremony having been omitted during their wandering thro' the wilderness ; after which they renew the celebration of the passover on the 14th day, which had been likewise discontinued all that time.	3	459
			<i>Joshua</i> lays close siege to <i>Jericho</i> , and after a seven days procession round it of the ark, priests, &c. it is taken by assault, the wall of it falling down of its own accord ; and all the inhabitants of it are put to the sword except <i>Rahab</i> and her family. —	3	461
			<i>Joshua</i> sends a detachment against <i>Ai</i> , who are repulsed on account of <i>Achan's</i> sacrilege ; which being discovered by the <i>Urim</i> , and the offender punished, they renew the attack, and take and destroy the place. —	3	463
			The <i>Gibeonites</i> , by a strange stratagem, obtain an alliance from <i>Joshua</i> , and the <i>Israelitish</i> chiefs ; upon which <i>Adonizedek</i> king of <i>Jerusalem</i> joins forces with four other <i>Canaanitish</i> princes against <i>Gibeon</i> and <i>Israel</i> , who are all defeated, and put to the sword, and their lands seized by the victorious <i>Israelites</i> .		

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			It was on this memorable occasion that <i>Joshua</i> obtained that miraculous solstice, which enabled him to complete the overthrow of these confederates in one day. ———	2	203
2553	897	1451	The same supernatural phenomenon is recorded in the antient <i>Chinese</i> annals to have happened, and been observed there, in the reign of their 8th monarch <i>Yau</i> ; and tho' we are not told in them the precise year, yet by the <i>Hebrew</i> chronology, as well as by the table we have given of those 8 reigns, in the Preface, it appears to have been in the 67th year of it.	3	464
2554	898	1450	The manna having ceased to fall upon the camp of the <i>Israelites</i> , ever since they crossed over <i>Jordan</i> , they now begin to sow those lands which they had conquered from the <i>Canaanites</i> . ———	3	479
2555	899	1449	<i>Erichthonius</i> the son of <i>Dardanus</i> succeeds him in <i>Troy</i> , and reigns 75 years. ———	4	480
1558	902	1446	<i>Europa</i> , the daughter of <i>Phœnix</i> , brother of <i>Cadmus</i> , is stolen from <i>Sarepta</i> by the <i>Curetes</i> , in the ship called the <i>Bull</i> , and carried to their king <i>Asterius</i> , by whom she hath three sons, <i>Minos</i> , <i>Rhadamanthus</i> , and <i>Sarpædon</i> . ———	2	355
2559	903	1445	<i>Joshua</i> , having conquered <i>Canaan</i> , and settled the districts of each tribe, set up the altar upon mount <i>Ebal</i> , &c. doth now appoint proper cities of refuge, three on either side <i>Jordan</i> , and the 48 cities which were assigned to the priests and levites, according to God's command to <i>Moses</i> . ———	3	480
2560	904	1444	<i>Joshua</i> having dismissed the two tribes and half, who had assisted the rest in the conquest of <i>Canaan</i> , they, in their return over <i>Jordan</i> , erect a very large altar on the borders of it, in memory of their being part of the <i>Israelitish</i> commonwealth, tho' separate from them by that river. ———	3	481
			The other <i>Israelites</i> , mistrusting the design of the altar, send a severe deputation to them, at the head of which is <i>Phinebas</i> the high-priest's son, to forewarn them against falling away from the <i>Mosaic</i> law, and setting up a schismatic worship. To which they returned such a satisfactory answer, as not only disculpated them from any such design, but gained the applause of all the rest. ———	3	481

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2561	905	1443	<i>Joshua</i> , having governed the <i>Israelitish</i> commonwealth 17 years, from their entrance into <i>Canaan</i> , and being now 110 years old, gathers all the heads of the people unto him, and gives them a strict charge to observe all God's instructions, and dies soon after, and is buried in his own lot of <i>Timnath Serah</i> .	3	482
2566	910	1438	<i>Pandion</i> , the son of <i>Erichthonius</i> , succeeds him at <i>Athens</i> , and reigns 40 years. ———	6	176
2572	916	1432	<i>Polydorus</i> , the son of <i>Cadmus</i> , succeeds him at <i>Thebes</i> , under the guardianship of his uncle <i>Nychtheus</i> , and, in a short time, leaves the kingdom to his son <i>Labdacus</i> . ———	6	195
2579	923	1425	<i>Lyncæus</i> , king of <i>Argos</i> , succeeds <i>Danaus</i> ; and is said to be the only one of fifty brethren, that escaped being murdered by his wife; and, for his singular skill in mining, is said to have seen through stone walls, &c.	6	156
			<i>Caleb</i> , the son of <i>Jephunneh</i> , head of the tribe of <i>Judah</i> , takes <i>Simeon</i> to his assistance, defeats <i>Adonibezek</i> , king of <i>Jerusalem</i> , and makes himself master of that, and other important places belonging to his lot. His son-in-law, <i>Othniel</i> , who greatly assists him in it, is made judge of <i>Israel</i> after him.	4	2
2591	935	1413	<i>Cushan-Rishathaim</i> holds the <i>Israelites</i> in severe subjection 8 years, as a punishment for their idolatries, and other wicked crimes committed after <i>Joshua's</i> death; particularly <i>Micah</i> the <i>Ephraimite's</i> idolatry, the abuse of the levite's concubine, and the war of the other tribes against that of <i>Benjamin</i> ; all related in the 17th, and the following chapters of the book of <i>Judges</i> . ———	4	6
2594	938	1410	<i>Corinth</i> built, by <i>Sisyphus</i> the son of <i>Æolus</i> , about this time; but, according to others, much earlier. ———	4	10
2597	941	1407	<i>Minos</i> I. reigns in <i>Crete</i> , and builds the city of <i>Cydonia</i> . ———	6	231
2599	943	1405	<i>Othniel</i> the son of <i>Kenaz</i> , and son-in-law of <i>Caleb</i> , delivers <i>Israel</i> from the yoke of <i>Cushan-Rishathaim</i> ; after which the land hath peace 40 years. ———	6	220
2606	950	1398	<i>Erechthus</i> , the son of <i>Pandion</i> , succeeds him at <i>Athens</i> ; and from him the people formerly called <i>Cecropii</i> , are called <i>Athenians</i> , and the kings, from thenceforward, <i>Erechthidae</i> . He reigned 50 years. ———	6	225
2609	953	1395	The first jubilee celebrated by the <i>Israelites</i> , from their coming into the land of <i>Canaan</i> .	4	10
				6	177
				3	41

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2610	954	1394	<i>Cinyras</i> , the son of <i>Papbus</i> , reigns the first king in <i>Cyprus</i> , and becomes a proverb for his immense wealth. ————	8	243
2612	956	1392	<i>Labdacus</i> , king of <i>Thebes</i> , leaves the kingdom to his son <i>Laius</i> , an infant, under the tuition of <i>Lycus</i> . ————	6	196
2620	964	1384	<i>Phryxus</i> , and his sister <i>Helle</i> , from whom the <i>Hell-spont</i> had its name, are said to have gone to <i>Colchis</i> , in a ship called the <i>Ram</i> , and are drowned in that sea. ————	4	463
			<i>Abas</i> , the son of <i>Lyncus</i> , succeeds him at <i>Argos</i> , and reigns 23 years. ————	6	153
			<i>Ceres</i> is supposed to have come at this time to <i>Athens</i> , and to have taught the <i>Athenians</i> husbandry, &c. and to have given them laws, which she caused to be dispersed by her favourite <i>Triptolemus</i> . ————	6	156
2628	972	1376	This year begins the 19th <i>Egyptian</i> dynasty, of 194 years, according to <i>Eusebius</i> , in which they began to have kings of their own; the first of whom is <i>Sethos</i> , who reigned 55 years. ————	6	292
2630	974	1374	<i>Adonis</i> , the son of <i>Cinyras</i> , and his wife (<i>Me-tharme</i>) born; called also <i>Thammuz</i> , or <i>Shammuz</i> , and <i>Osiris</i> . ————	2	11
			<i>Tros</i> , the son of <i>Erichthonius</i> , succeeds him in the kingdom of <i>Teucria</i> , which takes, from him, the name of <i>Troy</i> , and reigns 60 years. ————	2	343
2634	978	1370	<i>Amphion</i> , and his brother, rebel, and kill <i>Lycus</i> , the guardian of young <i>Laius</i> ; upon which <i>Amphion</i> is raised to the <i>Theban</i> throne, and reigns 35 years. He is said to have given the name of <i>Thebes</i> to that metropolis, and to have surrounded it with a wall. ————	4	477
2641	985	1363	<i>Tantalus</i> reigns in <i>Sipylus</i> in <i>Phrygia</i> , before called <i>Maonia</i> ; and grows as famous for his riches, as infamous for his wickedness. ————	4	481
2643	987	1361	<i>Prætus</i> , the son of <i>Abas</i> , succeeds him in <i>Argos</i> , and reigns 17 years. ————	6	196
2654	998	1350	<i>Sicyon</i> , the son of <i>Laomedon</i> , succeeds him in <i>Sicyon</i> , and reigns 45 years; and from him the kingdom, and capital <i>Ægiale</i> , are called <i>Sicyonia</i> . ————	4	444
2656	1000	1348	<i>Cecrops</i> II. succeeds his father <i>Erechtheus</i> at <i>Athens</i> , and reigns 40 years; and, being driven out of his kingdom, dies in <i>Ægialea</i> , or <i>Sicyon</i> . ————	6	156
2659	1003	1345	<i>Prætus</i> is driven out of <i>Argos</i> by his brother <i>Acrisus</i> , and flies to <i>Iobates</i> , king of <i>Lycia</i> , who compromises the matter between them, ————	6	149
				6	177

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			by dividing the kingdom between them, the one part retaining the old name of <i>Argos</i> , and the other being called the kingdom of <i>Mycene</i> . — — — — —	6	157
2660	1004	1344	<i>Acrifus</i> is made the first king of <i>Mycenæ</i> , and reigns 31 years; and <i>Prætus</i> , restored to <i>Argos</i> , reigns 14 years. — — — — —	6	157
2661	1005	1343	The children of <i>Israel</i> are subdued by <i>Eglon</i> king of <i>Moab</i> , and his allies the <i>Amalekites</i> and <i>Ammonites</i> , and held in subjection 18 years. — — — — —	2	133
				3	11
2672	1016	1332	<i>Amphion</i> , king of <i>Thebes</i> , and his family, and multitudes of people, die of the raging pestilence. — — — — —	6	197
2673	1017	1331	<i>Laius</i> , the son of <i>Lalducus</i> , recovers the <i>Theban</i> crown, which <i>Amphion</i> had deprived him of, and reigns 55 years. — — — — —	6	196
			The city of <i>Ilium</i> , or <i>Ilion</i> , is built by <i>Tros</i> , on mount <i>Ida</i> , five miles from the shore, and called by his name, <i>Troy</i> , as it hath the other from <i>Ilus</i> , his son. — — — — —	4	465
2674	1018	1330	<i>Janus</i> becomes the first king of the <i>Aborigines</i> in <i>Italy</i> , and reigns 33 years, in whose reign <i>Saturn</i> comes thither, and meets with a kind reception from him. — — — — —	6	46
			<i>Janus</i> , supposed the same with <i>Javan</i> , founds the kingdom of <i>Etruria</i> . — — — — —	16	62
			<i>Prætus</i> , king of <i>Argos</i> , dies; and is succeeded by his son <i>Megapentes</i> , then king of <i>Zyris</i> , which he exchanges for this of <i>Argos</i> . — — — — —	6	157
2675	1019	1329	<i>Acrifus</i> , king of <i>Mycenæ</i> , sets up the court of <i>Amphibryons</i> , or grand court of <i>Greece</i> , at <i>Delphos</i> , and endows it with great privileges, &c. — — — — —	6	228
2676	1020	1328	The city of <i>Crete</i> is supposed to have been built about this time, by the <i>Curetes</i> . — — — — —	8	222
2679	1023	1325	<i>Ehud</i> , a <i>Benjaminite</i> , and 2d judge of <i>Israel</i> , frees his people from the <i>Moabitisb</i> yoke, by stabbing their king, <i>Eglon</i> , after he had paid him the usual tribute, and raising an army against them. — — — — —	2	133
				4	11
2682	1026	1322	<i>Belus</i> , the <i>Affyrian</i> , reigns in <i>Babylon</i> 55 years. — — — — —	4	260
			<i>Pelops</i> , the son of <i>Tantalus</i> , a petit king in <i>Phrygia</i> , failing in his attempt upon <i>Ilium</i> , flies into <i>Greece</i> , where, by his wisdom and valour, he acquires part of the country, since called <i>Peloponnesus</i> . — — — — —	4	485
2683	1027	1321	<i>Rhaphis</i> succeeds <i>Sethos</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 60 years. — — — — —	2	11

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2684	1028	1320	<i>Shamgar</i> , the son of <i>Anath</i> , and 3d judge of <i>Israel</i> , kills 600 <i>Philistines</i> with an ox goad.	4	11
2690	1034	1314	<i>Perseus</i> unhappily kills his father; upon which he exchanges the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> for that of <i>Zyryn</i> , and builds the city of <i>Mycena</i> for his seat, and reigns 32 years.	6	159
—	—	—	<i>Ilus</i> , the son of <i>Tros</i> , succeeds him in <i>Troy</i> , and reigns 54 years	4	485
—	—	—	<i>Apello</i> , and his mother <i>Latona</i> , are said to have come to <i>Delphos</i> , where <i>Olen Hyperboreus</i> was his first prophet.	8	337
2696	1040	1308	<i>Pandion</i> II. succeeds <i>Cecrops</i> II. at <i>Athens</i> , where he reigns 25 years, and leaves the kingdom between his four sons.	6	177
2697	1041	1307	The <i>Olympic</i> games, in honour of <i>Jupiter</i> , are instituted by <i>Pelops</i> ; which, after some suspension, were revived by <i>Atreus</i> , <i>Hercules</i> , &c.	6	264
2699	1043	1305	<i>Jabin</i> , king of <i>Hazor</i> , subdues the <i>Israelites</i> , and holds them under a severe servitude during 20 years, being famed for his having 900 chariots of iron.	2	211
—	—	—	The history of <i>Ruth</i> , the <i>Moabites</i> , is supposed to have begun near about this time, if not before.	4	12
2707	1051	1297	<i>Cizycus</i> , or <i>Cizicum</i> , seated in an island of the <i>Propontis</i> , and capital of it, is supposed to be built about this time, by <i>Cizycus</i> , king of it.	4	29
2712	1056	1294	<i>Oedipus</i> , the son of <i>Laius</i> , king of <i>Thebes</i> , is born, and exposed on mount <i>Cithæron</i> , where he is found by a shepherd of <i>Polybus</i> , king of <i>Corinth</i> , and brought up by him.	6	100
2721	1065	1285	<i>Deborah</i> , the wife of <i>Labiodoth</i> , a prophetess, and judge of the <i>Israelites</i> , sends <i>Barak</i> , with 10,000 men, against <i>Sisera</i> , general of <i>Jabin</i> II. king of <i>Hazor</i> , who defeats him, and his numerous army; and <i>Sisera</i> , in his flight, is slain by <i>Jael</i> , the wife of <i>Heber</i> , a <i>Kenite</i> ; after which the <i>Israelites</i> enjoy a respite of 40 years.	6	197
2723	1067	1283	<i>Egeus</i> , the son of <i>Pandion</i> II. succeeds him at <i>Athens</i> , and reigns 48 years.	2	212
2725	1069	1281	<i>Orpheus</i> , <i>Museus</i> , and <i>Linus</i> , the last of whom was the master of <i>Hercules</i> , are reckoned to have flourished about this time, it being that of the famed expedition of the <i>Argonauts</i> , according to the excellent chronologer whom we have followed all along.	4	12
2728	1072	1276	<i>Laius</i> , king of <i>Thebes</i> , going to inquire after his son <i>Oedipus</i> , of the oracle of <i>Delphos</i> , is	6	178

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			ignorantly killed by him, who came thither to inquire who was his father. ———	6	197
2728	1072	1276	<i>Crcon</i> , the brother of <i>Jocasta</i> , succeeds <i>Laius</i> at <i>Thebes</i> , and reigns 10 years. ———	6	197
2734	1078	1270	<i>Androgeus</i> , the son of <i>Minos</i> , is killed at <i>Athens</i> , by the procurement, as is supposed, of <i>Ægeus</i> ; upon which the country is punished with war, plague, famine; and the oracle, being consulted, orders the <i>Athenians</i> to satisfy <i>Minos</i> for his son; whereupon <i>Minos</i> insults upon their sending, every 8th year, seven young men and seven virgins to the games, which he had instituted in memory of his son, to be given as a reward to the victors. ———	6	179
2737	1081	1267	<i>Ninus</i> , the son of <i>Belus</i> , founds the <i>Assyrian</i> empire. ———	4	260
2738	1082	1266	<i>Atreus</i> , and his brother <i>Thyestes</i> , the sons of <i>Pelops</i> , reign in <i>Mycenæ</i> 65 years. ———	6	162
—	—	—	<i>Oedipus</i> marries <i>Jocasta</i> , not dreaming she was his mother, and becomes king of <i>Thebes</i> . ———	6	197
2741	1085	1263	The <i>Pythian</i> games are instituted, in memory of <i>Apollo's</i> killing the serpent <i>Python</i> . ———	6	215
2744	1088	1260	<i>Laomedon</i> succeeds <i>Ilus</i> at <i>Troy</i> , and reigns 36 years. ———	4	488
2749	1093	1255	<i>Ammenephthes</i> succeeds <i>Rhaphses</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 40 years. ———	2	11
2752	1096	1252	<i>Tyre</i> , the capital of <i>Phœnicia</i> , commonly called <i>Scr</i> , or <i>Tfor</i> , is built. ———	2	222
—	—	—	The <i>Israelites</i> sin afresh, and are scourged by the <i>Midianites</i> 7 years, who oblige them to flee into caves and dens, &c. to avoid their cruel bondage. ———	2	159
2759	1103	1245	They cry unto God, who raises up <i>Gideon</i> to be their deliverer, and who, with 300 men, discomfits <i>Zebab</i> and <i>Zalmunna</i> , at the head of 120,000 men, puts those princes to death, and returns victorious, and laden with immense spoil; after which the <i>Israelites</i> enjoy a respite of forty years, under the government of their brave deliverer. ———	4	12
2766	1110	1238	After the <i>Athenians</i> had sent twice their seven virgin captives to <i>Minos</i> , on the third time <i>Theseus</i> , the son of <i>Ægeus</i> , king of <i>Athens</i> , goes with them to <i>Crete</i> , and kills the <i>Minotaur</i> , or champion, whom <i>Minos</i> had appointed, and comes back with <i>Ariadne</i> , his daughter, to whom he owed his success. ———	2	160
2767	1111	1237	<i>Ægeus</i> , by a fatal mistake, thinking his son	4	13
				6	180
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			beginning of the <i>Affyrian</i> history, Vol. 4. p. 261. & seq. ————		4	280
2789	1133	1215	<i>Adrastus</i> leaves the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> to his son <i>Egialeus</i> , and goes to that of <i>Sicyon</i> , and succeeds <i>Pheftus</i> there four years. ————		6	149
			<i>Ammenemnes</i> succeeds <i>Ammenophes</i> in <i>Egypt</i> . ————		6	165
2791	1135	1213	The <i>Amazonian</i> war is supposed to have hap- pened about this time. ————		2	11
2792	1132	1212	<i>Eli</i> , the high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> , is born, and lives 98 years. ————		6	182
2795	1139	1209	<i>Tola</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Jair</i> , the <i>Gileadite</i> , who is the 7th judge of <i>Israel</i> , and gives 30 cities, called, from him, <i>Harvoth- Jair</i> , to his 30 sons. ————		4	31
2799	1145	1205	In his time the <i>Israelites</i> relapse into idolatry, and are condemned to a fifth thralldom under the <i>Philistines</i> and <i>Ammonites</i> , which lasts 18 years. ————		4	21
2810	1154	1194	The beginning of the famed war, called the <i>Trojan</i> war, which lasts ten years, and ends in the total destruction of that city and king- dom. ————		4	21
			A plague spreads itself over the <i>Grecian</i> camp, and is followed by a rupture between <i>Achilles</i> and <i>Agamemnon</i> , on account of <i>Iphigenia</i> . ————		4	490
			<i>Patroclus</i> is slain by <i>Hector</i> , and he by <i>Achilles</i> , and this by <i>Paris</i> , &c. ————		4	497
2816	1160	1188	<i>Jair</i> , the <i>Israelitish</i> judge, dies, and <i>Jephthah</i> , the <i>Gileadite</i> , is chosen in his stead; and, having totally defeated the <i>Ammonites</i> , de- votes his only child, a daughter, to God, according to the vow he had made before the battle. ————		4	497
			The <i>Ephraimites</i> quarrel with <i>Jephthah</i> , and the men of <i>Gilead</i> , for not having summoned them to the war; and, in the fray, 42,000 of the former are cut off by the latter, who could discover them by their pronouncing the word <i>Sibboleth</i> . <i>Jephthah</i> judges <i>Israel</i> 6 years. ————		4	21
2820	1164	1184	The <i>Greeks</i> having made a sufficient breach, enter the town of <i>Troy</i> , and put all to fire and sword; the city is burnt to ashes, and levelled with the ground; all that could not save themselves by flight are butchered, without distinction, or carried away captives by the conqueror, and an end put to the <i>Trojan</i> kingdom, after it had stood about 296 years. ————		4	26
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2821	1165	1183	<i>Æneas</i> is affirmed, by <i>Latin</i> Authors, to have sailed into, and settled in <i>Italy</i> , <i>Antenor</i> in <i>Venetia</i> , and <i>Helenus</i> in <i>Macedonia</i> . ———	4	499
			<i>Agamemnon</i> is slain by <i>Ægisthus</i> , king of <i>Mycenæ</i> , who seizes upon his kingdom, and reigns ten years in it, with his paramour, the lewd <i>Clytemnestra</i> . ———	6	163
2822	1166	1182	The 20th <i>Egyptian</i> dynasty begins, which is that of the <i>Diospolites</i> , consisting of twelve reigns, and lasts 178 years. ———	2	11
			<i>Ibzan</i> , the 10th judge of <i>Israel</i> , succeeds <i>Jephthab</i> , and judges 7 years. ———	4	27
			<i>Demophoon</i> , the son of <i>Theseus</i> , succeeds him at <i>Athens</i> ; and, in his return from the siege of <i>Troy</i> , is kindly received at bed and board, by <i>Phyllis</i> , the daughter of <i>Lycurgus</i> , king of <i>Thrace</i> ; but forsakes her for the sake of his kingdom, where he reigns 33 years, whilst <i>Phyllis</i> , grieved at his neglect of her, strangles herself. ———	6	183
			<i>Æneas</i> is said to have sailed from <i>Sicily</i> to <i>Laurentum</i> , where king <i>Latinus</i> grants him 500 acres of land, as a gratuity for the assistance he had given him against the <i>Rutuli</i> . ———	11	227
2823	1167	1181	<i>Latinus</i> being killed by <i>Turnus</i> , <i>Æneas</i> succeeds him in <i>Latium</i> , by marrying his daughter <i>Lavinia</i> ; and calls a city he hath now finished, <i>Lavinium</i> . ———	11	228
2827	1171	1177	<i>Æneas</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Ascanius</i> , who reigns 38 years. ———	11	230
2828	1172	1176	<i>Ægisthus</i> , king of <i>Mycenæ</i> , and his paramour, <i>Clytemnestra</i> , are killed by <i>Orestes</i> , the son of <i>Agamemnon</i> , who reigns there 15 years, but runs mad soon after he had committed the murder. ———	6	163
2829	1173	1175	<i>Orestes</i> , being cured of his madness, goes to <i>Athens</i> to be tried for it, and is acquitted, by the vote of <i>Minerva</i> . ———	6	164
2830	1174	1174	<i>Elon</i> , the 12th judge, succeeds <i>Ibzan</i> , and judges <i>Israel</i> 10 years. ———	4	27
2831	1175	1173	<i>Scmiramis</i> , after all her pretended conquests, &c. in <i>India</i> , is said to have fallen in love with her own son, <i>Ninias</i> , who causes her to be murdered for it by an eunuch, to whom she resigns her vast empire with her life, in the 62d year of her age, and 42d of her reign. ———	4	295
			<i>Ninias</i> succeeds his mother; but, instead of minding his empire, shuts himself up amongst his women, and spends his life in idleness and effeminacy. ———	4	297

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2840	1184	1162	<i>Abdon</i> the <i>Ephraimite</i> , and 13th judge, succeeds <i>Elon</i> , and judges <i>Israel</i> eight years.	4	27
2842	1186	1162	<i>Tisamenes</i> , the son of <i>Orestes</i> , reigns at <i>Mycenæ</i> , by his father's consent, who gives him likewise, afterward, the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> .	6	258
2843	1187	1161	<i>Menelaus</i> dying, his natural sons seize on the <i>Lacedæmonian</i> crown, who are dispossessed of it by <i>Orestes</i> , to whom it belonged in right of his mother.	6	356
2848	1192	1156	<i>Abdon</i> dies, and is succeeded by the high-priest <i>Eli</i> , who judges <i>Israel</i> 40 years. In him the pontifical dignity is translated to the younger branch of <i>Ithamar</i> , from that of <i>Elazar</i> , the elder son of <i>Aaron</i> .	4	27
			An angel appears to <i>Manoah</i> the <i>Danite</i> , and foretels to him the birth of <i>Samson</i> .	4	28
2849	1193	1155	<i>Samson</i> is born; and, in the same year, the <i>Israelites</i> begin again to be oppressed by the <i>Ammonites</i> on the north and east, and by the <i>Philistines</i> on the south and west, though this last began to be felt from the beginning of <i>Eli</i> 's government, and lasted 40 years.	4	27
2853	1197	1151	<i>Hophni</i> and <i>Phinehas</i> , the two sons of <i>Eli</i> the high-priest, do, by their abominable wickedness, cause the people to forsake and abhor the worship of God, for which their father and they are severely reprov'd and threaten'd, by a prophet sent from God.	4	29
2855	1199	1149	<i>Oxyntes</i> , the son of <i>Demophoon</i> , succeeds him at <i>Athens</i> , and reigns 12 years.	6	174
2856	1200	1148	The temple of <i>Diana</i> , at <i>Ephesus</i> , the most magnificent structure in the world, is burnt down by <i>Erostratus</i> .	6	186
2864	1208	1140	<i>Sylvius Æneas</i> succeeds his father in <i>Latium</i> ; and, from him, the kings of his race are called <i>Sylvii</i> , his mother <i>Lavinia</i> having been delivered of him in a wood, to which she had retired.	7	419
2867	1211	1137	<i>Samson</i> begins now to revenge his people of the <i>Philistines</i> ; and, having married a wife from amongst them, makes that an occasion of plaguing them several ways, by burning their corn, and slaying 1000 of them with the jaw-bone of an ass.	11	232
			<i>Oxyntes</i> is succeeded at <i>Athens</i> by his son <i>Aphidas</i> , who scarcely reigns one year, before he is killed by his bastard brother <i>Thymetes</i> .	2	232
2872	1216	1132	<i>Thymetes</i> reigns a few years at <i>Athens</i> , and is	6	186

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			the last of the <i>Erechthide</i> , being deprived of the crown, on account of his baseness and cowardice, and is succeeded by <i>Melanthus</i> .	6	187
2884	1228	1120	About this time <i>Samuel</i> becomes known to all <i>Israel</i> , and judges them 40 years, and is resorted to by all people, from all parts of the <i>Israelitish</i> dominions; and foretels the downfall of <i>Eli</i> , and his family. — — —	4	31
2887	1231	1117	The <i>Philistines</i> beset <i>Samson</i> in <i>Gaza</i> , who carries away the gates of it; but, being afterwards betrayed and shorn by <i>Dalilah</i> , he is bound, and deprived of his eyes, confined in a prison, and made to grind at the mill. — — —	2	233
			<i>Samson</i> , being brought out on one of the feast-days of the <i>Philistines</i> , to make sport before them, pulls down their temple, in which they were sitting, and buries himself and 3000 of them under the ruins of it	2	235
2888	1232	1116	The <i>Israelites</i> , encouraged by the disaster befallen the <i>Philistines</i> , attack them with great eagerness, but are defeated, with the loss of 4000 men. — — —	2	235
			They send for the ark, which is brought to their camp; upon which they renew the attack, and are again defeated, with the loss of 30,000 men. — — —	2	236
			The <i>Philistines</i> take the sacred ark. <i>Hophni</i> and <i>Phinebas</i> are slain, and <i>Eli</i> , upon the news of it, dies by a fall, in the 98th year of his age, and is succeeded by <i>Ahitub</i> , the son of <i>Phinebas</i> . — — —	4	32
			The <i>Philistines</i> are plagued with emrods, and other disasters; upon account of the ark; and remove it from city to city, which are all afflicted with the same punishment in their turn. — — —	2	236
			They at length agree to send the sacred symbol back to <i>Israel</i> , after having detained it seven months, and with it send five golden emrods and mice, as a propitiatory trespass-offering, according to the number of their principalities, in its return. — — —	2	239
			The ark rests at <i>Bethshemesh</i> , where a considerable number of the inhabitants are punished with death, for having presumed to pry into it; after which it is conveyed to <i>Kirjath-jearim</i> , where it abides 70 years, that is, till <i>David's</i> time. — — —	4	33

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2908	1252	1096	<i>Samuel</i> , acting now both as prophet and judge, convenes the <i>Israelites</i> at <i>Mizpeh</i> , where he exhorts them to put away their strange gods, and serve the Lord alone.	4	33
			The <i>Philistines</i> , suspecting the cause of that meeting, march against them; but are discomfited by a sudden storm, at the prayer of <i>Samuel</i> , and disperse themselves, and are pursued with great slaughter quite to <i>Beth-Car</i> ; in memory of which signal victory, the stone, on which <i>Samuel</i> sacrificed, is called <i>Eben-ezer</i> , and the <i>Philistines</i> are deterred, for a time, from making any fresh attempt on them.	4	34
2909	1253	1095	The <i>Israelites</i> , on occasion of the injustice and wickedness of <i>Samuel's</i> sons, insist upon having a king over them like other nations; against which <i>Samuel</i> in vain strives to expostulate, by laying before them the danger of such an attempt, and is obliged to comply with their demand.	4	35
			<i>Saul</i> the son of <i>Kish</i> , of the tribe of <i>Benjamin</i> , is appointed king by God's direction, and anointed as such by <i>Samuel</i> , in the sight of all <i>Israel</i> .	4	35
			<i>Jabesh-Gilead</i> , being closely besieged by <i>Nabash</i> king of the <i>Ammonites</i> , sends to <i>Saul</i> for assistance, who comes accordingly at the head of 330,000 men, and defeats them with great slaughter; upon which the kingdom is confirmed afresh unto him by <i>Samuel</i> and the people at <i>Gilgal</i> .	2	144
			<i>Samuel</i> justifies his administration before <i>Saul</i> , and the general assembly; and, being absolved by the general vote, takes occasion to convince them of their ingratitude to God, by praying down an extraordinary storm of rain, &c.	4	37
2910	1254	1094	<i>Jonathan</i> , the son of <i>Saul</i> , surprises and defeats a <i>Philistine</i> garison at <i>Geba</i> .	4	38
2911	1255	1093	The <i>Philistines</i> , having raised a numerous army, come against the <i>Israelites</i> , and throw them into the greatest consternation, they having neither spear, sword, nor any weapons of war, nor smiths forges, or tools, to make them.	4	38
			<i>Saul</i> , having waited full seven days for <i>Samuel's</i> coming, according to his appointment, and being greatly distressed, through the defection of his people, &c. presumes to		

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			offer a sacrifice to God, for which he is se- verely reprov'd by that prophet. ———	4	39
2911	1255	1093	<i>Jonatban</i> and his armour-bearer, unknown to <i>Saul</i> , surprise a <i>Philistine</i> station, which in- jects an universal panic amongst them, and procures the <i>Israelites</i> a signal victory against them. ———	4	40
			The number of the <i>Philistine</i> army. and their falling foul against one another, gives one great room to think, that they might have had a considerable accession of the shepherds from <i>Egypt</i> . ———	2	241
2912	1256	1092	Somewhat about this time <i>Rebob</i> , the first sole king of <i>Zobab</i> , or <i>Sophene</i> , is supposed to have laid the foundation of his son's <i>Hadad- ezer's</i> grandeur, who flourished in great power and glory in <i>Dawid's</i> time. ———	2	297
2919	1263	1085	<i>Dawid</i> , the youngest son of <i>Jesse</i> , is born at <i>Bethlehem</i> of <i>Judah</i> , since called from him the city of <i>Dawid</i> , 22 years before he is anoint- ed king, and 30 before he succeeds <i>Saul</i> in the kingdom. ———	2	299
2920	1264	1084	<i>Aletes</i> , the son of <i>Hippotes</i> , and grandson of <i>Hercules</i> , wrests the crown of <i>Corinth</i> from the race of <i>Sisyphus</i> , the founder of the king- dom; and from him his descendants are called <i>Heracidae</i> . ———	4	42
			<i>Eresus</i> in <i>Pityusa</i> is built by the <i>Phœnicians</i> , and made the capital of that island. ———	6	235
2935	1279	1069	<i>Codrus</i> , king of <i>Athens</i> , falling a voluntary victim for his country's safety, in the war with the <i>Peloponensians</i> ; the people, in me- mory of him, abolish the regal dignity, and choose archons for life. ———	17	343
			<i>Medon</i> , the son of <i>Codrus</i> , is chosen the first archon, out of gratitude to his father; which dignity continues successively in his family about 200 years, under the name of <i>Me- dontidae</i> . ———	6	187
			Soon after this, happened the great removal of <i>Nilus</i> , and other sons of <i>Codrus</i> , who, not brooking their subjection to <i>Medon</i> , went and settled in different parts of lesser <i>Asia</i> , in conjunction with the <i>Thebans</i> and <i>Iones</i> , and founded twelve celebrated cities there. ———	6	175
2941	1285	1063	<i>Saul</i> , not obeying God's commands of destroy- ing the <i>Amalekites</i> , is rejected from being king; and <i>Samuel</i> , after much mourning for him, is ordered to go and anoint <i>Dawid</i> , the youngest son of <i>Jesse</i> , to be his successor. ———	6	187
				4	42

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2941	1285	1063	<i>David</i> is recommended to <i>Saul</i> , who is now afflicted with a deep melancholy, as a proper person to give him relief by his excellent music; and is sent for accordingly. and plays before him, in his moody intervals. ———	4	43
			<i>David</i> engages and kills the insolent <i>Philistine</i> champion <i>Goliath</i> , and brings his head to <i>Saul</i> at the head of his army, upon which the <i>Israelites</i> gain a signal victory over their enemies. ———	4	44
			<i>Jonathan</i> , the son of <i>Saul</i> , contracts a most intimate friendship with <i>David</i> , which, together with the late success, and great encomiums given to the young son of <i>Jesse</i> , gives such invincible umbrage to <i>Saul</i> , that he resolves upon his ruin. ———	4	45
			<i>David</i> flies first to <i>Samuel</i> , whither <i>Saul</i> pursues him, then to the high-priest <i>Abimelech</i> , then to <i>Achish</i> , king of <i>Gath</i> ; but, not thinking himself safe there, retires to the cave of <i>Atullam</i> , whither his family, and other people, resort to him. ———	4	46
2942	1286	1062	<i>Saul</i> , being informed by <i>Doeg</i> , his chief shepherd, what <i>Abimelech</i> had done to <i>David</i> in his flight, sends and butchers him, and all the inhabitants of <i>Nob</i> : <i>Abiathar</i> , the son of <i>Abimelech</i> , escapes to <i>David</i> , and informs him what <i>Saul</i> had done. ———	4	48
			<i>David</i> puts his parents and brethren under the protection of the king of <i>Moab</i> , and retires to his solitude, where he generously spares <i>Saul's</i> life in the cave, who was come thither in pursuit of him, and only cuts the skirt of his garment. ———	4	49
2944	1288	1060	<i>David</i> , afraid of falling one time or other into his hands, flees to <i>Achish</i> , king of <i>Gath</i> , who assigns to him, and his small troop, the city of <i>Ziklag</i> , from which he makes frequent incursions on the <i>Geshurites</i> , <i>Amalekites</i> , &c. ———	2	295
2945	1289	1059	The prophet <i>Samuel</i> dies, aged 98, having judged <i>Israel</i> 20 years from the time of <i>Eli's</i> death. ———	4	53
			<i>Eurysthenes</i> and <i>Procles</i> , the sons of <i>Aristodemus</i> , agree to reign jointly in <i>Lacedemon</i> , and introduce a new kind of diarchy there, which continued for seven generations. ———	4	51
2946	1290	1058	<i>Eurysthenes</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Agis</i> , whose descendants are called from him <i>Agidae</i> . ———	6	247
				6	259

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2947	1291	1057	The <i>Iones</i> disperse themselves into several parts of <i>Lesser Asia</i> , &c. and there plant new colonies.	8	430	
			<i>Myus</i> and <i>Priene</i> , &c. built by <i>Nileus</i> , and other the sons of <i>Codrus</i> .	6	188	
			<i>Echestratus</i> succeeds his father <i>Agis</i> in <i>Lacedemon</i> , and reigns 35 years.	6	251	
2949	1293	1055	<i>Achish</i> , king of <i>Gath</i> , invites <i>David</i> and his 600 men to come and fight, under him, against the <i>Israelites</i> ; but the rest of the princes, suspecting him, oblige him to return to <i>Ziklag</i> .	4	53	
			<i>David</i> and his men, being returned to <i>Ziklag</i> , find it plundered and burned by the <i>Amalekites</i> , whom he pursues and surprises, and recovers all the spoil.	4	54	
			<i>Saul</i> , in utmost distress, consults the witch of <i>Endor</i> , who raises to him the prophet <i>Samuel</i> , by whom he is informed of his approaching defeat, and death.	4	55	
			The <i>Philistines</i> , under <i>Achish</i> , obtain an intire victory over the <i>Israelites</i> , on mount <i>Gilboah</i> , in which <i>Saul</i> and his three sons are slain, according to <i>Samuel's</i> prediction to him.	2	247	
			In that battle, it is probable, that <i>Abibal</i> , king of <i>Tyre</i> , joined the <i>Philistines</i> against <i>Israel</i> , he being cotemporary with <i>David</i> , and by him numbered amongst their enemies.	4	58	
			<i>David</i> , hearing of the death of <i>Saul</i> and <i>Jonathan</i> , composes a most elegant elegy upon them; and is anointed king over <i>Judah</i> , at <i>Hebron</i> ; being now about 30 years old, and reigns seven years and six months over it.	2	365	
			<i>Abner</i> , general of <i>Saul's</i> host, sends for <i>Ish-bosheth</i> , his son, from <i>Mahanaim</i> , and causes him to be proclaimed king over <i>Israel</i> ; so that the kingdom is now divided between <i>David</i> and him.	4	59	
			<i>David</i> makes an alliance with <i>Tolmai</i> , king of <i>Geshur</i> , and marries <i>Maacab</i> , his daughter; by whom he had, afterwards, <i>Abalom</i> and <i>Thamar</i> .	4	60	
2950	1294	1054	The inhabitants of <i>Jabesh-Gilead</i> having fetched away the bodies of <i>Saul</i> and his sons, and interred them in their own city, <i>David</i> sends them a message of thanks, and highly commends their gratitude and piety.	6	60	
2951	1295	1053	A bloody battle is fought between the armies	4	60	

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			of <i>David</i> and <i>Ishbosheth</i> ; the former under the command of <i>Joab</i> , and the latter under that of <i>Abner</i> ; in which <i>David</i> gains a complete victory, and, from that time, grows stronger and stronger, whilst <i>Ishbosheth</i> grows weaker and weaker.	4	60
2951	1295	1053	<i>Mitylene</i> , the capital of <i>Lissos</i> , built.	8	290
			<i>Magnesia</i> , on mount <i>Sipylus</i> , colonied.	6	110
2956	1300	1048	<i>Abner</i> , being upbraided by <i>Ishbosheth</i> about his concubine, goes over to <i>David</i> , and engages to bring all <i>Israel</i> after him, but is treacherously murdered by <i>Joab</i> ; which fact <i>David</i> highly resents, and buries him according to his rank.	4	61
			<i>Ishbosheth</i> is treacherously murdered by two of his captains, <i>Baanah</i> and <i>Rechab</i> , who bring his head to <i>David</i> , and meet with a just reward, they being both condemned to a shameful death; soon after which <i>David</i> is proclaimed king over all <i>Israel</i> .	4	61
2957	1301	1047	<i>David</i> takes the city of <i>Jerusalem</i> , and fortress of <i>Sion</i> , from the <i>Jebusites</i> ; the former of which becomes the metropolis of his kingdom, and the latter is called, from him, the city of <i>David</i> .	4	62
			The <i>Philistines</i> , alarmed at <i>David's</i> progress and success, come up against him with a powerful army, and are twice defeated, with great slaughter.	4	63
2958	1302	1046	<i>David</i> , designing to fortify <i>Jerusalem</i> and <i>Sion</i> , makes an alliance with <i>Hiram</i> king of <i>Tyre</i> , who, probably, had succeeded his father <i>Abibal</i> by this time, and who furnishes him with all necessary materials, and workmen, for that and for his palace, &c.	2	365
2959	1303	1045	<i>David</i> orders the ark of God to be brought from <i>Kirjath-Jearim</i> to the city of <i>David</i> , on this year, which is supposed to have been a sabbatic one, and causes psalms and hymns to be composed and set on the occasion; and appoints the priests, levites, singers, &c. to officiate before it.	4	63
2960	1304	1044	<i>David</i> , enjoying now a profound peace, consults the prophet <i>Nathan</i> about building a temple to God; but, though his intention is highly commended, yet that glorious work is reserved, by God, to be done by his son and successor. In the mean time, <i>David</i> takes care to collect and lay up the richest and noblest materials, for that end.	4	64

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2960	1304	1044	<i>Hadadezer</i> , al. <i>Hadarezer</i> , king of <i>Zobab</i> , and the son of <i>Rehob</i> , is defeated in his first battle against <i>David</i> , with the loss of 1000 chariots, 7000 horse, and 20,000 foot: and, being reinforced by the <i>Syrians</i> of <i>Damascus</i> , loses, in a second engagement, 22,000 men; besides the golden shields out of his treasury, the cities of <i>Betha</i> and <i>Berthai</i> are plundered, and <i>Rezon</i> falls away from him, and becomes king of <i>Damascus</i> .	2 4	300 66
			<i>Toi</i> , king of <i>Hamath</i> , wages an unequal war with <i>Hadadezer</i> , till this last yields to <i>David</i> ; upon which he sends him presents in vessels of gold, silver, &c. and, probably, becomes tributary to him.	2 4	317 67
			<i>David</i> regulates his civil and military affairs; and appoints proper officers over his finances, judges, and other magistrates.	4	67
			<i>David</i> , out of gratitude to the late <i>Jonathan</i> , son of <i>Saul</i> , sends for his only surviving son, <i>Mephibosheth</i> , a lame youth, and allows him a maintenance suitable to his rank.	4	68
2964	1308	1040	<i>David</i> subdues the <i>Edomites</i> ; and therein fulfils the prophecy concerning <i>Esau</i> and <i>Jacob</i> , that the elder should serve the younger: their young king flees to <i>Egypt</i> , and is well received by <i>Pharaoh</i> ; whilst others, retiring to the <i>Philistines</i> , to the gulph of <i>Persia</i> , &c. carry their arts, trade, and sciences, among them.	2 4	174 145
2967	1311	1037	<i>Nabash</i> , king of the <i>Ammonites</i> , dies; and is succeeded by his son, <i>Hanun</i> , who brings a destructive war upon himself, by his shameful treatment of <i>David's</i> ambassadors.	2	145
2968	1312	1036	<i>David</i> , highly resenting the indignity, sends <i>Joab</i> against him, at the head of a numerous army. <i>Hanun</i> procures above 30,000 auxiliaries, from <i>Hadadezer</i> king of <i>Zobab</i> , and other neighbouring princes, to join to his own; and is defeated, with the loss of 40,000 men, at <i>Elam</i> ; after which his auxiliaries become tributary to <i>David</i> ; and, from this time, we hear no more of the kings of <i>Zobab</i> .	2 2	146 301
2969	1313	1035	Whilst <i>Joab</i> is laying close siege to <i>Rabbah</i> , the capital of the <i>Ammonites</i> , <i>David</i> is solacing himself with <i>Bathsheba</i> , the wife of the brave <i>Uriah</i> , one of <i>Joab's</i> captains at the siege; who is basely murdered, by the king's order, for having betrayed		

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			some suspicion about his wife: so that the complicated crime of murder and adultery, proves a source of dreadful misfortunes in <i>David's</i> family, the first of which is the death of the child he had by <i>Bathsheba</i> .	4	69
2969	1313	1035	<i>Joab</i> sends for <i>David</i> to come and finish the siege of <i>Rabbah</i> , which is soon after taken by him, after a two years siege, and levelled to the ground; <i>Hanun</i> himself is slain, and his subjects treated with the utmost severity; and <i>David</i> returns victorious, and laden with the spoils of that metropolis and kingdom.	2 4	148 70
2970	1314	1034	<i>Nathan</i> , <i>David's</i> prophet, is sent from God to reprove him for his ingratitude and baseness, which he doth under the excellent parable of the yew-lamb, by which he makes the monarch pronounce sentence against himself, and brings him to the most pungent sense of his guilt.	4	71
2971	1315	1033	<i>Bathsheba</i> brings forth a second son to <i>David</i> , who is called <i>Solomon</i> , that is, peaceful; and by <i>Nathan</i> the prophet, <i>Jedidiah</i> , or beloved of the Lord.	4	71
2972	1316	1032	<i>Amnon</i> , the eldest son of <i>David</i> , commits a most unnatural rape and incest on his sister <i>Thamar</i> .	4	72
2974	1318	1030	<i>Absalom</i> , the brother of <i>Thamar</i> , both by father and mother, invites <i>Amnon</i> , among the other king's sons, to a sheep-shearing, and there causes him to be murdered; then flees to <i>Tolmai</i> , king of <i>Geshur</i> , his grandfather, and abides there three years.	4	73
2976	1320	1028	The kingdoms of <i>Alba</i> and <i>Lavinium</i> united, after the death of <i>Ascanius</i> .	11	232
2977	1321	1027	<i>Absalom</i> is, by the address and intercession of <i>Joab</i> , reconciled to <i>David</i> , and recalled, but forbid to see the king's face for some time.	4	74
			<i>Eurytion</i> , the son of <i>Sous</i> , succeeds him in the diarchy of <i>Lacedamon</i> ; and, from him, his successors are stiled <i>Eurytiontida</i> .	6	259
2979	1323	1025	<i>Absalom</i> sets <i>Joab's</i> corn on fire, to oblige him to introduce him to <i>David</i> ; which he, with some difficulty, doth, and <i>David</i> forgives and receives him into favour.	4	75
2980	1324	1024	This being the sabbatic year, in which there is a great concourse of the <i>Israelites</i> at <i>Jerusalem</i> , <i>Absalom</i> steals away the hearts of the people, gets himself a number of chariots,		

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			horses, &c. and, soon after, breaks out into an open rebellion against his father. ———	4	75
2981	1325	1023	<i>Abshalom</i> marches to <i>Jerusalem</i> , which <i>David</i> is forced to quit, and there <i>Abithophel</i> advises him to go to his father's concubines, which he doth in the view of all the people, whilst <i>David</i> takes a mournful march into the wilderness, and is met by several considerable persons, who bring provisions for him and his men. ———	4	76
			<i>Abithophel's</i> next advice being defeated by <i>Hushai</i> , he retires home, and, in a fit of anger and despair, hangs himself, whilst <i>David</i> and his men pass over the <i>Jordan</i> , whither <i>Hushai</i> sends him intelligence of what passes in <i>Abshalom's</i> council, by means of <i>Zadok</i> and <i>Abiathar</i> , the high-priests, whom <i>David</i> had sent back to <i>Jerusalem</i> . ———	4	77
			The two armies engage with great fury, in the forest of <i>Ephraim</i> , where <i>Abshalom</i> , being caught by the hair under the bough of an oak, is slain by <i>Joab</i> , and the rest of the rebellious army is dispersed, every one to their own house. ———	4	80
			The ten tribes quarrelling with that of <i>Judah</i> , about bringing <i>David</i> back to <i>Jerusalem</i> , <i>Sheba</i> , a factious <i>Benjaminite</i> , raises a new revolt, which <i>Joab</i> quickly after puts an end to. ———	4	81
2982	1326	1022	<i>Echestratus</i> is succeeded in <i>Lacedæmon</i> by his son <i>Labotas</i> , who, with <i>Prytanis</i> , the son of <i>Eurytion</i> , and his partner in the diarchy, declares war against the <i>Greeks</i> . <i>Labotas</i> reigns 35 years. ———	6	260
			<i>Amasa</i> , <i>David's</i> general, is treacherously killed by <i>Joab</i> ; and <i>Sheba</i> , who had retired into the city of <i>Abel</i> , is slain by the inhabitants, and his head thrown over the walls to <i>Joab</i> , who raises the siege of it, and disperses the people. ———	4	81
2983	1327	1021	A grievous famine, of three years, in <i>Israel</i> , for <i>Saul's</i> late murder of the <i>Gibeonites</i> , is stayed by the death of seven of his descendants. ———	4	82
2984	1328	1020	<i>David</i> gains several signal victories over the <i>Philistines</i> , in which some of their gigantic champions are slain by his generals, in one of which he narrowly escapes being killed by the giant <i>Ishbenob</i> ; but are at length so reduced as to become tributary to him. ———	2	249

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2987	2331	1017	<i>David</i> , now become too elated with his successes, presumes to number the people, and incurs the displeasure of God, who sends a grievous pestilence, of which 70,000 die in less than three days.	4	84
			King <i>David</i> is commanded to offer up some burnt-offerings, &c. on the threshing-floor of <i>Araunba</i> , the <i>Jebusitish</i> king, that spot being designed by God for the place whereon the temple was to be built, which <i>David</i> therefore buys of him, and offers up sacrifices upon it; and, by the miraculous fire that consumes them, is joyfully convinced, that God was again reconciled with him and his people.	4	85
2989	1333	1015	<i>Adonijah</i> , the eldest surviving son of <i>David</i> , causes himself to be proclaimed king, and is joined by <i>Joab</i> and <i>Abiathar</i> . But <i>Nathan</i> the prophet, and <i>Bathsheba</i> , having acquainted <i>David</i> with it, he causes <i>Solomon</i> to be proclaimed his successor, and to be anointed king with the usual solemnity; upon which <i>Adonijah</i> and his followers disperse themselves with the utmost speed and confusion.	4	86
			<i>David</i> assembles his chief officers, and gives them his directions about the building of the temple, and his last instructions to <i>Solomon</i> about his government, and dies in the 70th year of his age, after having reigned seven years over <i>Judah</i> , and 33 years over the other 10 tribes.	4	87
2990	1334	1014	<i>Adonijah</i> and <i>Joab</i> are put to death by <i>Solomon</i> , and <i>Abiathar</i> , the high-priest, deposed, and relegated to his estate at <i>Anathoth</i> . <i>Benaiah</i> is appointed general in the room of <i>Joab</i> , and <i>Zadok</i> becomes sole high-priest.	4	90
2991	1335	1013	<i>Solomon</i> makes an alliance with <i>Pharaoh</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , who gives him his daughter in marriage, with the city of <i>Gezer</i> , lately taken from the <i>Canaanites</i> , for a dowry.	4	91
			<i>Solomon</i> , having made choice of wisdom preferably to all other earthly blessings, is endowed with a share of it above all mortals, and gives some signal proofs of it immediately after; particularly in his judgment between the two contending mothers, and in the magnificence of his household, &c.	4	91
2992	1336	1012	<i>Solomon</i> revives the alliance with <i>Hiram</i> , king of <i>Tyre</i> , who sends an embassy to him, and		

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			agrees to furnish him with timber, workmen, &c. for the building of the temple.	4	93
2992	1336	1012	Most of the remnant of the <i>Amorites</i> , <i>Hittites</i> , <i>Perizzites</i> , and <i>Jebuzites</i> , are reduced by <i>Solomon</i> under a state of proselytism and servitude, and employed in the most laborious works of the building of the temple, &c. Only those on the sea-coasts remain independent, and continue their navigation and commerce, under the common name of <i>Phœnicians</i> .	2	216
			In this year, which is the 480th from the <i>Israelites</i> deliverance from the <i>Egyptian</i> bondage, and in the second day of the month <i>Zif</i> , answering to our 21st of <i>April</i> , the foundation of the temple is laid by <i>Solomon</i> .	4	102
2993	1337	1011	<i>Shimei</i> , who had been confined by <i>Solomon</i> to the city of <i>Jerusalem</i> , for his cursing of <i>David</i> in his flight from <i>Absalom</i> , is put to death for his disobedience to him.	4	94
3000	1344	1004	The temple is finished, and dedicated by <i>Solomon</i> , with the greatest magnificence, on the 9th jubilee, in the 8th day of the 7th month of the sacred, which was the first month of the civil year, answering to the latter end of our <i>October</i> ; the solemnity of which, including the feast of tabernacles, lasts 14 days.	4	91
3001	1345	1003	The 21st dynasty of the <i>Egyptians</i> , called the dynasty of the <i>Tanites</i> , begins, the first king of which, named <i>Smedis</i> , or <i>Smendis</i> , reigns 26 years.	4	97
3012	1356	992	<i>Solomon</i> , having finished the temple in seven years, finishes likewise his palaces, and other structures, in 13 years more, and brings <i>Pharaoh's</i> daughter into the magnificent structure he had built for her.	2	15
			<i>Solomon</i> fortifies <i>Jerusalem</i> , with new walls, builds several cities, and a navy at <i>Ezion-geber</i> , which last he puts under the care of <i>Tyrian</i> mariners, and settles a vast and rich commerce with it.	4	99
3024	1368	980	<i>Solomon</i> is drawn into numerous idolatries, in complaisance to the vast number of wives and concubines which he took, contrary to the express command of God.	4	101
3026	1370	978	<i>Jerobam</i> , the son of <i>Nebat</i> , a young daring <i>Ephraimite</i> , having disobeyed king <i>Solomon</i> , flees into <i>Egypt</i> to avoid his resentment, and,	4	108

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			after his death, raises a schism and rebellion under his successor.		4	111
3029	1373	975	<i>Solomon</i> , being brought to a sense of his former vanities, &c. is supposed to have written the book of <i>Ecclesiastes</i> ; and dies in the 58th year of his age, and 40th of his reign.		4	108
			<i>Rehoboam</i> , the son of <i>Solomon</i> , succeeds him, who, in the very beginning of his reign, gives ground for the general revolt of the ten tribes from him, under <i>Jeroboam</i> , the son of <i>Nebat</i> , whom they choose for their king; so that only those of <i>Judah</i> and <i>Benjamin</i> cleave to him.		4	110
			<i>Jeroboam</i> , being now become king of <i>Israel</i> , sets up two golden calves, the one at <i>Bethel</i> , and the other at <i>Dan</i> , the two extremes of his new kingdom, to prevent the people's going to <i>Jerusalem</i> to worship on the usual festivals. From this time the kingdom is split into that of <i>Judah</i> and <i>Israel</i> ; and from this new idolatry are to be reckoned the 390 years of <i>Israel</i> 's iniquity, mentioned by <i>Ezekiel</i> , iv. 5, & seq.		4	111
3030	1374	974	Whilst <i>Jeroboam</i> is busy at the dedication of his new idols, a prophet is sent to him to foretel the destruction of the altar by a future king of <i>Judah</i> , named <i>Josiah</i> ; and gives him some signal proofs of the truth of his prediction. Great numbers of <i>Levites</i> and others, abhorring his idolatry, retire into the kingdom of <i>Judah</i> .		4	112
3032	1376	972	<i>Rehoboam</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , falls likewise off from the true worship of God, and he and his people offer up sacrifices, contrary to the <i>Mosaic</i> law, upon every high hill, grove, &c. He at the same time fortifies several cities of his kingdom, and puts strong garrisons in them, both in <i>Judah</i> and <i>Benjamin</i> .		4	113
3033	1377	971	<i>Shishak</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , comes up against <i>Jerusalem</i> , and takes it; and strips the temple and palace of all the golden vessels, and other precious things, with which <i>Solomon</i> had enriched them.		4	114
3046	1390	958	<i>Rehoboam</i> dies in the 18th year of his reign, and is succeeded by his son <i>Abijah</i> , who reigns three years.		4	114
			<i>Abijah</i> , with an army of 400,000 men, gains a complete victory over <i>Jeroboam</i> , at the head of 800,000, of which he slays 500,000 on the spot, takes <i>Bethel</i> , and other consider-		4	114

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			able places from him ; and so weakens him, that he dares not attempt any farther hostilities against him	4	114
3049	1393	955	<i>Afa</i> succeeds his father <i>Abijah</i> in the kingdom of <i>Judah</i> , which he strenuously endeavours to purge from idolatry, and deposes his own mother for patronizing it. He reigns 41 years.	4	115
3051	1395	953	<i>Jeroboam</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Nadab</i> in the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , who, following the idolatries of his father, is cut off in the 2d year of his reign.	4	116
3052	1396	952	<i>Nadab</i> lays siege to <i>Gibbethon</i> , a city of the <i>Levites</i> , taken from them in his father's time, and is slain before it by <i>Baasha</i> , of the tribe of <i>Issachar</i> , who seizes on the <i>Israelitish</i> kingdom, and destroys the whole race of <i>Jeroboam</i> , according to the prophet's prediction.	4	116
3053	1397	951	Whilst <i>Baasha</i> follows the pernicious steps of <i>Jeroboam</i> in <i>Israel</i> , <i>Afa</i> is busy in rooting idolatry out of <i>Judah</i> , and strengthening himself against him during the first ten peaceful years of his reign.	4	116
3063	1407	941	<i>Zerab</i> , at the head of an army of 1,000,000 men, besides chariots, &c. comes up against <i>Afa</i> , who encounters him at <i>Maresbab</i> , and totally defeats him ; and, returning to <i>Jerusalem</i> , laden with immense spoil, is further assured of the divine protection by a prophet ; after which multitudes of the revolted <i>Israelites</i> return to him.	4	116
3064	1408	940	<i>Benbadad</i> , first king of <i>Damascus</i> , having made an alliance with <i>Baasha</i> , comes up with a powerful army against <i>Judah</i> ; whereupon <i>Afa</i> bribes him with large gifts to turn his arms against <i>Israel</i> , which he accordingly doth.	2 4	302 117
3065	1409	939	<i>Afa</i> takes several cities from <i>Baasha</i> , fortifies <i>Geba</i> in <i>Benjamin</i> and <i>Mizpeth</i> in <i>Judah</i> , with the ruins of <i>Ramah</i> , lately built by the king of <i>Israel</i> .	4	317
3066	1410	938	The prophet <i>Hanani</i> , having ventured to reprove king <i>Afa</i> for bribing the king of <i>Syria</i> , instead of putting his sole confidence in God, is put into prison by him.	4	117
3074	1418	930	<i>Meltas</i> , the last king of <i>Argos</i> , is deposed, and put to death ; from which time that kingdom is turned into a democracy.	6	169

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3074	1418	930	<i>Ela</i> succeeds his father <i>Baasha</i> in the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> . ————	4	118
3075	1419	929	<i>Zimri</i> , one of <i>Ela</i> 's commanders, murders him at the siege of <i>Gibbethon</i> , destroys the whole race of <i>Baasha</i> ; but being pursued by <i>Omri</i> , another commander, shuts himself up in the palace at <i>Tirzah</i> , and burns himself in it, after having reigned seven days. ————	4	118
			During this and the following years, the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> is divided between <i>Omri</i> , who proclaims himself king after the defeat of <i>Zimri</i> , and <i>Tibni</i> , the son of <i>Ginath</i> , who is chosen by part of the army. ————	4	118
3078	1422	926	<i>Lycurgus</i> , the son of <i>Polydectes</i> , by his second wife <i>Dianissa</i> , and the celebrated lawgiver of the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , born. ————	6	249
			<i>Bacchis</i> , the son of <i>Prumnes</i> , succeeds his father at <i>Corinth</i> , and from him his successors are called <i>Bacchidæ</i> . ————	6	235
3079	1423	925	<i>Tibni</i> being killed, <i>Omri</i> reigns unrivalled in <i>Israel</i> six years longer, and builds the city of <i>Samaria</i> on the hill of <i>Someron</i> , and makes it the metropolis of the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> . ————	6	241
3086	1430	918	<i>Abah</i> succeeds his father <i>Omri</i> in the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , and marries <i>Jezebel</i> , the daughter of <i>Ethbaal</i> , king of <i>Zidon</i> , by whom he is debauched into the vilest idolatries, even to the offering of human sacrifices to <i>Baal</i> , and proves more wicked than all his predecessors. ————	4	118
			The prophet <i>Elijah</i> is sent to reprove him in the severest terms, who foretels him a grievous drought and famine, which ensues accordingly, and lasts three years. ————	4	118
3088	1432	916	About this time the <i>Rhodians</i> become such expert masters of navigation, as to gain the command of the sea, and make such excellent laws, as became the standard to other nations for deciding of maritime affairs; and their laws are afterwards incorporated into the <i>Roman</i> pandect. ————	4	119
3089	1433	915	<i>Tiberinus</i> , king of <i>Latium</i> , is unfortunately drowned in the river <i>Albula</i> , which from him obtains the name of <i>Tiber</i> , which it hath retained ever since. ————	8	165
3090	1434	914	<i>Jehoshaphat</i> succeeds his father <i>Asa</i> in the kingdom of <i>Judah</i> , being then 35 years old; and sets immediately about rooting up of all the idolatrous altars, groves, monuments, &c. which his father had not	11	233

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			abolished, carries on a thorough reformation through his kingdom, and causes his subjects to be instructed in the pure worship of God. ————		
3090	1434	914	<i>Jehoshaphat</i> fortifies his frontiers, maintains an army of 11,000,000 men, keeps all the foreign kingdoms in awe, and brings the <i>Philistines</i> and <i>Arabians</i> under tribute. ————	4	119
3103	1447	901	<i>Benbadad</i> II. king of <i>Syria</i> , at the head of a numerous army, and with 32 kings, his allies, &c. comes and lays siege to <i>Samaria</i> , and is routed, and put to flight, by a chosen band of 132 young men. ————	4	119
3104	1448	900	<i>Benbadad</i> , having raised a new army, comes afresh against <i>Samaria</i> , and is again defeated by <i>Abab</i> , with great loss, and taken prisoner; but <i>Abab</i> , having set him at liberty, and made an alliance with him, is severely re-proved and threatened for it by the prophet <i>Micaiah</i> . ————	2	302
3105	1449	899	<i>Naboth</i> , having refused to part with his vineyard to king <i>Abab</i> , is, by <i>Jezebel's</i> advice, murdered by him; upon which the prophet <i>Elijah</i> is sent from God to denounce a heavy judgment against him and his wicked wife. ————	2	304
			<i>Abab</i> , upon his repentance, obtains a respite from <i>Elijah's</i> sentence, and takes his own son, <i>Abaziah</i> , his colleague in the kingdom; and <i>Jehoshaphat</i> doth the same by his son, <i>Jehoram</i> , on the following year. ————	4	122
3107	1451	897	<i>Abab</i> prevails upon <i>Jehoshaphat</i> to go with him to besiege <i>Ramoth-Gilead</i> , which the <i>Syrian</i> king kept from him; and there <i>Abab</i> is slain, according to the prophet <i>Micaiah's</i> prediction, and <i>Jehoshaphat</i> narrowly escapes; and, upon the news of <i>Abab's</i> death, on the evening, the <i>Israelites</i> disperse themselves, and return to their home. ————	4	123
			<i>Abaziah</i> succeeds his father <i>Abab</i> in <i>Israel</i> ; in the beginning of whose reign the <i>Moabites</i> (formerly brought under tribute by <i>Solomon</i> , and who, since the rupture of the two kingdoms, had continued tributary to the kings of <i>Israel</i>) revolt; but are intirely defeated by the united forces of <i>Jehoram</i> , his brother and successor, and those of <i>Jehoshaphat</i> and the king of <i>Edom</i> . ————	2	306
3108	1452	896	The fleet of king <i>Jehoshaphat</i> , sent with that of <i>Abaziah</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , designed for <i>Tarshish</i> , is cast away on the coast, and destroyed; ————	4	124

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			and <i>Jehoshaphat</i> is severely rebuked for his too great friendship with <i>Abaziah</i> . ———	4	127
3108	1452	896	<i>Abaziah</i> is killed by a fall from the grate in his upper room, in the third year of his reign, and is succeeded by his brother <i>Jehoram</i> in <i>Israel</i> ; who, by the assistance of the kings of <i>Judah</i> and <i>Edom</i> , reduces the <i>Moabites</i> to their tributary state, in the second year of his reign. ———	2	136
3109	1453	895	The prophet <i>Elijah</i> , being in the confederate army, then ready to perish for want of water, directs the three kings how to get a supply of it; after which they complete the reduction of the <i>Moabites</i> , by the taking of <i>Kir-haraseth</i> , where <i>Misba</i> , their king, had retired with an handful of his troops. ———	4	125
3110	1454	894	<i>Lycurgus</i> abdicates his government at <i>Lacedæmon</i> , and begins a ten years travel, to observe the laws, customs, &c. of other nations. ———	2	136
3112	1456	892	<i>Jehoshaphat</i> takes his son <i>Jehoram</i> into partnership with him in <i>Judah</i> ; and, seeing his kingdom invaded by the <i>Ammonites</i> and <i>Moabites</i> , applies himself to God for help, and obtains a miraculous victory over them, as a reward of his singular piety. ———	4	126
3115	1459	889	<i>Jehoshaphat</i> dies, and is succeeded by his unworthy son in the kingdom of <i>Judah</i> , in which he introduces afresh all the idolatries and abominations which his father had rooted out, being seduced to it by his wife <i>Athaliah</i> , the daughter of <i>Abab</i> : so that now both <i>Judah</i> and <i>Israel</i> are immersed in all kinds of idolatry. ———	4	127
			<i>Elijah</i> the prophet, a little before his assumption, sends a letter to <i>Jehoram</i> , in which he severely reproves him for the massacre of his brethren, and foretels him the heavy judgments that were to come upon him. —	4	128
			<i>Elijah</i> , being taken up alive into heaven, is succeeded by <i>Elisha</i> in the prophetic office. —	4	128
			The <i>Edomites</i> , who had been subjected to the <i>Israelitish</i> government ever since <i>David's</i> time, do now revolt; and, having assassinated their viceroy, set up a king of their own again; by which they fulfil the latter part of <i>Isaac's</i> prophecy to <i>Esau</i> , that he should in time shake off his brother <i>Jacob's</i> yoke. This happens 150 years after they had been subdued; and, though afterwards		

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			defeated by <i>Jehoram</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , yet could never be again annexed to the house of <i>David</i> . ————	2	178
3115	1459	889	<i>Libnah</i> , a city of the priests, revolts from <i>Judah</i> , probably to <i>Edom</i> , on whose borders it stood. ————	4	128
3116	1460	888	The <i>Philistines</i> and <i>Arabians</i> invade <i>Judah</i> , take and plunder <i>Jerusalem</i> , and carry away <i>Jehoram's</i> wives and all his sons captive, except <i>Jehoahaz</i> , called also <i>Abaziah</i> , and <i>Azariah</i> , who was the youngest, and succeeds him. ————	4	128
3118	1462	886	<i>Jehoram</i> , being now become incapable of governing, through a dire distemper in his bowels, makes his son <i>Jehoahaz</i> , or <i>Abaziah</i> , his colleague in the kingdom of <i>Judah</i> . ————	4	128
3119	1463	885	<i>Jehoram</i> dies a miserable death, and is succeeded by his son <i>Jehoahaz</i> , ————	4	129
			<i>Benhadad</i> , now at war with the king of <i>Israel</i> , sends a party to seize on the prophet <i>Elisha</i> , who betrayed all his secrets to him; but the prophet smites them with blindness, and brings them to <i>Samaria</i> , where he advises the king to feast them well, and send them back to their master. ————	4	129
			<i>Benhadad</i> besieges <i>Samaria</i> , and reduces it to the greatest straits by famine, when in the night his whole army is thrown into a miraculous panic by the noise of an host rushing in upon him; upon which they leave their camp, with all its provisions and treasure, for a prey, according to the prophet <i>Elijah's</i> prediction. ————	2	308
3120	1464	884	<i>Benhadad</i> sends <i>Hazael</i> to consult <i>Elisha</i> concerning his recovery, to whom the prophet foretells his rise to the crown of <i>Syria</i> , and his merciless treatment of the <i>Israelites</i> ; upon which he murders his master, seizes on the <i>Syrian</i> crown, and raises it to the meridian of its glory soon after, and is deified for it after his death. ————	2	309
			<i>Joram</i> king of <i>Israel</i> , and <i>Abaziah</i> king of <i>Judah</i> , recover <i>Ramoth-Gilead</i> from the <i>Syrians</i> ; for which <i>Hazael</i> soon after takes ample revenge on them both. ————	4	129
			<i>Joram</i> , having received some wounds at the siege, is forced to stop at <i>Jezreel</i> to be cured of them, where he is soon after killed by <i>Jehu</i> . ————	2	210
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3120	1464	884	<i>Jehu</i> , having been anointed king of <i>Israel</i> , marches directly to <i>Jezreel</i> , where he kills the kings of <i>Judah</i> and <i>Israel</i> , <i>Jezebel</i> the queen-mother, together with 70 sons of <i>Abab</i> , and the remainder of his race, and 42 princes of <i>Judah</i> . ———	4	133
—	—	—	<i>Jehu</i> , going thence up to <i>Samaria</i> , takes <i>Jehonadab</i> , the son of <i>Rechab</i> the supposed founder of the <i>Rechabites</i> , into his chariot, to be a witness of his zeal against the worshipers of <i>Baal</i> , whom he causes accordingly to be massacred in the temple, in the midst of their worship. ———	4	136
—	—	—	<i>Jehu</i> destroys the temple of <i>Baal</i> , together with all the priests that officiated to him; and, for his zeal, the kingdom is promised to stay in his family till the fourth generation. ———	4	139
—	—	—	<i>Athaliah</i> , the daughter of <i>Abab</i> , reigns in <i>Judah</i> in the stead of her son <i>Abaziah</i> , slain by <i>Jehu</i> ; and not only promotes idolatry there, but strives totally to extirpate the race of <i>David</i> , of whom only <i>Joash</i> , the son of <i>Abaziah</i> , is preserved by his aunt <i>Jehoshaba</i> , the wife of <i>Jehoiada</i> the high-priest, being then but one year old, and by her kept concealed in the temple. ———	4	139
—	—	—	<i>Lycurgus</i> returns from his travels to <i>Lacedæmon</i> , and new-forms the government of it, under a new set of excellent laws. ———	6	250
—	—	—	<i>Iphitus</i> begins to compute time by <i>Olympiads</i> , 108 years before the first <i>Olympiad</i> . ———	7	2
3121	1465	883	<i>Hazael</i> , king of <i>Damascus</i> , retakes from <i>Jehu</i> all the places that belong to the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> on the other side of the <i>Jordan</i> . ———	6	264
3126	1470	878	<i>Jehoiada</i> the high-priest, shews young <i>Joash</i> , the son of <i>Abaziah</i> , now seven years old, to the people of <i>Judah</i> , anoints and proclaims him king, causes <i>Athaliah</i> to be murdered, the priests and worshipers of <i>Baal</i> to be destroyed, the temple to be purified, and the worship of the true God to be restored. ———	2	312
3130	1474	874	The 22d dynasty of the <i>Egyptians</i> begins, called the dynasty of the <i>Bubastites</i> , the first king whereof, <i>Sesenchosis</i> , the successor of <i>Pfusennes</i> II. reigns 21 years. ———	4	141
3131	1475	873	<i>Charilaus</i> takes the government of <i>Lacedæmon</i> upon himself, and reigns 64 years. ———	2	11
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3140	1484	864	<i>Amaziah</i> , the son of <i>Joash</i> , is born, who afterwards succeeded his father in the 25th year of his age. ————	4	144
3142	1486	862	<i>Jonah</i> the prophet is supposed to have gone to preach to the <i>Ninevites</i> about this time, by others somewhat later. ————	4	147
3147	1491	857	<i>Joash</i> commands the priests to set about the repairing the breaches, &c. of the temple, both with the usual and other voluntary contributions. ————	5	20
3148	1492	856	<i>Jehu</i> king of <i>Israel</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Jeboabaz</i> , who reigns 17 years, during all which time <i>Hazeael</i> greatly oppresses <i>Israel</i> . ————	4	141
3164	1508	840	<i>Jeboiada</i> the high-priest dies, in the 130th year of his age, after which time <i>Joash</i> and his chief ministers forsake the worship of God, and fall into idolatry. ————	2	312
			<i>Jeboiada</i> is succeeded in the pontifical dignity by his son <i>Zechariah</i> , who, striving to reduce the king from his idolatry, is, for his laudable zeal, condemned to be stoned to death. ————	4	139
3165	1509	839	<i>Hazeael</i> comes up against <i>Judah</i> with a powerful army, and takes <i>Gath</i> and <i>Dan</i> , and marches against <i>Jerusalem</i> , and makes a dreadful slaughter among <i>Joash</i> 's chiefs. <i>Joash</i> redeems himself, with the treasure of his temple, and royal palace; but upon his return to <i>Jerusalem</i> is murdered by his servants, in the 40th year of his reign. ————	4	142
			<i>Amaziah</i> succeeds his father in <i>Judah</i> , in the 25th year of his age, and begins his reign with putting to death all his murderers, but spares their children, according to the <i>Mosaic</i> precept. ————	2	312
			<i>Jeboabaz</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Joash</i> , to whom <i>Elisha</i> , who was then on his dying bed, foretels that he should defeat the <i>Syrians</i> thrice, and then dies. ————	4	143
3168	1512	836	<i>Hazeael</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> , being dead, <i>Benhadad</i> III. his son, succeeds him in <i>Damascus</i> , and is thrice defeated by <i>Joash</i> , or <i>Jeboabaz</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , and is stripped of all the places which his father had wrested from <i>Israel</i> . And it is probable, that they became tributary to <i>Jeroboam</i> II. who was taken in partner with his father, and that the	4	144
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			latter kept <i>Syria</i> under tribute during his whole reign. ———		2	313
					4	145
3175	1519	829	<i>Amaziah</i> gains a signal victory over the <i>Edomites</i> , of whom he slays 10,000 on the spot, and throws 10,000 more, whom he had taken prisoners, down the rock whereon <i>Selab</i> , their capital, was built, which is taken by storm. ———		2	178
					4	145
3178	1522	826	<i>Uzziah</i> , al. <i>Azariah</i> , the son of <i>Amaziah</i> king of <i>Judah</i> , is born, he being 16 years old when he succeeded his father. ———		4	147
			<i>Amaziah</i> , flushed with his success against the <i>Edomites</i> , sends a challenge to <i>Joash</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , who returns him a contemptuous answer; their armies engage near <i>Bethshemesh</i> , where <i>Amaziah</i> is defeated with great loss, and taken prisoner; but buys his freedom with the riches of the temple and palace; and <i>Joash</i> , having demolished 400 cubits length of the wall of <i>Jerusalem</i> , and taken hostages from him, returns victorious to <i>Samaria</i> . ———		4	146
3179	1523	825	The 23d dynasty of the <i>Egyptians</i> begins, filed the dynasty of the <i>Tanites</i> , consisting only of three reigns, and 44 years; the first king of which, <i>Petubastes</i> , reigns 25. ———		2	12
			<i>Joash</i> king of <i>Israel</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Jeroboam</i> , who reigns after him 41 years, and restores the pristine grandeur of the <i>Israelitish</i> kingdom; takes <i>Damascus</i> and <i>Hamath</i> from <i>Syria</i> , which formerly belonged to <i>Judah</i> , according to the prediction of the prophet <i>Jonah</i> , the son of <i>Amittai</i> . ———		4	147
3191	1535	813	<i>Telechus</i> , half-king of <i>Sparta</i> , is slain by the <i>Messenians</i> in the temple of <i>Diana-Limnas</i> , and is succeeded by his son <i>Alcamenes</i> , who reigns 37 years. ———		7	28
3194	1538	810	A conspiracy is formed against <i>Amaziah</i> king of <i>Judah</i> ; which to avoid, he flees from <i>Jerusalem</i> to <i>Lachish</i> ; but is pursued thither and slain, in the 29th year of his reign. ———		4	147
			<i>Azariah</i> , al. <i>Uzziah</i> , his son, succeeds him, in the 16th year of his age, who proves a very zealous prince against idolatry, successful against the enemies of <i>Judah</i> , the <i>Philistines</i> , <i>Arabians</i> , &c. so that his kingdom greatly flourished under him, through the wise counsels of the pious <i>Zechariah</i> . ———		4	149

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3195	1539	809	<i>Nicander</i> , the son of <i>Charilaus</i> , succeeds him in the <i>Spartan</i> diarchy, and reigns 39 years, and makes war against the <i>Messenians</i> . ———	7	29
3196	1540	808	This is most probably the time in which <i>Jonah</i> the prophet flourished, viz. under <i>Jeroboam</i> II. king of <i>Israel</i> , whence he is afterwards sent by God to <i>Nineweb</i> . ———	4	147
3197	1541	807	<i>Uzziah</i> , king of <i>Judab</i> , invades the <i>Philistines</i> , dismantles the cities of <i>Gath</i> , <i>Jebneh</i> , and <i>Ashdod</i> , and builds strong fortresses amongst them, by which he keeps them in subjection, and under tribute. ———	2	252
3207	1551	797	<i>Ardis</i> , <i>Ardisus</i> , <i>Ardoes</i> , one of the descendants of the <i>Heraclidæ</i> , succeeds <i>Gyges</i> in the kingdom of <i>Lydia</i> , and reigns 36 years, according to <i>Eusebius</i> ; or 49, according to others. ———	4	150
3210	1554	794	<i>Caranus</i> conquers the country of <i>Macedonia</i> , and founds a kingdom there, over which he reigns 28 years. ———	6	118
3220	1564	784	<i>Jeroboam</i> II. king of <i>Israel</i> , dies in the 41st year of his reign, which is followed by an interregnum of eleven years, confusion, murders, and all wicked deeds. ———	8	398
3221	1565	783	<i>Jotham</i> , the son of <i>Uzziah</i> king of <i>Judab</i> , and afterwards chief governor of it from the time of his father's seclusion, born. ———	8	414
3228	1572	776	This year begins the first <i>Olympiad</i> among the <i>Greeks</i> , <i>Uffer. sub an.</i> ———	4	148
3231	1575	773	<i>Sadiates</i> succeeds <i>Ardoes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Lydia</i> , and reigns twelve years, most of which he spent in warring against the <i>Milesians</i> . ———	4	152
3232	1576	772	<i>Zachariah</i> , the son of <i>Jeroboam</i> II. and the fourth in descent from <i>Jehu</i> , succeeds in <i>Israel</i> , according the prophet's prediction; and, after a six months reign, is murdered by <i>Shallum</i> , one of his domestics, who seizes on the crown. ———	6	264
—	—	—	<i>Shallum</i> , after a reign of six months, is murdered by <i>Menabem</i> , one of the late <i>Zachariah's</i> generals, who seizes on the crown, and reigns the five first years with greater cruelty than any of his predecessors. ———	6	118
3233	1577	771	<i>Pul</i> , the first monarch of <i>Assyria</i> , reigns about 24 years, and is supposed to be the first founder of that monarchy. ———	4	148
—	—	—	<i>Pul</i> , <i>Sardan-Pul</i> , commonly <i>Sardanapalus</i> , invades <i>Israel</i> with a mighty army; but, upon <i>Menabem's</i> paying him 1000 talents of silver, he returns homewards. ———	4	148
—	—	—		4	308
—	—	—		4	149
—	—	—		4	309

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3243	1587	761	King <i>Uzziah</i> , or <i>Azariah</i> , presuming upon the priestly office, by burning incense on the altar, is smitten with leprosy, and secluded from society to the day of his death; and his son <i>Jotham</i> takes the reins of government upon him, in whose time the <i>Ammonites</i> are observed to have been tributary to the kingdom of <i>Judah</i> . — — —	2	148
—	—	—	<i>Menahem</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Pekaiab</i> . — — —	4	151
—	—	—	<i>Halyates I.</i> succeeds <i>Sadiates</i> in the kingdom of <i>Lydia</i> , and reigns fourteen years; the first six of which he spends in war against <i>Cyaxares</i> king of the <i>Medes</i> . — — —	4	152
3244	1588	760	The prophet <i>Isaiah</i> begins to prophesy, and sees his first vision in the following year.	6	118
3245	1589	759	<i>Pekaiab</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , is murdered by <i>Pekab</i> , the son of <i>Remaliah</i> , who seizes on the crown, and reigns twenty years. — — —	4	153
—	—	—	In the same year dies <i>Uzziah</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , in the 51st year of his reign, and is succeeded by his son <i>Jotham</i> , who had governed the kingdom during his seclusion. — — —	4	152
—	—	—	About the same time the <i>Ammonites</i> , who had revolted against him, are reduced, and forced to buy their peace with 100 talents of silver, and 10,000 measures of wheat, &c.	2	148
3252	1596	752	<i>Hezekias</i> , the son of <i>Abaz</i> king of <i>Judah</i> , is born, he being 25 years old when he succeeded him. — — —	4	153
3254	1598	750	<i>Arad</i> , or <i>Aradus</i> , in <i>Lesser Phœnicia</i> , and <i>Cyzicus</i> on the <i>Propontis</i> , are founded. — — —	4	157
—	—	—	<i>Arbaces</i> , prefect of <i>Media</i> , and <i>Belests</i> , a priest and famed astronomer of <i>Babylon</i> , being offended at the effeminate life of <i>Sardanapalus</i> king of <i>Affyria</i> , besiege him with a vast army in <i>Nineveh</i> . On the third year of the siege, the river overflowing throws down a great part of the wall, at which the besiegers enter; upon which <i>Sardanapalus</i> retires into his palace, sets it on fire, and burns himself, and all his riches, &c. in it; after which <i>Arbaces</i> and <i>Belests</i> divide the empire between them. — — —	10	324 64
3256	1600	748	<i>Rome</i> , once the famed metropolis of the world, is begun to be founded by <i>Romulus</i> , on the 12th of the kalends of <i>May</i> , a little before the beginning of the 8th <i>Olympiad</i> . — — —	4	303
3257	1601	747	<i>Tiglath-Pilser</i> succeeds his supposed father <i>Pul</i> , as king of <i>Affyria</i> ; and, coming against	11	238

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			the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> with a powerful army, takes and carries off a vast number of captives out of it. ————	4	311
3257	1601	747	<i>Nabonassar</i> , the <i>Affyrian</i> , and son or grandson of <i>Pul</i> , founds the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> (<i>Isai</i> . xxiii. 13.), and reigns fourteen years; and from him begins the famed æra of his name. ————	4	384
3261	1605	743	<i>Pekab</i> king of <i>Israel</i> allies with <i>Rezin</i> king of <i>Syria</i> , and invades <i>Judab</i> with a powerful army; but is forced to return to defend his territories against <i>Tiglath-Pileser</i> king of <i>Affyria</i> . ————	4	391
3262	1606	742	<i>Jotham</i> dies in peace, and is succeeded in <i>Judab</i> by his son <i>Abaz</i> , whose reign proves wicked, idolatrous, and unsuccessful, being distressed by the kings of <i>Israel</i> and <i>Syria</i> , infomuch that he desponds of God's promises and protection; upon which the prophet <i>Isaiah</i> is sent to assure him from God, that his kingdom should not be at an end till a virgin had brought forth a son, &c. ————	4	153
			<i>Rezin</i> and <i>Pekab</i> league against <i>Abaz</i> , with a design to dethrone him, and to set up <i>Tabeal</i> in his stead; but are frustrated in their views, according to <i>Isaiah's</i> prediction: however, <i>Rezin</i> recovers <i>Elah</i> , a considerable fortress, from him. ————	2	314
3263	1607	741	<i>Abaz</i> , having given himself up to the vilest of idolatries, is forsaken by God, and forced to bribe <i>Tiglath-Pileser</i> to defend him from the power of the <i>Syrians</i> ; who comes accordingly with an army against <i>Rezin</i> , and slays him, takes <i>Damascus</i> , and carries off a vast number of captives, and puts an end to that kingdom, and makes <i>Abaz</i> tributary to him. ————	4	154
3264	1608	740	The <i>Philistines</i> renew the war against <i>Abaz</i> , recover cities from him, and settle in them. ————	2	215
			<i>Pekab</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , is still more successful against <i>Abaz</i> , and kills 120,000 of his men in one day, and carries away 200,000 prisoners into <i>Samaria</i> ; but is forbid by a prophet to commit any farther hostilities against <i>Judab</i> . ————	2	252
			The <i>Medes</i> , having been subdued about this time by <i>Tiglath-Pileser</i> , continue subjects to the <i>Affyrians</i> till the latter end of <i>Sennacherib's</i> reign. ————	4	155
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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Page.
3264	1608	740	<i>Tiglath-Pileser</i> transplants the <i>Syrians</i> of <i>Damascus</i> into the kingdom of <i>Media</i> , and there settles them, according to an express prophecy of <i>Amos</i> against the <i>Syrian</i> kingdom.	2	316
			<i>Abaz</i> goes to <i>Damascus</i> , to congratulate <i>Tiglath-Pileser</i> upon his success; and sees there an altar that pleases him, the model of which he sent to <i>Jerusalem</i> , and orders the high-priest <i>Urijah</i> to have one made like it, and set up in the temple.	4	156
3265	1609	739	<i>Pekab</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , is slain by <i>Hoshea</i> the son of <i>Ela</i> , who finds it difficult to keep himself upon the throne, so that a kind of anarchy ensues in <i>Israel</i> , which lasts almost nine years, during which <i>Israel</i> could not attempt any new war against <i>Judah</i> .	4	157
3267	1611	737	The 25th dynasty of the <i>Egyptians</i> , styled the dynasty of the <i>Ethiopians</i> , begins, consisting of three kings and 44 years; the first king of which, <i>Sabakon</i> , reigns two years.	2	12
3269	1613	735	<i>Candaules</i> , king of <i>Lydia</i> , and last of the line of the <i>Heraclidae</i> , begins his reign, and reigns 17 years.	6	115
3271	1615	733	<i>Nadius</i> , al. <i>Nabius</i> , succeeds <i>Nabonassar</i> in <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns two years.	4	382
3273	1617	731	<i>Chinzirus</i> and <i>Porus</i> succeed <i>Nadius</i> , and reign five years.	4	392
3274	1618	730	<i>Hoshea</i> , having at length quelled the opposition, reigns quietly nine years.	4	157
3276	1620	728	<i>Shalmaneser</i> succeeds <i>Tiglath-Pileser</i> in the kingdom of <i>Assyria</i> , and reigns 11 years. He comes up against <i>Samaria</i> , and brings that kingdom under tribute to him.	4	314
3277	1621	727	<i>Abaz</i> , towards the latter end of his reign, takes his son <i>Hezekiah</i> colleague with him in the kingdom, who soon succeeds him in it.	4	157
3278	1622	726	<i>Jugæus</i> , al. <i>Illulæus</i> , succeeds <i>Chinzirus</i> and <i>Porus</i> in <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns five years.	4	392
			<i>Abaz</i> ends his reign with the vilest idolatries; causes the temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> to be shut up, and <i>Syrian</i> idols to be every-where set up, and dies in the 36th year of his life, and 16th of his reign; and is buried apart, as unworthy of the sepulchre of his ancestors.	4	157
			<i>Hezekiah</i> succeeds his father <i>Abaz</i> , in the 25th year of his age, and reigns 29 years, and begins his reign with the opening and purifying of the temple, and restoring the		

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			divine worship both in <i>Jerusalem</i> , and throughout the kingdom, insomuch that vast numbers of <i>Israelites</i> , at his kind invitation, resort to it from <i>Samaria</i> , and are farther encouraged to it by the prophets <i>Micah</i> and <i>Nabum</i> , who flourished about this time.		4	158
3278	1622	726	<i>Naxus</i> in <i>Sicily</i> is built by the first <i>Greek</i> colony that came thither; soon after which those of <i>Leontini</i> , <i>Thapsus</i> , <i>Catana</i> , &c. begin to be founded by them.		4	169
3279	1623	725	<i>Hofhea</i> allies with <i>So</i> , al. <i>Sabacou</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , by whose assistance he strives to shake off the <i>Assyrian</i> yoke, and rebels against <i>Shalmaneser</i> ; but is frustrated in his views.		7	530
3280	1624	724	<i>Shalmaneser</i> , being apprised of <i>Hofhea's</i> revolt, comes up against him with a powerful army, makes himself master of two of the most considerable cities of <i>Moab</i> , and then penetrates quite to the city of <i>Samaria</i> , to which he lays close siege.		4	314
			The <i>Lacedemonians</i> end their long war with the <i>Messenians</i> by taking <i>Ithome</i> ; after which the latter serve them 39 years.		18	312
			<i>Aristodemus</i> , king of <i>Messenia</i> , kills himself at his daughter's tomb, in a fit of melancholy.		4	160
3283	1627	721	<i>Mardoc-Empadus</i> succeeds <i>Jugæus</i> in <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns 12 years. He is the same who is called in scripture <i>Merodach</i> , or <i>Brodach-Baladan</i> .		4	314
			<i>Shalmaneser</i> takes the city of <i>Samaria</i> , after a stubborn siege of three years, and carries <i>Hofhea</i> and the ten tribes into captivity; by which an end is put to the <i>Israelitish</i> kingdom and schism, after it had continued 254 years.		7	39
3285	1629	719	<i>Sevecus</i> , the son of <i>So</i> , or <i>Sabacou</i> , succeeds him in <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 12 years.		7	39
3286	1630	718	<i>Candaules</i> , the last king of <i>Lydia</i> , having exposed his beautiful wife to <i>Gyges</i> , is killed by him at her persuasion. <i>Gyges</i> seizes on the <i>Lydian</i> crown, and reigns 38 years; and is the first of the <i>Mermnads</i> , whose descendants held it 170 years.		4	392
3287	1631	717	<i>Gyges</i> , now king of <i>Lydia</i> , sends very rich presents to the <i>Delphic</i> oracle, makes war against <i>Miletus</i> and <i>Smyrna</i> , takes <i>Colophon</i> , and subdues the whole country of <i>Troas</i> .		4	161
			<i>Eluleus</i> , king of <i>Tyre</i> , finding the <i>Philistines</i> weakened by <i>Hezekiah</i> , reduces <i>Gath</i> , for-		4	314
					2	12
					18	313
					6	112
					6	115
					6	116

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			merly belonging to the <i>Tyrians</i> ; but is re- pulsed by <i>Shalmaneser</i> , and makes peace with him; but breaks it soon after. —	2	371
3287	1631	717	<i>Shalmaneser</i> wars against <i>Elulæus</i> , and hath 60 of his ships dispersed by 12 of the <i>Tyrians</i> : he lays close siege to their capital, which holds out five years; by which time <i>Shal- maneser</i> dies, and the siege is raised. —	2	371
			<i>Sbalmaneser</i> is succeeded by his son <i>Senna- cherib</i> in the kingdom of <i>Affyria</i> , against whom <i>Hezekiah</i> soon after revolts, and re- fuses to pay him the tribute any longer. —	4	162
3291	1635	713	<i>Sennacherib</i> comes up with a powerful army against <i>Judab</i> . <i>Hezekiah</i> , being then dan- gerously ill, is miraculously recovered upon his application to God, and an addition of 15 years made to his life, with a promise of a speedy deliverance from the <i>Affyrians</i> ; in confirmation of which the shadow of his dial goes back ten degrees. —	4	319
			<i>Merodach-Baladan</i> , king of <i>Babylon</i> , sends a congratulatory embassy to <i>Hezekiah</i> upon his recovery. —	4	163
			<i>Sennacherib</i> , having received some consider- able presents from <i>Hezekiah</i> , and laid on him a heavier tribute, returns to <i>Lachish</i> . —	4	169
3293	1637	711	<i>Romulus</i> , the founder of <i>Rome</i> , is killed; upon which an interregnum of above one year ensues; during which the state is governed by 200 senators, who are at length obliged, by the populace, to choose him a successor. —	4	392
3294	1638	710	<i>Tirbakah</i> , king of <i>Ethiopia</i> , assists the <i>Jews</i> and <i>Egyptians</i> against <i>Sennacherib</i> ; but is defeated by him, and obliged to return. —	4	162
			<i>Sennacherib</i> breaks his promise with <i>Hezekiah</i> , and sends his generals with a powerful army against <i>Jerusalem</i> . <i>Hezekiah</i> hath again recourse to God, who, by his angel, destroys 185,000 in one night, and disperses the rest. —	11	293
			<i>Sennacherib</i> , after his signal defeat, returns to his capital of <i>Nineveh</i> , where, growing fullen and tyrannical, he is assassinated in the temple of <i>Nisroch</i> by two of his sons, <i>Adrammelech</i> and <i>Sharezer</i> , and succeeded by his third son <i>Efarbaddon</i> . —	4	168
			<i>Efarbaddon</i> is thought, by Sir <i>Isaac Newton</i> , to be the first and most warlike <i>Sardanapalus</i> , mentioned by <i>Suidas</i> with a particular di- stinction. —	4	164
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				4	323
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3294	1638	710	<i>Dijoces</i> is chosen king of <i>Media</i> , and builds, or enlarges, the city of <i>Ecbatane</i> , the <i>Achmetha</i> of <i>Ezra</i> , <i>Ezr.</i> vi. 2. ———	5	27
3295	1639	709	<i>Hezekiah</i> , elated with an embassy sent him from <i>Babylon</i> , exposes all his treasures, &c. to the embassadors; for which the prophet <i>Isaiah</i> foretells him, that the <i>Babylonians</i> will shortly make themselves masters of them, &c. ———	4	169.
			<i>Arkianus</i> succeeds <i>Mardoc-Empad</i> , or <i>Merodach-Baladan</i> , in <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns five years. ———	4	393
3296	1640	708	<i>Numa Pompilius</i> becomes king, or governor, of <i>Rome</i> ; but reigns more like a <i>pontifex</i> than <i>rex</i> , during the space of 43 years. —	11	295
			<i>Paros</i> , on the coast of <i>Hellefpont</i> , is built by a colony of <i>Parians</i> ; who civilize the <i>Milesians</i> , and quell the divisions that raged among them. ———	7	422.
3299	1643	705	<i>Taracus</i> the <i>Ethiopian</i> , called in scripture <i>Tirhakah</i> , reigns in <i>Egypt</i> 18, or, according to <i>Eusebius</i> , 20 years. ———	8	326.
			<i>Arkianus</i> dies, after which follows an interregnum of two years in <i>Babylon</i> . ———	2	12.
3300	1644	704	<i>Arkianus</i> dies, after which follows an interregnum of two years in <i>Babylon</i> . ———	4	393
3301	1645	703	<i>Corcyra</i> , the metropolis of the island of that name, built by the <i>Corinthians</i> . ———	8	357
3302	1646	702	<i>Belibus</i> , al. <i>Belithus</i> , succeeds in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> , after an interregnum of 2 years. ———	4	393.
3305	1649	699	<i>Apronadius</i> succeeds <i>Belibus</i> in <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns five years. ———	4	393
3306	1650	698	<i>Hezekiah</i> , the good king of <i>Judah</i> , dies, in the 29th year of his reign and 54th of his age, and is succeeded by his son <i>Manasseh</i> , then 12 years old, who proves the most wicked infamous prince that ever <i>Judah</i> had, and reigns 55 years. ———	4	169
3311	1655	693	<i>Regibelus</i> succeeds <i>Apronadius</i> in <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns one year. ———	4	393.
			The 26th dynasty of the <i>Egyptians</i> , called the <i>Saites</i> , consisting of 168 years, and nine monarchs, the first of whom is <i>Ammeris</i> , who reigns 12 years. ———	2	12.
3312	1656	692	<i>Mesessimordacus</i> succeeds <i>Regibelus</i> in <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns four years. ———	4	393
3316	1660	688	Upon his death an interregnum ensues of eight years in the kingdom. ———	4	393.
			<i>Dejoces</i> , king of <i>Media</i> , extends his conquests to the river <i>Halys</i> . ———	5	27
3317	1661	687	<i>Gela</i> , a city in <i>Sicily</i> , built on a river of that name, by <i>Antiphemus</i> a <i>Rhodian</i> , and <i>Entimus</i>		

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			a <i>Cretan</i> , who brought each a colony, and settle there. ————	7	519
3313	1662	686	<i>Archilochus</i> , the famed inventor of iambic verse, and a native of <i>Paros</i> , flourishes at this time, whose biting verses are celebrated by <i>Horace</i> ; and whose satire against <i>Lycambes</i> , his father-in-law, was so severe, that it made him hang himself. ————	7	530
3319	1663	685	After <i>Sethon's</i> death <i>Egypt</i> is divided, and governed by 12 kings for 15 years. ————	6	102
			The <i>Messenians</i> rebel against the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , and bring a fresh war of 18 years upon themselves; in which, however, they defeat them at <i>Deræ</i> , by the bravery of their general <i>Aristomenes</i> , to whom they offer the kingdom. ————	8	325
3320	1664	684	The <i>Athenian</i> government is changed into an annual archonship, whose candidates are chosen from among the most considerable citizens; the first of whom is <i>Creon</i> . ————	2	80
3321	1665	683	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> are beat again by the brave <i>Aristomenes</i> . ————	7	42
3322	1666	682	The <i>Messenians</i> are betrayed to the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> by the <i>Arcadians</i> . ————	6	286
			The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , consulting the oracle about the war, are bid to look out for an <i>Athenian</i> general; and, upon their applying to <i>Athens</i> , they obtain one named <i>Tyræus</i> ; who, though but a schoolmaster, performs wonders for them. ————	7	43
3323	1667	681	The royal offspring of <i>Babylon</i> being extinct, <i>Efarbaddon</i> , king of <i>Affyria</i> , unites both kingdoms together, and reigns over them, in the whole, 13 years. ————	7	44
3324	1668	680	<i>Ardayes</i> succeeds his father <i>Gyges</i> in <i>Lydia</i> , possesses himself of <i>Priene</i> , &c. and reigns 49 years. ————	4	324
			In his time the <i>Cimmerians</i> make themselves masters of all <i>Asia Minor</i> . ————	4	393
3326	1670	678	<i>Argæus</i> , the son of <i>Perdiccas</i> , succeeds him in <i>Macedon</i> , and reigns 38 years. ————	6	118
3327	1671	677	<i>Manasseh</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , having hitherto sold himself to the most wicked idolatries and cruelties, is taken prisoner by some <i>Affyrian</i> generals, and carried in chains to <i>Babylon</i> , where <i>Efarbaddon</i> causes him to be flung into a dungeon. ————	8	417
			The new colonies, sent by the <i>Affyrian</i> monarch to repopulate <i>Samaria</i> , not knowing how to serve God, are infested with lions, ————	4	171

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			and other disasters; and, upon complaint to him, a young captive priest is sent to instruct them in it. ———		
3328	1672	676	<i>Manasseh</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , having had leisure to repent of his former wicked reign, is set at liberty; and, being returned into his kingdom, works a great reformation in it.	4	162
3329	1673	675	<i>Chalcedon</i> , a famed city of <i>Bithynia</i> , is built on the <i>Bosporus</i> which parts <i>Europe</i> from <i>Asia</i> , and joins the <i>Propontis</i> and <i>Euxine</i> sea. ———	4	172
3331	1675	673	<i>Esharaddon</i> , king of <i>Affyria</i> and <i>Babylon</i> , subdues <i>Egypt</i> and <i>Ethiopia</i> , and holds them in subjection three years; and <i>Tartan</i> , one of his generals, takes <i>Ashdod</i> , or <i>Azotus</i> . ———	10	114
3334	1678	670	<i>Psummitichus</i> seizes on the whole kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> by the reduction of the other eleven petty kings, who reigned in it with him; rewards his <i>Greek</i> auxiliaries with lands; and opens his ports to all strangers. From this time the <i>Egyptian</i> history is ascertained. —	4	325
3336	1680	668	<i>Esharaddon</i> , king of <i>Affyria</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Saosduchinus</i> (the <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> of scripture); who reigns in <i>Babylon</i> and <i>Nineweh</i> 20 years. ———	2	80
			The second <i>Messenian</i> war ends, by the taking of <i>Era</i> by the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> ; and <i>Aristocrates</i> , king of <i>Arcadia</i> , is stoned to death for his treachery to the former, and a monument of his infamy reared up by his own subjects. ———	4	327 394
3337	1681	667	The <i>Messenians</i> are invited into <i>Italy</i> by <i>Anaxillas</i> , and settle in <i>Sicily</i> , where they build the city of <i>Messene</i> , now <i>Messina</i> . —	6	212
3339	1683	665	<i>Tullus Hostilius</i> succeeds <i>Numa Pompilius</i> , after a short interregnum; and reigns 32 years.	7	47
3340	1684	664	The <i>Corcyreans</i> defeat the <i>Corinthians</i> at sea, and take the city of <i>Epidamnium</i> by storm.	7	513
3341	1685	663	The famed battle is fought between the three <i>Horatii</i> and <i>Curiatii</i> , by which the kingdom of <i>Alba</i> is joined to that of <i>Rome</i> . ———	11	302
3343	1687	661	<i>Suffitius</i> , king of <i>Alba</i> , is put to an ignominious death for his treachery, and his accomplices put to the sword by the <i>Romans</i> . ———	8	425
3344	1688	660	<i>Tullus Hostilius</i> defeats and triumphs over the <i>Fidenates</i> . ———	11	305
3345	1689	659	<i>Cypselus</i> abolishes the <i>Corinthian</i> aristocracy, and reigns 30 years over that republic. ———	11	310
3346	1690	658	<i>Byzantium</i> in <i>Thrace</i> , since <i>Constantinople</i> , built by <i>Pausanias</i> , a <i>Spartan</i> king. ———	6	236
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3348	1692	656	<i>Nabuchodonosor</i> defeats and kills <i>Dejoces</i> king of <i>Media</i> , in the plains of <i>Ragau</i> , takes and levels <i>Ecbatane</i> with the ground; and sends <i>Holophernes</i> , his head general, to take vengeance on all that refused to submit to his yoke.		4	327
			<i>Phraortes</i> succeeds his father <i>Dejoces</i> in <i>Media</i> , and reigns 22 years, and makes himself master of <i>Upper Asia</i> , from mount <i>Taurus</i> to the river <i>Halys</i> .		5	28
3350	1694	654	The war between the <i>Romans</i> and the <i>Sabines</i> begins.		5	29
3356	1700	648	<i>Chyniladan</i> , al. <i>Sarac</i> , succeeds <i>Saosduchinus</i> in <i>Affyria</i> and <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns 22 years.		11	311
3361	1705	643	<i>Manasseh</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , dies, in the 55th year of his reign, and 67th of his life; and is succeeded by his son <i>Amon</i> , in the 22d year of his age, who proves a base idolater.		4	329
3363	1707	641	<i>Amon</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , is assassinated by some of his officers; and his son <i>Josiah</i> , but eight years old, set upon the throne by the people, who proves the best of kings that ever <i>Judah</i> had.		4	173
			<i>Zephaniah</i> the prophet prophesies against the idolatry and wickedness introduced by king <i>Amon</i> .		4	173
3364	1708	640	<i>Philip I.</i> the son of <i>Argæus</i> , succeeds him in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigns 38 years.		4	173
3366	1710	638	<i>Thales</i> , the prince of the <i>Ionic</i> philosophers, born at <i>Miletus</i> .		8	417
3368	1712	636	<i>Holophernes</i> , general of <i>Nebuchodonajor</i> , besieges <i>Bethulia</i> with a numerous army; but, charmed with the beauty of <i>Judith</i> , a <i>Jeawish</i> widow, she cuts off his head; upon which his army is dispersed in the utmost confusion, and his rich camp plundered by the <i>Jews</i> .		7	421
3369	1713	635	<i>Tullus Hostilius</i> is slain, with his whole family, by lightning, according to some; by <i>Ancus Marcius</i> , according to others; in the 33d year of his reign, after having greatly enlarged the <i>Roman</i> territories.		4	329
			A short interregnum follows, after which the senate chooses <i>Ancus Marcius</i> , the grandson of <i>Numa</i> , by his daughter <i>Pompilia</i> , king, who reigneth 24 years.		11	312
			<i>Phraortes</i> , king of <i>Media</i> , having laid siege to		11	313

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			<i>Nineveh</i> , perisheth, with the greatest part of his army, in the attempt. ———	5	30
3369	1713	635	<i>Midas</i> , king of <i>Phrygia</i> , being invaded by the <i>Cimmerians</i> , ends his life by drinking of bullocks blood; upon which <i>Phrygia</i> becomes a province of <i>Lydia</i> , till <i>Cræsus</i> is conquered by <i>Cyrus</i> . ———	4	460
			<i>Cyaxares</i> , the son of <i>Phraortes</i> , and the supposed <i>Arphaxad</i> of <i>Judith</i> , succeeds his father in <i>Media</i> , and recovers all the territories which the <i>Assyrians</i> had taken from his father and grandfather. ———	5	30
3370	1714	634	<i>Cyaxares</i> defeats the <i>Assyrians</i> , and besieges <i>Nineveh</i> . ———	4	30
			The <i>Scythians</i> , under their king <i>Madyes</i> , invade <i>Asia</i> , defeat <i>Cyaxares</i> , and make themselves masters of <i>Upper Asia</i> , according to <i>Nabum's</i> prediction, <i>ch. ii. 5</i> . ———	5	31
			<i>Eliakim</i> , the son of <i>Josiah</i> , born to him in the sixteenth year of his age. <i>Uffer. sub an.</i> ———	4	174
3371	1715	633	<i>Ancus Marcius</i> wars with the <i>Latins</i> , takes <i>Pellitorium</i> , and lays them waste. ———	11	314
3373	1717	631	<i>Battus</i> , the son of <i>Polymnestus</i> , founds and builds the city and kingdom of <i>Cyrene</i> , and reigns 40 years; and is afterwards deified. ———	8	311
			<i>Psammitichus</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , being like to be invaded by the <i>Scythians</i> , meets them in a friendly manner; and, by fair words, and large presents, prevails upon them to retire. ———	8	232
			<i>Sadyates</i> , the son of <i>Ardayes</i> , succeeds his father in the kingdom of <i>Lydia</i> , and reigns twelve years; during most of which he keeps warring with the <i>Milissians</i> . ———	18	237
			The <i>Scythians</i> make themselves masters of <i>Bethshean</i> , in the tribe of <i>Manasseh</i> ; plunder the temple of <i>Venus</i> , at <i>Ascalon</i> ; for which they are smitten with emrods. ———	5	32
3374	1718	630	<i>Josiah</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , begins a thorough reformation; destroys all the temples, altars, idols, groves, and other monuments of idolatry; and carries the same into the kingdom of <i>Samaria</i> , now possessed by the <i>Assyrians</i> . ———	6	118
3375	1719	629	<i>Jeremiah</i> and <i>Zephaniah</i> begin to prophesy against the abominable idolatries and superstitions of the <i>Jews</i> ; and, by their dreadful warnings, help to promote the reformation intended by their pious king. ———	5	33
3378	1722	626	<i>Nabopolassar</i> , general of <i>Chyniladan</i> , in <i>Chaldea</i> , revolts, and seizes on the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> . ———	4	174
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			<i>Alyattes</i> is punished with a grievous disease ; to be cured of which, the <i>Delphic</i> Oracle bids him rebuild that temple : upon which he, by the stratagem of <i>Thrasibulus</i> , king of the <i>Milefians</i> , claps up a peace with them, and sets about the building of the temple.	6	119
3394	1738	610	<i>Nabopolassar</i> makes his son <i>Nabocolassar</i> (the <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> of scripture) his colleague in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> , and sends him against the <i>Syrians</i> and <i>Egyptians</i> .	4	395
			<i>Pharaoh-Necho</i> , going against the <i>Babylonians</i> , is rashly opposed in his march by <i>Josiah</i> king of <i>Judah</i> , who is killed at <i>Migiddo</i> . His corpse is brought back to <i>Jerusalem</i> . The lamentations of <i>Jeremiah</i> , and <i>Ezekiel</i> xix. are written by way of elegy on that pious monarch.	4	180
			<i>Jeboahaz</i> al. <i>Shallum</i> , a younger son of <i>Josiah</i> , is set upon the throne by the people ; and, after a short reign of three months, is deposed by <i>Pharaoh-Necho</i> , and carried away captive into <i>Egypt</i> , who sets up his elder brother <i>Eliakim</i> , or <i>Jeboiakim</i> , on the throne in his stead.	4	181
3395	1739	609	<i>Jeremiah</i> is charged with sedition, for uttering his prophecies against <i>Jerusalem</i> and <i>Judah</i> , and imprisoned for it.	4	182
			<i>Habakkuk</i> prophesies about the same time, and to the same purpose.	4	183
			<i>Urijah</i> , the son of <i>Shemaiah</i> , another prophet, denounces woes against the city and kingdom, but is forced to flee into <i>Egypt</i> to avoid the king's anger ; but is brought from thence again, and put to death by <i>Jeboiakim</i> , and his corpse indecently buried among the vulgar.	4	183
3396	1740	608	<i>Pharaoh-Necho</i> is defeated at <i>Charchemish</i> , by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> ; and loses all the conquests he had made in <i>Syria</i> and <i>Judea</i> .	2	85
3397	1741	607	<i>Jeremiah</i> foretels the <i>Jewish</i> captivity under the <i>Babylonians</i> , which he affirms will last 70 years.	4	183
3398	1742	606	<i>Cyaxares</i> king of <i>Media</i> , having caused the <i>Scythians</i> in <i>Upper Asia</i> to be made drunk at a great feast, orders them all to be massacred ; by which that country is freed from their tyranny.	5	33
			<i>Cyaxares</i> , having freed the country from the <i>Scythians</i> , is engaged in a war against <i>Alyattes</i> , king of the <i>Lydians</i> .	5	34

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3398	1742	606	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> takes and plunders the city and temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> ; and <i>Daniel</i> and his three companions are sent captives to <i>Babylon</i> , with a great multitude of others; but <i>Jeboiakim</i> , upon his submission, is left viceroy of <i>Judæa</i> ; and, from his captivity, the 70 years mentioned by <i>Jeremiah</i> begin.	4	185
3399	1743	605	<i>Nabopolassar</i> (or the <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> of scripture) succeeds his father, <i>Nabopolassar</i> , in <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns 43 years; in the first of which he sends the most precious vessels, &c. of the temple and palace of <i>Jerusalem</i> , to be deposited in the temple of <i>Babylon</i> .	4	396
			The <i>Scythians</i> who had escaped the sword of the <i>Medes</i> , returning to their own country, are refused entrance by their slaves, whom their wives, during their long absence, had taken to their beds: a battle being like to ensue, they, by the advice of one of their chiefs, engage them with whips instead of weapons; upon which they submit, and they and the faulty wives are punished according to their deserts.	6	90
3401	1745	603	<i>Daniel</i> interprets king <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> 's dream, and is for it made governor of the whole province of <i>Babylon</i> .	4	396
			<i>Jeboiakim</i> , after three years subjection, depending on the assistance of <i>Egypt</i> , rebels against <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , who soon after sends an army against, overthrows, and puts him to death.	4	185
3402	1746	602	<i>Sappho</i> , the celebrated inventress of the sapphic verse, flourishes at <i>Mitylene</i> .	8	290
			<i>Æropus</i> , the son of <i>Philip</i> , succeeds him in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigns 42 years; and is succeeded by his son <i>Alcetas</i> .	8	417
3403	1747	601	A famed battle is fought between the <i>Medes</i> and <i>Lydians</i> ; in the height of which they are parted by a total eclipse of the sun, said to have been foretold by <i>Tbales</i> ; upon which a peace is concluded between them, by the mediation of the kings of <i>Babylon</i> and <i>Cilicia</i> .	5	35
			The <i>Lydians</i> and <i>Medes</i> enter into an alliance with <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , and renew the siege of <i>Nineveh</i> , which they take, and level with the ground; upon which a total end is put to the <i>Assyrian</i> empire, according to the prophecies against it in holy writ.	4	331
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3404	1748	600	<i>Pharaoh-Necho</i> dies, in the 16th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Psammis</i> , who reigns six years in <i>Egypt</i> . ———	2	85
—	—	—	The <i>Phoceans</i> , sailing from <i>Ionia</i> to the <i>Mediterranean</i> , found the city of <i>Marseilles</i> , on the coasts of <i>South Gaul</i> . ———	16	84
—	—	—	<i>Cyaxares II.</i> who is called <i>Darius</i> the <i>Mede</i> by <i>Daniel</i> , is born to <i>Astyages</i> , the son of <i>Cyaxares I.</i> ———	17	333
—	—	—	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> sends a powerful army against <i>Jeboiakim</i> , which wastes <i>Judæa</i> . ———	5	36
3405	1749	599	<i>Cyrus</i> the Great, born of <i>Cambyses</i> the <i>Persian</i> , and <i>Mandane</i> , the daughter of <i>Astyages</i> , king of <i>Media</i> . ———	4	185
—	—	—	<i>Jeboiakim</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , is put to death, according to the prophet's prediction (<i>Jerem.</i> xxii. 18, 19.); and is succeeded by <i>Jeboiakim</i> , called also <i>Coniah</i> , and <i>Jechoniah</i> , in the 18th year of his age. ———	5	40
—	—	—	<i>Jeboiakim</i> , after three months reign, becomes suspected by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , who comes up against him; and, notwithstanding his submissive behaviour to him, sends him away captive, with his whole court, &c. to <i>Babylon</i> . ———	4	185
—	—	—	The temple, palace, city, &c. are rifled a second time of all that is valuable, and a number of new captives sent to <i>Babylon</i> ; among whom are <i>Mordecai</i> , and the prophet <i>Ezekiel</i> . ———	4	185
—	—	—	The <i>Romans</i> , under <i>Tarquin</i> , conquer the <i>Fidenates</i> and <i>Camerini</i> ; and, in the next year, the <i>Latins</i> . ———	4	185
—	—	—	<i>Mattaniah</i> , al. <i>Zedekiah</i> , is made king of <i>Judah</i> by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , in the 21st year of his age, and laid under tribute by him. ———	11	315
—	—	—	<i>Jeremiah</i> is ordered by God to send yokes and chains to the ambassadors of <i>Ammon</i> , <i>Moab</i> , <i>Edom</i> , <i>Tyre</i> , <i>Sidon</i> , &c. and to exhort them to submit to the king of <i>Babylon</i> . He likewise foretels the conquest of <i>Elam</i> by that monarch. ———	4	186
—	—	—	<i>Zedekiah</i> , deceived by his false prophets, brings new troubles upon himself and kingdom. ———	4	398
3407	1751	597	<i>Camarina</i> , a famous city in <i>Sicily</i> , built by the <i>Syracusians</i> . ———	4	186
3409	1753	595	<i>Cyaxares</i> , king of <i>Media</i> , dies, in the 40th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his	4	531
				7	518

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			son <i>Astyages</i> , called in scripture <i>Ahasuerus</i> ; who reigns 35 years.	5	49
3409	1753	595	<i>Jeremiah</i> writes letters to the captive <i>Jews</i> in <i>Babylon</i> , to serve and pray for king <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> ; and, whilst the false prophets foretel the return of the holy vessels from thence, he assures them, that all the remaining ones shall be carried away thither.	4	186
3410	1754	594	<i>Psamis</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , dies in an expedition against the <i>Ethiopians</i> , in the 6th year of his reign; and is succeeded by <i>Apries</i> (the <i>Pharaoh-Hophrah</i> of scripture); who allies with <i>Zedekiah</i> , against the king of <i>Babylon</i> , and afterwards deserts him. <i>Ezekiel</i> prophesieth the downfal of <i>Egypt</i> , which happens soon after accordingly.	2	86
3412	1756	592	<i>Solon</i> , the wise lawgiver, is archon at <i>Athens</i> . <i>Anacharsis</i> , king of the <i>Scythians</i> , having, according to his vow, introduced the worship of the mother of the gods into his kingdom, is assassinated in the midst of his ceremonial performance.	6	305
3414	1758	590	<i>Zedekiah</i> , deceived by his false prophets, and trusting to his allies, rebels against <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , who comes up against him, wastes <i>Judæa</i> , and lays close siege to <i>Jerusalem</i> .	6	65
			<i>Arcesilaus</i> succeeds <i>Battus II.</i> in the kingdom of <i>Cyrene</i> , and reigns 16 years.	6	95
3415	1759	589	<i>Jerusalem</i> is more closely besieged for 360 days; from which time are supposed to commence the 70 years indignation mentioned by <i>Ezekiel</i> .	4	187
3416	1760	588	The city and temple are taken and plundered again, and burnt, by <i>Nebuzaradan</i> , general of the <i>Chaldees</i> , on <i>Wednesday</i> the 11th of the 4th month, answering to our 27th of <i>July</i> .	18	237
			King <i>Zedekiah</i> is brought in chains to <i>Riblah</i> , where <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> causes his children, &c. to be butchered before his face, and his eyes to be put out; whence he is conveyed to <i>Babylon</i> , and there cast into a dungeon, and dies.	4	188
			<i>Gedaliah</i> , a <i>Jewish</i> nobleman, is left governor over the wretched remains of the <i>Jews</i> ; and <i>Jeremiah</i> , being freed from his chains, is put under his protection.	4	189
			<i>Gedaliah</i> , with many, both <i>Jews</i> and <i>Chaldeans</i> , are murdered by <i>Ishmael</i> , one of the	4	191

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			<i>Jewish</i> princes; upon which the rest of the <i>Jews</i> flee into <i>Egypt</i> .	4	192
3416	1760	588	<i>Jeremiah</i> , being forced to go with them into <i>Egypt</i> , foretels the retaking of <i>Taphnes</i> , the place where they were retired, by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> ; and the delivery of <i>Egypt</i> , and its king, into his hand.	4	193
3417	1761	587	<i>Cyrus</i> , in the 12th year of his age, visits his grandfather <i>Astyages</i> ; and, by his sweet temper and behaviour, gains the affection of the <i>Medes</i> .	5	180
3419	1763	585	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> lays close siege to <i>Tyre</i> , in the reign of <i>Ithobal</i> III. king of it; the siege lasts 13 years; and the <i>Sidonians</i> , <i>Ammonites</i> , <i>Edomites</i> , and <i>Moabites</i> , are subdued by that great conqueror whilst the siege is carrying on.	2	372
			For it had been foretold by <i>Jeremiah</i> and <i>Ezekiel</i> , that he should bring <i>Tyre</i> under the same fate with <i>Egypt</i> and <i>Judah</i> ; and, during the siege, send his parties about to waste and subdue.	4	402
3420	1764	584	Whilst the siege of <i>Tyre</i> is carrying on, <i>Nebuzaradan</i> the <i>Babylonian</i> is sent, for the last time, into <i>Judaea</i> , to glean the remainder of the <i>Jewish</i> captives; and leaves nothing there but the lowest of the people, to cultivate the lands, dress the vines, &c.	4	191
3422	1766	582	<i>Cyrus</i> , being now about 16 years of age, is recalled by his father, and returns to the <i>Persian</i> court; where he gives signal proofs of his courage, conduct, &c.	5	180
			The <i>Isthmian</i> games, first instituted by <i>Theseus</i> in honour of <i>Neptune</i> , are revived, and the victors crowned with pine leaves.	6	234
3428	1772	576	<i>Alcetas</i> , the son of <i>Aëropus</i> , succeeds him in <i>Macedon</i> , and reigns 29 years.	8	418
3429	1773	575	<i>Arcefilaus</i> , king of <i>Cyrenaica</i> , dies, in the 16th year of his reign, and is succeeded by his son <i>Battus</i> , surnamed <i>Eudæmon</i> , who reigns 21 years.	18	237
3430	1774	574	<i>Apries</i> , the <i>Pharaoh-Hopra</i> of the scripture, assists the injured <i>Libyans</i> against the king of <i>Cyrenaica</i> , but is defeated with great slaughter; upon which his subjects revolt against him; and he is betrayed by <i>Amasis</i> , his pretended friend.	2	87
3431	1775	573	<i>Patarbemis</i> , a noble <i>Egyptian</i> , being sent to quell the rebels, and bring <i>Amasis</i> alive, and coming back without him, <i>Apries</i> causes his nose and ears to be cut off; upon		

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			which the rest of his <i>Egyptian</i> troops go over to <i>Amasis</i> . ————	2	88
3432	1776	572	The <i>Tyrians</i> , after having held out 13 years against <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , retire with their effects to a neighbouring island, and abandon the empty city to him, according to <i>Ezekiel's</i> prophecy, ch. xxix. & seq. ————	2	372
			<i>Tarquin</i> is treacherously murdered in his own palace, and succeeded by his son-in-law, <i>Servius Tullius</i> , who reigns 44 years. ————	4	403
			<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , taking advantage of the revolt in <i>Egypt</i> , comes and subdues it, and carries away the refugee <i>Jews</i> , together with the <i>Libyans</i> , <i>Ethiopians</i> , &c. captives, according to the prophet's prediction. ————	11	329
3433	1777	571	<i>Servius Tullius</i> defeats the <i>Vientes</i> , &c. for which he is honoured with a triumph, and regularly elected king by the <i>Roman</i> curiæ. ————	4	403
3434	1778	570	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> enlarges and beautifies <i>Babylon</i> , surrounds it with stately walls, palaces, &c. builds the famed temple of <i>Belus</i> , hanging gardens, &c. ————	11	332
			<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> hath his strange dream of the vast tree, &c. interpreted by the prophet <i>Daniel</i> . ————	4	403
			<i>Servius</i> defeats the <i>Etrurians</i> a second time, and is honoured with a fresh triumph; after which he much enlarges the city of <i>Rome</i> . ————	4	411
3435	1779	569	<i>Apries</i> , having got some fresh forces from <i>Caria</i> , <i>Ionia</i> , &c. engages the traitor <i>Amasis</i> , now <i>Nebuchadnezzar's</i> general; but is defeated, taken prisoner, and strangled; and <i>Amasis</i> succeeds him in <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 44 years. ————	11	333
			<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , elated with his conquests, and the glory of his metropolis, is struck with madness, and driven out of his kingdom, and human society, for seven years. ————	2	89
3436	1780	568	<i>Amasis</i> gives a body of new laws to the <i>Egyptians</i> , and is styled their fifth lawgiver; is visited by <i>Solon</i> , and other considerable <i>Greeks</i> ; and is the first who subdues the island of <i>Cyprus</i> . ————	4	412
3442	1786	562	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> recovers his senses, and his kingdom, at the end of seven years, according to <i>Daniel's</i> prediction; and imprisons his son, <i>Evilmerodach</i> , for male-administration during his late illness. ————	2	90
			<i>Tyre</i> is governed about seven years by judges, called <i>suffetes</i> . ————	4	414
				2	373

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3442	1786	562	<i>Cræsus</i> succeeds his father <i>Alyattes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Lydia</i> , and reigns 14 years. ———	6	120
3443	1787	561	<i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , king of <i>Babylon</i> , dies, in the 43d year of his reign from his father's death; and is succeeded by his son <i>Ilvoradan</i> , the <i>Evilmerodach</i> of scripture, who reigns two years. ———	4	415
			<i>Evilmerodach</i> releases <i>Jehoiakim</i> , king of <i>Judah</i> , out of his prison, after he had there been confined 37 years, and treats him in all respects according to his rank and dignity, and sets him up above all his other captive kings. ———	4	416
			<i>Astyages</i> , king of <i>Media</i> , dies, in the 35th year of his reign, and is succeeded by his son <i>Cyaxares</i> II. ———	5	41
			The court of <i>Cræsus</i> is resorted to by all the wise and great men in <i>Greece</i> , and particularly by <i>Solon</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> lawgiver, from whom he heard that celebrated discourse on the uncertainty of human happiness. ———	5	187.
			<i>Æsop</i> , the celebrated fabulist, is put to death. ———	6	121
			<i>Solon</i> builds the city of <i>Soli</i> , or <i>Solos</i> , in <i>Cilicia</i> ; and settles some of his <i>Athenians</i> in it. ———	5	373
3444	1788	560	<i>Evilmerodach</i> , king of <i>Babylon</i> , is murdered by <i>Neriglissar</i> , his sister's husband, who seizes on the throne, and reigns four years. ———	6	131
			<i>Pisistratus</i> , <i>Solon</i> 's kinsman, having, during his absence, obtained a guard for his person, seizes on the citadel of <i>Athens</i> , and turns that commonwealth into an arbitrary government. ———	4	416
			<i>Servius Tullius</i> , after several wholesome regulations, institutes the census at <i>Rome</i> , which was to be taken every five years; at which time a solemn lustration, or expiation, being performed for all the people, the <i>Romans</i> computed their lustra from this æra. ———	6	339
			<i>Thespis</i> , the poet, and inventor of tragedy, is reckoned to have introduced it, together with the use of masks, or vizors, at <i>Athens</i> , about this time; much against <i>Solon</i> 's liking. ———	11	335
3445	1789	559	A war being resolved on, between the <i>Babylonians</i> under <i>Neriglissar</i> , and the <i>Medes</i> and <i>Persians</i> , under <i>Cyrus</i> the Great, three whole years are spent, on both sides, in making alliances, and other preparations. ———	6	339
			<i>Cyrus</i> is appointed commander in chief of the <i>Medes</i> and <i>Persians</i> , by <i>Cyaxares</i> . They ———	4	416

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			who affirm him to have reigned 30 years, begin their computation from this year, which is the 40th of his age.	5	181
3445	1789	559	<i>Solon</i> dies, in the 79th year of his age (and much older, according to others), where, is not agreed. The <i>Athenians</i> pay him the greatest honours, and raise a statue of brass to his memory.	6	343
			<i>Servius Tullius</i> forms a fourth tribe among the <i>Romans</i> , and curtails the royal power, by consigning the judgment of all common causes to the senate, and reserving only state crimes to the crown.	11	338
3447	1791	557	<i>Cyrus</i> defeats the king of <i>Armenia</i> , who had refused to send his quota of auxiliaries, and to pay tribute to <i>Cyaxares</i> ; and brings him under subjection to the <i>Medes</i> .	5	181
3448	1792	556	The royal dignity is restored to the <i>Tyrians</i> in <i>Balator</i> , who reigns one year; but he and his successors, for 70 years, are tributary to the <i>Affyrians</i> .	2	373
			A battle is fought between the <i>Medes</i> and <i>Babylonians</i> ; in which <i>Neriglissar</i> is slain, and succeeded by his son <i>Laborsoarchod</i> , who is murdered by his own subjects, in the 9th month of his reign.	4	418
			<i>Cyrus</i> forms a body of <i>Persian</i> cavalry (which, till now, had been much wanted among them) out of the horses taken in battle; and sends the prisoners home, upon condition they shall no more bear arms against him and his allies.	5	182
			<i>Gobrias</i> and <i>Gadates</i> , two <i>Babylonian</i> governors, subject themselves, and their respective provinces, to <i>Cyrus</i> ; which greatly facilitates his conquest of <i>Babylon</i> .	5	182
			<i>Phalaris</i> , tyrant of <i>Agrigentum</i> , is murdered about this time, for his great cruelties.	8	157
3449	1793	555	<i>Nabonadius</i> , the son of <i>Evilmerodach</i> , and grandson of <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> (the <i>Belshazzar</i> of <i>Daniel</i>), succeeds <i>Laborsoarchod</i> in the kingdom of <i>Babylon</i> , and reigns 17 years, his mother <i>Nitocris</i> administering during his minority.	4	419
			<i>Merbal</i> is invited from <i>Babylon</i> by the <i>Tyrians</i> , to reign over them, and reigns four years.	2	373
			<i>Daniel</i> sees the famed vision of the four monarchies, &c.	4	422
3450	1794	554	<i>Arcefilaus</i> III. succeeds <i>Battus</i> III. in <i>Cyrenaica</i> , and reigns four years; and the sea-port of		

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			<i>Barca, or Barce, in that kingdom, is built by his brothers.</i>	18	237
3453	1797	551	<i>Irom succeeds Merbal, his brother, in Tyre, and reigns 20 years.</i>	2	373
3454	1798	550	<i>Battus, the son of Arcefilans III. succeeds him in Cyrenaica, and reigns 24 years.</i>	18	237
3455	1799	549	<i>Darius, the son of Hystaspes, born.</i>	4	423
3456	1800	548	<i>Cyrus takes many cities, and subdues several provinces, in the kingdom of Babylon. Nabonadius, awaked at his success, takes his treasures with him, and leaves his capital; and, by the interest of Cræsus, king of Lydia, forms a formidable alliance with the Egyptians, Greeks, Thracians, &c. who are all to be commanded by Cræsus, and amount to 420,000 men.</i>	5	42
			<i>The allies are defeated at the battle of Thymbra, with great loss and slaughter, by Cyrus, at the head of 196,000 men. The Egyptians obtain honourable terms from the conqueror; who restores the cities of Larissa and Cyllene, with other lands, on their surrendering themselves to him.</i>	5	183
			<i>The Lydians are defeated, and retreat to Sardis, where Cyrus closely besieges them, takes the town, and Cræsus, soon after, prisoner, whom he treats with great clemency; by which an end is put to the kingdom of Lydia, after it had stood 248 years, under the government of nine kings; and becomes now a province of Persia.</i>	5	184
3457	1801	547	<i>Thales, the prince of Ionic philosophers, dies, aged 90 years; and is succeeded in his school by Anaximander.</i>	5	185
			<i>Amyntas succeeds his father Alcetas in the kingdom of Macedon, and reigns 53 years.</i>	1	36
3460	1804	544	<i>Mazares is charged, by Cyrus, with the reduction of the Greek states in Asia, enters Ionia, destroys Pyrene, &c. but, dying before he had accomplished the whole, Harpagus is sent thither in his stead.</i>	8	418
3462	1806	542	<i>The Phœceans are defeated at sea, by the united forces of the Carthaginians and Etruscans, near the Sardinian coasts; upon which they are forced to abandon the island of Cyrenus, now Corsica, to them.</i>	7	432
3464	1808	540	<i>Cyrus, having enlarged his conquests from the Ægean sea to the Euphrates, &c. enters Assyria, and defeats Labynitus, al. Nabonadius,</i>	17	333

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			<i>darius</i> , who retires immediately to <i>Babylon</i> , and is there closely besieged by that conqueror.	4	420	
3466	1810	538	<i>Babylon</i> is taken, after a two years siege, and <i>Nabonadius</i> slain; which puts an end to the <i>Babylonish</i> empire, after it had stood 209 years.	4	422	
			<i>Darius</i> the <i>Mede</i> , or <i>Cyaxares</i> II. enjoys the kingdom only two years, and then is slain; by which the prophecies of <i>Isaiah</i> , <i>Jeremiah</i> , <i>Ezekiel</i> , and <i>Daniel</i> , against <i>Babylon</i> , are fulfilled.	5	188	
			<i>Daniel</i> , through the envy of the <i>Babylonish</i> nobles, is cast into the lions den, and there miraculously preserved; soon after which he sees the vision of the 70 weeks, &c.	4	422	
			<i>Daniel</i> interprets the hand-writing upon the wall to <i>Belsbazzar</i> , and is promoted by him.	5	188	
3468	1812	536	<i>Cyaxares</i> , and <i>Cambyses</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , dying, <i>Cyrus</i> takes the whole government of the empire, and holds it seven years. This, therefore, is stiled the first year of <i>Cyrus</i> by <i>Ezra</i> , and agrees with the <i>Phœnician</i> annals, which say, that he came to the <i>Persian</i> empire in the 14th year of <i>Irom</i> king of <i>Tyre</i> .	4	422	
			<i>Cyrus</i> puts an end to the <i>Jewish</i> captivity by his royal decree; upon which <i>Zerubbabel</i> , head of all the <i>Jews</i> , and of the race of <i>David</i> , and the high-priest <i>Jeshua</i> , with a great multitude of other <i>Jews</i> , go up to <i>Jerusalem</i> .	5	188	
3469	1813	535	The <i>Jews</i> set about the rebuilding the temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> , under <i>Zerubbabel</i> and <i>Jeshua</i> , and lay the foundation of it, and restore the worship of God.	2	373	
3470	1814	534	The <i>Cutheans</i> , or <i>Samaritans</i> , offer to assist the <i>Jews</i> in the building of the temple; but, being refused, endeavour all they can to obstruct it, and send information to the <i>Persian</i> court of what is doing at <i>Jerusalem</i> .	5	189	
			<i>Machab</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> general, reduces a great part of <i>Sicily</i> .	10	174	
			A grievous plague rages at <i>Carthage</i> ; and the <i>Carthaginians</i> sacrifice their children to appease their gods.	10	182	
			<i>Daniel</i> sees his last vision, mentioned in the 10th and following chapters of his prophecies.	5	198	
3472	1816	532	<i>Polycrates</i> , and his brother <i>Pantagrotus</i> , be-	10	185	

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			come tyrants at <i>Samos</i> ; the former of which reigns alone soon after. ———	8	266
3474	1818	530	<i>Machæus</i> is totally defeated in his expedition against <i>Sardinia</i> ; upon which the senate of <i>Carthage</i> banishes him, and his army ; in revenge of which these come and besiege that metropolis, crucify <i>Cartalo</i> , and put the senators to death, after the taking of the city.	17	334
3475	1819	529	<i>Cyrus</i> the Great dies at <i>Pasargada</i> , and is succeeded by his son <i>Cambyfes</i> (called in scripture <i>Abasbucrus</i>), in the united kingdoms of <i>Persia</i> and <i>Media</i> , or the second monarchy, and reigns about eight years. ———	5	192
—	—	—	<i>Cambyfes</i> resolves on a war against <i>Rameses</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> ; who had, in some way, greatly disoblged him. ———	2	94
—	—	—	The <i>Samaritans</i> send a most bitter letter to <i>Cambyfes</i> against the <i>Jews</i> , as being ready to revolt, and fortifying themselves against him. ———	5	192
—	—	—	—	10	203
—	—	—	—	10	187
—	—	—	<i>Tarquin</i> , surnamed the Proud, conspires against his father-in-law <i>Servius Tullius</i> , and murders him ; and, having seized on the <i>Roman</i> crown, reigns very tyrannically 25 years. ———	11	341
—	—	—	<i>Pisistratus</i> , tyrant of <i>Athens</i> , dies, after a reign of 33 years, though twice interrupted, and is succeeded by his sons <i>Hipparchus</i> and <i>Hippias</i> . ———	6	349
3478	1822	526	<i>Arcefilaus</i> IV. succeeds <i>Battus</i> IV. in <i>Cyrenaica</i> ; but, after one year's reign, surrenders the kingdom to <i>Cambyfes</i> . ———	18	238
3479	1823	525	<i>Amasis</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , is betrayed to <i>Cambyfes</i> by <i>Phanes</i> the <i>Halicarnassian</i> , commander of the <i>Grecian</i> auxiliaries ; and, having made <i>Polycrates</i> his bitter enemy, brings himself into the greatest danger ; but happily dies, before any thing worse happens, in the 44th year of his reign.	2	95
—	—	—	<i>Psammenitus</i> succeeds his father in <i>Egypt</i> ; and, after a six months reign, is defeated, and taken prisoner, by <i>Cambyfes</i> , and obliged to end his life with a draught of bull's blood : by which <i>Egypt</i> becomes tributary to the <i>Persians</i> . ———	2	96
—	—	—	<i>Cambyfes</i> causes <i>Amasis</i> 's body to be digged up and burnt ; the <i>Egyptian</i> god, <i>Apis</i> , to be slain, and his priests inhumanly scourged ; which roots an invincible hatred in the <i>Egyptians</i> against the <i>Persians</i> . ———	2	98

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3481	1825	523	8	272.
			8	275.
			5	196.
			5	197.
			17	337.
3482	1826	522	5	197
			5	197

Cambyfes, resolving upon an expedition against the *Carthaginians*, is forced to drop it, on the *Phœnicians* refusing to assist him against their descendants.

His next expedition is against the *Ethiopians*; wherein he is reduced to such streights in his march, that every tenth man is slain, by lot, to feed the other nine.

Another part of his army, which he had dispatched against the *Ammonians*, is buried alive in their march thro' the sandy deserts.

Cambyfes, on his return to *Thebes*, causes all the temples to be pillaged and burnt; out of the flames of which were saved 300 talents of gold, 2300 talents of silver, which he carried away; together with the famed gold circle that encompassed the tomb of king *Ozymandias*.

Cambyfes orders his brother *Smerdis* to be put to death, on suspicion of his aspiring to the crown; and, having married his own sister *Meroe*, kills her with a kick on the belly, while great with child.

Polycrates, tyrant of *Samos*, is treacherously seized and crucified, by *Oroetes*, the *Persian* governor of *Sardis*: upon which *Mæandrus*, *Polycrates's* secretary, sets up his son his successor; and, being established on the throne, offers the *Samians* their antient liberty.

Prexaspes shot to death by *Cambyfes* in a drunken frolick.

Cræsus, the captive king of *Lydia*, is ordered to be put to death, for his wise remonstrances to *Cambyfes*; but spared by him when come to a better mind.

Macheus, the *Carthaginian* general, attempting the government of *Carthage*, is put to death, and succeeded in his place by *Mago*.

Cambyfes, returning into *Persia*, is accidentally wounded in the thigh with his own sword, at *Ezbatane*; and dies there, in the 8th year of his reign.

Smerdis, one of the *Eastern* mages, by the assistance of his brother *Patizithes*, finds means to pass for *Smerdis*, the dead son of *Cyrus*, whom he greatly resembled; and, under that pretence, gets himself established on the *Persian* throne, and reigus about eight months.

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3482	1826	522	<i>Smerdis marris Atossa</i> , the daughter of <i>Cyrus</i> ; but, being suspected by <i>Otanes</i> , a <i>Persian</i> lord, whose daughter he had also married, and by her discovered to be the mage <i>Smerdis</i> , a conspiracy is formed against him by seven <i>Persian</i> lords; one of whom, named <i>Darius</i> , and son of <i>Hystaspes</i> , puts an end, at once, to his life and reign.	5	199	
			<i>Prexaspes</i> , who had been engaged in the imposture of the mages, speaks to the conspiring lords from the top of a tower, exhorting them to recover the <i>Persian</i> sovereignty from <i>Smerdis</i> ; and then flings himself down, and dies, Upon which the <i>Persians</i> massacre all the mages; and institute a yearly festival in memory of their downfall.	5	201	
			<i>Darius</i> is chosen king of <i>Persia</i> , by a stratagem of his groom; and the other lords are honoured with singular privileges, entailed to their descendants; and <i>Otanes</i> , who had been advising to reduce <i>Persia</i> into a commonwealth, obtains an exemption from subjection to the regal power, for him and his posterity.	5	202	
			<i>Arcefilaus</i> IV. revolts from the <i>Persians</i> ; but, being pursued to <i>Barce</i> , is there slain: upon which, his mother <i>Pheretima</i> , having got an army in <i>Egypt</i> , returns to <i>Cyrenaica</i> , and reigns there six years.	5	203	
3484	1828	520	<i>Darius</i> , called in scripture <i>Artaxerxes</i> , and <i>Abasbuerus</i> , renews and enforces <i>Cyrus's</i> decree in favour of the <i>Jews</i> ; upon which the rebuilding of the temple is resumed with fresh vigour; and the peace of <i>Judea</i> and <i>Jerusalem</i> restored.	18	238	
			The prophets <i>Haggai</i> , and <i>Zechariah</i> , inspire the <i>Jews</i> with uncommon zeal and dispatch of the work of the temple, by their promises and threats from God.	5	205	
3487	1831	517	The <i>Babylonians</i> revolt from the <i>Persians</i> , and are closely besieged by <i>Darius</i> ; and, to save their provisions, strangle all useless men, women, &c. except one favourite wife, and maid, in each house.	10	188	
3488	1832	516	<i>Babylon</i> is taken, by a strange stratagem of <i>Zopyrus</i> , one of <i>Darius's</i> chiefs; the walls of it are beaten down, from 50 to 20 cubits high: this is the second time of its being taken, after a siege of two years.	5	206	
			The temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> is finished by <i>Zerubbabel</i> , the civil governor of <i>Judea</i> , under	5	207	

			[71]		
Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
			<i>Darius</i> , and <i>Jeshua</i> , the high-priest; and dedicated, in the beginning of the month <i>Adar</i> (answering, in part, to our <i>February</i>), and in the 6th year of <i>Darius's</i> reign.	10	189
3489	1833	515	In this year, according to the chronology of our bible, and the learned archbishop <i>Usher</i> , king <i>Darius</i> having been disoblged by his queen <i>Vashti</i> , at one of his grand entertainments, and put her away; <i>Esther</i> , a beautiful <i>Jewish</i> virgin, is taken into his court; and, being afterwards appointed to succeed the discarded <i>Vashti</i> , becomes a powerful advocate with that monarch, in favour of the <i>Jews</i> . But, according to <i>Prideaux</i> , whom we have chosen to follow in this point, her promotion did not happen till the reign of <i>Artaxerxes</i> , in the year before Christ 458. where the reader will find it placed accordingly. See the preface to these tables.	5 10	255 191
			<i>Pheretima</i> dies a most dreadful death, being eaten up alive by worms: after which the kingdom of <i>Cyrenaica</i> makes but an obscure figure in history.	18	239
3490	1834	514	Seven <i>Persian</i> noblemen are massacred at a banquet of <i>Amyntas</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , by the contrivance of his son <i>Alexander</i> , for their rudeness to the ladies of the court.	5	210
			<i>Darius</i> marches an army of 700,000 men against the <i>Scythians</i> , between the <i>Danube</i> and <i>Tanais</i> , and passes the <i>Thracian Bosphorus</i> : but, being over-reached in policy by the <i>Scythians</i> , he is obliged to retreat, with great loss of his men, and to refresh his army at <i>Sardis</i> ; whilst <i>Megabyzus</i> , his general, completes the conquest of <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Macedon</i> .	5	208
3491	1835	513	<i>Hippias</i> , the tyrant of <i>Athens</i> , after the death of his brother <i>Hipparchus</i> , begins to degenerate into a cruel persecutor of all the brave men of <i>Athens</i> ; upon which occasion, the famed <i>Lena</i> , the concubine of <i>Aristogiton</i> , gives a most signal mark of her fidelity and intrepidity, when put to the torture to accuse him.	6	353
3494	1838	510	<i>Hippias</i> is, for his tyranny, and horrid cruelties, expelled <i>Athens</i> ; together with all the <i>Pisistratidæ</i> ; and the democracy is restored.	6	356
			<i>Haman</i> , an <i>Amalekite</i> , having been raised by <i>Darius</i> to the highest pitch of favour and		

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.	[72]	Vol.	Pag.
3495	1839	509	power, procures from him a decree to de- stroy all the <i>Jews</i> in his empire. Queen <i>Eſther</i> , being apprised of it by her uncle <i>Mordecai</i> , petitions the king in their favour ; and not only gets the decree reverſed, but <i>Haman</i> to be hanged, and <i>Mordecai</i> to be made prime miniſter in his ſtead. (<i>Uſſer</i>).	10	192
			<i>Darius</i> , having ſent <i>Scylas</i> , a <i>Grecian</i> , into <i>India</i> , to diſcover thoſe tracts by ſea, leads a powerful army into it, and reduces a con- ſiderable part of it, which he makes the 20th province of his empire, and receives the yearly income of 360 talents of gold from thence.	5	210
3498	1842	506	<i>Hippias</i> , the baniſhed tyrant of <i>Athens</i> , retires to the <i>Perſian</i> court.	6	357
			<i>Tarquin</i> II. king of the <i>Romans</i> , purchaſes the <i>Sibyline</i> books ; and appoints two perſons, called duumvirs, to be the keepers of them ; and orders them to be locked up in a vault, under the temple of <i>Jupiter-Capitolinus</i> , as ſoon as that temple was finiſhed ; and where they remained till the temple itſelf was burned.	11	347
			A grievous plague raging in <i>Rome</i> , <i>Tarquin</i> ſends his two ſons to conſult the <i>Delphic</i> oracle : and, upon inquiring who ſhould be the next king of <i>Rome</i> , are answered, <i>the</i> <i>fiſt that kiſſes his mother</i> : upon which <i>Brutus</i> , upon returning into <i>Italy</i> , falls down and kiſſes the earth, the common parent of mankind.	11	349
3499	1843	505	<i>Sextus Tarquin</i> having raviſhed <i>Lucretia</i> , ſhe aſſembles her neareſt relations, and, having acquainted them with her miſfortune, kills herſelf : upon which <i>Junius Brutus</i> com- plains of it to the ſenate ; who deprive <i>Tar-</i> <i>quin</i> of his crown, and aboliſh kingly go- vernment ; which they now put under two annual conſuls, &c. the two fiſt of whom are <i>Junius Brutus</i> , and <i>Tarquinius Colla-</i> <i>tinus</i> .	11	350
			A moſt horrid conſpiracy is formed by <i>Tar-</i> <i>quin</i> 's friends, for deſtroying the two con- ſuls, &c. in which the two unhappy ſons of <i>Brutus</i> having been engaged, are, by him, publicly condemned, and put to death.	11	358
			<i>Collatinus</i> is forced to reſign his conſulſhip with ſhame, and <i>Pub. Valerius</i> is choſen in his ſtead.	11	364

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3500	1844	504	<i>Aristagoras</i> , governor of <i>Miletus</i> , being applied to by some exiled <i>Naxians</i> , persuades <i>Darius</i> and his brother to attempt the conquest of that and other <i>Cyclade</i> islands, and is sent upon it with a powerful fleet; but the whole project is afterwards frustrated, by the perfidy of <i>Megabates</i> . ———	5	211
—	—	—	<i>Tarquin</i> raises the <i>Veientes</i> , &c. to join him, and comes against <i>Rome</i> ; against whom the consuls march, at the head of an army; a fight ensues, in which <i>Brutus</i> is slain; but <i>Valerius</i> , his colleague, gains the victory. ———	11	365
—	—	—	<i>Valerius</i> summons the comitia, who choose <i>Sp. Lucretius</i> for his colleague; but he dying a few days after, <i>Valerius</i> governs alone; and, for his zeal for his country, is surnamed <i>Publicola</i> . ———	11	366
3501	1845	503	<i>Valerius</i> and <i>Lucretius</i> revive the census and lustrum, and find 130,000 men past the age of puberty. ———	11	370
—	—	—	The <i>Carthaginians</i> conclude the first treaty of alliance with <i>Rome</i> . ———	17	339
3502	1846	502	<i>Aristagoras</i> , being blamed and mulcted for his miscarriage, stirs up the <i>Ionians</i> to revolt from the <i>Persians</i> ; and is therein encouraged by <i>Hippias</i> , who, instead of being rewarded for his services at the <i>Persian</i> court, had met with little else but disappointments. ———	5	212
—	—	—	<i>V. Publicola</i> is chosen consul a third time, with <i>Horat. Pulvilius</i> ; in whose consulship <i>Porsena</i> , king of the <i>Clusii</i> , being gained by <i>Tarquin</i> , routs the <i>Roman</i> army, on the banks of the <i>Tiber</i> ; but, by the bravery of <i>Cocles</i> and <i>Mucius Scævola</i> , a peace is made with <i>Porsena</i> , who abandons the <i>Tarquins</i> interest. ———	11	370
3503	1847	501	<i>Spar. Lartius</i> , and <i>T. Herminius</i> , who had behaved with great gallantry at the late engagement against <i>Porsena</i> , are chosen consuls for this year. ———	11	376
—	—	—	<i>Aristagoras</i> , being chosen head of the <i>Ionian</i> league against the <i>Persians</i> , asks assistance of the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , and is refused by their king <i>Cleomenes</i> ; but procures 20 ships from the <i>Athenians</i> , and five from the <i>Eretrians</i> : upon which a war is begun between the <i>Greeks</i> and <i>Persians</i> ; which ends in the ruin of the <i>Persian</i> empire. ———	5	213
—	—	—	<i>Hippias</i> , the banished tyrant of <i>Athens</i> , having brought <i>Artaxerxes</i> over to his interest, the		

			[74]	Vol.	Pag.
Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			
3504	1848	500	<i>Athenians</i> highly resent it, and close the more readily in assisting the <i>Ionians</i> . ———	5	214
			The <i>Ionians</i> take and burn the city of <i>Sardis</i> ; after which, the <i>Persians</i> and <i>Lydians</i> , uniting their forces, defeat them; upon which the <i>Athenians</i> retire, and abandon the war. ———	5	215
			<i>Magæus</i> is succeeded, in all his posts, by the great <i>Mago</i> , at <i>Carthage</i> ; who introduces a better discipline in it, enlarges the boundaries, and leaves it in a most flourishing condition. ———	17	340
			<i>Darius</i> is so highly incensed against the <i>Athenians</i> for siding against him, that he orders an officer to cry aloud to him every day at dinner, <i>Sir, remember the Athenians</i> . ———	5	215
			<i>M. Valerius</i> and <i>P. Posthumius</i> , being consuls, give two signal defeats to the invading <i>Sabines</i> , for which they are honoured with a triumph, and other privileges. ———	11	376
			<i>Gorgus</i> , king of <i>Salamis</i> in <i>Cyprus</i> , is dethroned by his own brother <i>Onesilus</i> , who thereupon revolts against the <i>Persians</i> . ———	8	246
			The <i>Ionians</i> take <i>Byzantium</i> , and most other <i>Greek</i> cities on the coasts of the <i>Hellepont</i> and <i>Propontis</i> . ———	5	216
			The <i>Ionians</i> , sailing to <i>Cyprus</i> , fall in with the <i>Phœnician</i> fleet sent to assist the <i>Persians</i> ; and attack and disperse it, whilst the <i>Persian</i> troops that are landed in <i>Cyprus</i> gain so complete a victory over the revolted, that the whole island is brought under subjection. ———	5	216
3505	1849	499	<i>Publicola</i> being the fourth time consul, the <i>Sabines</i> resolve to renew the war; upon which <i>Atius Clausius</i> , the greatest man amongst them, comes over to the <i>Romans</i> with 5000 families, and changes his name for <i>Appius Claudius</i> . ———	11	377
			<i>Publicola</i> engages and totally defeats the <i>Sabines</i> , is honoured with a triumph, and dies soon after so poor, that he is buried at the public charge. ———	11	378
3506	1850	498	<i>Daurises</i> , <i>Hymeas</i> , and <i>Otanes</i> , three <i>Persian</i> generals, and sons-in-law to <i>Darius</i> , carry on the war against the <i>Ionians</i> , and their confederates. The first, after some victories gained, is killed in an ambuscade, and his army cut in pieces; the second falls sick, and dies at <i>Troas</i> ; and <i>Otanes</i> , with <i>Arta-</i>		

[75]			Vol.	Pag.
Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		
3506	1850	498	5	216
			8	302
			5	216
			11	379
3507	1851	497	7	537
			11	380
			8	436
3508	1852	496	5	217
			11	381
			5	217
3509	1853	495	11	383
3510	1854	494	5	218

phernes, and the other *Persian* generals, come to a resolution to attack *Miletus*, that being the centre of the confederacy. —

Histiæus treacherously seizes upon the island of *Chios*; but, not being able to hold it, abandons it to the *Persians*, who use the *Chians* with the utmost severity. —

Aristagoras, the *Ionian*, is defeated and killed in *Thrace*, in a battle against the *Persians*, against whom he had persuaded the *Ionians* to revolt. —

The *Sabines* attack the *Romans* afresh, and are defeated by the consul *Menenius*, for which he obtains a triumph; and *Posthumius*, his colleague, an ovation. —

Hippocrates begins his tyrannical government at *Gela*. —

The *Sabines* are again defeated by the new consul *Cassius Ucellinus*, who kills 10,000 of them on the spot; upon which they sue for peace, which is granted to them upon hard terms. —

Alexander, the son of *Amyntas*, succeeds him in *Macedon*, and reigns 43 years. —

The *Ionians* are defeated at sea, and reduced; and *Miletus* besieged and taken by the *Persians*; the inhabitants treated with the utmost severity; and *Histiæus* crucified by *Artaphernes* the *Persian* general. —

A dreadful conspiracy of the *Tarquins*, to destroy the *Roman* senators, is discovered by *Publius* and *Marcus*, two of the plotters; upon which the rest of the conspirators are seized, and put to death. —

The *Persian* forces, after the reduction of *Miletus*, make themselves masters of *Chios*, *Lesbos*, and other *Asiatic* islands, make all handsome youths eunuchs, and lead them to *Darius*. —

The city of *Fidena* is taken by the *Romans*; upon which all the *Latin* cities enter into a strict alliance against *Rome*. —

Darius undertakes his unsuccessful expedition against *Greece*, and makes *Mardonius*, his son-in-law, commander of his forces, who loses 300 ships, and 20,000 men, in doubling the cape of *Mount Athos*; he is likewise defeated and wounded at the head of the land-forces by the *Brygies*, and soon after recalled. —

			[76]	Vol.	Pag.
Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			
3511	1855	493	<i>Darius</i> obliges the <i>Thasians</i> to dismantle their city, and convey all their ships to <i>Abdera</i> .	8	351
			<i>Darius</i> sends heralds to the <i>Greek</i> cities, to demand earth and water, to which many of them submit; amongst the first were the <i>Æginians</i> , whilst the <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Lacedæmonians</i> throw the heralds, the former into a ditch, and the latter into a well; of which affront both find cause to repent, and to offer satisfaction.	5	219
			The first dictatorship, or absolute power in one person, is created at <i>Rome</i> , and <i>Lartius</i> the consul raised to it, who creates <i>Sp. Cassius</i> general of the horse, or second man in the government; which dignity dies with the dictatorship.	11	384
3512	1856	492	<i>Cleomenes</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , proposes making war against the <i>Ægineans</i> , as the betrayers of <i>Greece</i> ; and being opposed by his colleague <i>Demetrius</i> , causes him to be deposed; who soon after retires to the <i>Persian</i> court, where he is kindly received by <i>Darius</i> .	7	53
			<i>Posthumius</i> , the <i>Roman</i> consul, is chosen dictator; and defeats the <i>Latins</i> , kills 33,000 of them, with their general; by which an end is put to the war in favour of <i>Tarquin</i> ; who thereupon retires to <i>Cumæ</i> , and dies in the 90th year of his age, and 14th of his exile.	11	386
3513	1857	491	<i>Datis</i> and <i>Artaphernes</i> are sent generals against the <i>Greeks</i> , instead of <i>Mardonius</i> , with 600 ships, and 500,000 men: they sail from <i>Samos</i> to <i>Naxos</i> and take it. <i>Eretria</i> is betrayed to them, where they plunder and burn the city, temples, &c. and enslave the inhabitants, in revenge for the burning of <i>Sardis</i> .	5	219
			<i>Hippias</i> , the son of <i>Pisistratus</i> , conducts the <i>Persian</i> army to the plains of <i>Marathon</i> .	5	219
			<i>Cleomenes</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , kills himself, and is succeeded by <i>Leonidas</i> , the second son of <i>Anaxandrides</i> .	7	56
			A law passes at <i>Rome</i> , exempting all that enlist in the army from prosecution for debt; upon which the army of the consul, <i>P. Servilius</i> , becomes so numerous, that he engages and defeats the <i>Volsci</i> ; and, being refused a triumph, gives himself one by force.	11	390

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3514	1858	490	The famed battle of <i>Marathon</i> is fought, in which <i>Miltiades</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, with only 10,000 men, defeats <i>Datis</i> , the <i>Persian</i> commander, at the head of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, with a great slaughter, drives the rest on board their ships, many of which he also burns and destroys. <i>Hippias</i> , who led the <i>Persians</i> against his country, is slain.	5	221
			Two thousand <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , who had delayed their march, through superstition, till the full of the moon, arrive at <i>Marathon</i> the day after the victory ; and, seeing the field of battle covered with the blood of the <i>Persians</i> , congratulate the <i>Athenians</i> upon it, and return home.	5	223
			The <i>Persians</i> , doubling the cape of <i>Sirmium</i> , with a design to surprise <i>Athens</i> , are prevented by the speedy return of the <i>Athenian</i> army from <i>Marathon</i> .	5	222
			<i>Datis</i> and <i>Artaphernes</i> , to make some shew of success, send the <i>Eretrian</i> captives to <i>Darius</i> , at <i>Susa</i> ; who, instead of using them with the severity he had done at first, grants them a village to settle in, about two days journey from the capital.	5	223
3515	1859	489	<i>Manius Valerius</i> , the brother of <i>Publicola</i> , is chosen dictator ; by whose wife management the public discords between the patricians and plebeians are happily appeased, and the enemies of <i>Rome</i> subdued ; for which he is honoured with a triumph.	11	397
3516	1860	488	<i>Valerius</i> lays down the dictatorship ; upon which the plebeians rise up in arms, on account of the indemnity from debt not being confirmed.	11	398
			<i>Mago</i> dies at <i>Carthage</i> , in high reputation ; and is succeeded by his two sons, <i>Asdrubal</i> , and <i>Hamilcar</i> .	17	340
			The <i>Roman</i> senate agree to pass a law of indemnity for debt ; and choose five officers from among the plebeians, called tribunes, to examine and annul all the laws that were injurious to the people ; upon which an end is put to their revolt.	11	402
			<i>Miltiades</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, having made an unsuccessful expedition against <i>Paros</i> , is tried before the general assembly, and condemned to pay fifty talents (the whole charge of the expedition) ; but, not being able to pay it, is cast into prison, and dies there.	6	372

			[78]	Vol.	Pag.
Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			
3517	1861	487	The <i>Carthaginians</i> endeavour to free themselves from the annual rent for the ground their city stands upon; but are defeated by the <i>Africans</i> , who fix the tribute still more firm.	17	340
			<i>Darius</i> sends an embassy to the <i>Carthaginians</i> , to desire them to abstain from human sacrifices, burning their dead, &c. and to obtain a body of auxiliaries from them, against the <i>Greeks</i> : with all which, but the last, they readily comply.	17	341
			<i>Darius</i> , being resolved to carry on the war against the <i>Greeks</i> in person, spends three years in making preparations for it; by which time the <i>Egyptians</i> revolting, occasion a new diversion.	5	223
			<i>Caius Martius</i> is, for his great success against the <i>Volsci</i> , and taking <i>Corioli</i> , their capital, honoured by the consul <i>Cominius</i> , with the surname of <i>Coriolanus</i> . His consulship ends with a new census, or lustrum; by which only 100,000 men appear to be in <i>Rome</i> able to bear arms.	11	405
3518	1862	489	A grievous famine at <i>Rome</i> breeds a civil dissension; upon which the <i>Antiates</i> make incursions upon the <i>Roman</i> territories, and threaten the city itself; but <i>Coriolanus</i> , having assembled a band of volunteers, breaks into their country, gives them several defeats, and returns loaded with laurels and plunder.	11	406
3519	1863	485	A contest arises about the succession between the two sons of <i>Darius</i> , viz. <i>Artabazanes</i> , al. <i>Artamenes</i> , his eldest son, by <i>Gobryas's</i> daughter, before he reigned; and <i>Xerxes</i> , his other son, by <i>Atossa</i> , the daughter of <i>Cyrus</i> the Great, after he came to the crown: but <i>Artabazanes</i> , finding himself too weak to maintain his title, yields it and the kingdom to <i>Xerxes</i> .	5	224
			<i>Darius</i> , now ready to enter upon his <i>Grecian</i> and <i>Egyptian</i> expedition, dies, in the 36th year of his reign; after he had restored and settled the <i>Persian</i> empire, much shaken under <i>Cambyses</i> , and the usurper <i>Smerdis</i> ; and having added <i>India</i> , <i>Thrace</i> , <i>Macedon</i> , and the isles of the <i>Ionian</i> sea, to it.	5	225
			<i>Xerxes</i> succeeds <i>Darius</i> in <i>Persia</i> ; and continues the preparations against <i>Egypt</i> , and confirms all the privileges granted by his		

			[79]		
Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
			father to the <i>Jews</i> , particularly the tribute of <i>Samaria</i> , towards the worship, &c. of the temple at <i>Jerusalem</i> . ———	5	226
3319	1863	485	<i>Coriolanus</i> , after a long dispute in the <i>Roman</i> senate, is condemned to banishment; and goes over to the <i>Volsci</i> . ———	10	191
—	—	—	<i>Gelon</i> , a native of <i>Gela</i> in <i>Sicily</i> , under pretence of defending the rights of <i>Hippocrates's</i> children, defeats the <i>Syracusans</i> , and seizes upon the crown of <i>Sicily</i> ; he reigns 18 years, with great applause, and strives to do all the good he can to his people. ———	11	408
3520	1864	484	<i>Coriolanus</i> , being chosen general of the <i>Volsci</i> , lays siege to <i>Rome</i> ; but is prevailed upon, by his wife, mother, and other <i>Roman</i> matrons, to raise the siege, and retire; for which he is stabbed in the senate of the <i>Volsci</i> , where he was summoned to answer for himself; whilst the <i>Roman</i> matrons are highly honoured by that of <i>Rome</i> , for the service done to it. ———	7	536
—	—	—	<i>Xerxes</i> marches against the revolted <i>Egyptians</i> , and reduces them to a much harder slavery than they had been in under his predecessors; and appoints his brother, <i>Achaemenes</i> , viceroy over them, and returns to <i>Susa</i> . ———	11	416
—	—	—	<i>Gelon</i> , being applied to by the <i>Greeks</i> , offers to assist them, upon condition they made him generalissimo of all their forces; which being absolutely refused, he commands their ambassadors to depart out of his dominions. ———	5	226
3521	1865	483	<i>Xerxes</i> having declared his design of invading <i>Greece</i> , his uncle <i>Artabanus</i> makes an elegant speech against it; but, finding that he had disobliged him by it, he pretends to have seen some phantasm that had convinced him of his error; and becomes a great promoter of the war. ———	7	538
—	—	—	<i>Aristides</i> is banished <i>Athens</i> by ostracism; which was, by writing the accused person's name upon shells, which, when they amounted to 6000, banished him for 10 years. ———	5	227
—	—	—	<i>Aquilius Tuscus</i> , and <i>Sicinius</i> , being consuls at <i>Rome</i> , the former gains a complete victory over the <i>Hernici</i> , for which he is allowed an ovation; and the latter defeats the <i>Volsci</i> , and kills their general, and is honoured with a triumph. ———	6	378
				11	425

			[80]		
Y. of Wld	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3522	1866	482	The <i>Agrarian</i> law, for dividing the conquered lands, &c. among the people; is passed at <i>Rome</i> , by <i>Sp. Cassius</i> , the popular consul.	11	425
			The <i>Carthaginians</i> ally with <i>Xerxes</i> , and appoint <i>Hamilcar</i> their general; who, with 300,000 men; raised in <i>Afric</i> , <i>Spain</i> , <i>Gaul</i> , and <i>Italy</i> , and a proportionable number of transports, is sent to invade the <i>Greek</i> colonies in <i>Sicily</i> and <i>Italy</i> ; and the prophécy of <i>Daniel</i> is thereby fulfilled, c. xi. 2.	5	229
			<i>Xerxes</i> orders a passage to be cut through the isthmus of mount <i>Athos</i> , wide enough for two gallies to pass through in front, and a mile and half long: no traces of which work are now to be discerned by our travellers.	5	229
3523	1867	481	<i>Spurius Cassius</i> is accused to the <i>Roman</i> senate; for aspiring to the <i>Roman</i> sovereignty, and condemned to be cast headlong from the <i>Tarpeian</i> rock, which is done accordingly.	11	428
			<i>Themistocles</i> gets himself elected general of the <i>Athenian</i> forces, and procures an act to recal all the banished; by which <i>Aristides</i> returns home at the end of three, instead of ten years.	6	380
			A bridge of boats is laid over the <i>Hellepont</i> , seven furlongs long, for the passage of <i>Xerxe</i> 's army; which, being broken presently after by a storm, gives that proud monarch an occasion of venting his mad resentment against the sea, and the directors of the work; after which he orders two other bridges to be laid.	5	231
3524	1868	480	<i>Xerxes</i> views his army and fleet, and weeps over them; listens attentively to <i>Artabanus</i> 's wholesome advice, and marches over the <i>Hellepont</i> : being arrived at <i>Thermopylæ</i> , his army is found to amount to near three millions, besides servants, sutlers, &c. and the command of it is given to six <i>Persian</i> noblemen; and that of the fleet, to four <i>Persian</i> admirals.	5	231
			<i>Jeshua</i> , the <i>Jewish</i> high-priest, dies, in the 53d year of his pontificate; and is succeeded by his son <i>Joiakim</i> , who holds that dignity 36 years.	10	191
			About this time the regal dignity is set aside by the <i>Rhodians</i> , and a republican government substituted to it.	8	169

			[81]		
Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Page
3525	1868	480	The <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Spartans</i> prepare to oppose <i>Xerxes</i> ; but are abandoned by all the other <i>Greeks</i> , except the <i>Thespians</i> and <i>Plateans</i> .	5	235
			<i>Leonidas</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , with 4000 men, and 300 chosen <i>Lacedamonians</i> , repels the <i>Persians</i> at <i>Thermopylæ</i> , till, being betrayed by <i>Epialtes</i> , he, with his men, are overpowered by numbers, and slain. In this action <i>Xerxes</i> loses 20,000 men.	5	236
			On the day of the fight of <i>Thermopyla</i> , the <i>Persian</i> and <i>Grecian</i> fleets engage, with very unequal numbers, but with equal success.	5	240
			<i>Leonidas</i> is succeeded in <i>Sparta</i> by his son <i>Cleombrotus</i> ; who, dying very soon, is succeeded by his son <i>Pausanias</i> , tutor to <i>Plistarchus</i> , the son of <i>Leonidas</i> .	7	62
			<i>Xerxes</i> takes and burns the city of <i>Athens</i> , levels all its temples with the ground, and lays waste all the neighbouring country.	5	241
			The <i>Grecian</i> fleet, under the command of <i>Themistocles</i> , consisting of 380 sail, engages that of the <i>Persians</i> , amounting to above 2000 sail, at the streights of <i>Salamis</i> , and destroys upwards of 200 of their ships, and disperses the rest.	5	242
			<i>Xerxes</i> , leaving <i>Mardonius</i> in <i>Greece</i> , at the head of 300,000 men, crosses the <i>Hellepont</i> in a fishing-boat, and escapes to <i>Sardis</i> ; upon which many of his allies abandon him, whilst the rest of his army labours under the greatest distress for want of provisions.	5	242
			About the time of the battle of <i>Thermopylæ</i> , the <i>Carthaginians</i> are defeated by <i>Gelo</i> , king of <i>Sicily</i> ; <i>Hamilcar</i> , their general, is slain; and his son <i>Gisco</i> is banished; soon after which they conclude a peace with the victor.	5	244
3525	1869	479	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> decree the prize of prudence to <i>Themistocles</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> admiral, crown him with olive-leaves, and grant him a magnificent chariot, with an escort of 500 men.	17	347
			<i>Attica</i> is laid waste, and <i>Athens</i> burnt afresh, by <i>Mardonius</i> , the <i>Persian</i> general; who is soon after killed at <i>Platæa</i> , in an engagement against the <i>Grecian</i> allies, who give the <i>Persians</i> such a final overthrow, that, of 300,000 who engaged, scarce 3000 are left alive; an immense plunder is taken from	5	244
				6	390

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.	[82]	Vol.	Page.
3525	1869	479	them ; the tenth of which is given to <i>Pausanias</i> . On the very same day the <i>Persians</i> are likewise defeated by the <i>Greeks</i> at <i>Mycalæ</i> , under the command of <i>Leotychides</i> the <i>Lacedæmonian</i> , and <i>Xantippus</i> the <i>Athenian</i> . In this last action, <i>Mardontes</i> and <i>Tigranes</i> , the two <i>Persian</i> generals, are slain ; a great slaughter is made of the <i>Persians</i> , and an immense treasure taken from them : all which put an effectual end to the ambitious designs of the great <i>Xerxes</i> against <i>Greece</i> . <i>Xerxes</i> takes an hasty flight from <i>Sardis</i> into <i>Persia</i> , having first given express orders for all the <i>Grecian</i> temples to be destroyed. <i>Xantippus</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, makes himself master of <i>Sestos</i> , and the whole <i>Thracian Chersonesus</i> , his army enriched with the spoils of the <i>Persians</i> ; which, with the two bridges lately built over the <i>Hellepont</i> , they carry away to <i>Athens</i> , as monuments of their victories. The <i>Ionian</i> cities in <i>Asia</i> shake off the <i>Persian</i> yoke ; and maintain their liberty as long as the <i>Persian</i> empire lasts. <i>Oibazus</i> and <i>Artayctes</i> , two <i>Persian</i> generals, are taken prisoners by the <i>Athenians</i> , and the latter impaled alive, for sacrilege ; and his son stoned to death before his face. The <i>Romans</i> disputing about the choice of new consuls, <i>S. Atratinus</i> is chosen governor in chief, and succeeded, a few days after, by <i>Sp. Lartius</i> ; by whose good conduct <i>Jul. Iulus</i> , and <i>Fab. Vitulannus</i> , are raised to the consulship. <i>Pausanias</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , conspires with the <i>Persian</i> general <i>Artabazus</i> , to seize on the sovereignty of all <i>Greece</i> ; for which he is deprived of his command of the allied army, and closely besieged in <i>Byzantium</i> . <i>Pausanias</i> escapes out of <i>Byzantium</i> to <i>Heraclea</i> , and thence to <i>Sparta</i> ; where, continuing his male-practices, he is forced some years after to flee into the temple of <i>Minerva Chalcidica</i> , where he is starved to death. <i>Leotychides</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , being found guilty of taking bribes from the <i>Thessalians</i> , the professed enemies of <i>Sparta</i> , flees to <i>Tegea</i> , and dies there some years after, in exile.	5 5 5 5 5 6 11 7 7 7	244 248 249 250 250 394 430 68 69 71
3526	1870	478			

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3527	1871	477	The <i>Persians</i> are defeated and driven out of the island of <i>Cyprus</i> , by the two <i>Grecian</i> generals, <i>Pausanias</i> and <i>Aristides</i> . ———	5	250
			<i>Xerxes</i> falls in love with the wife of his brother <i>Masses</i> ; but, being repulsed, corrupts her daughter <i>Artaynta</i> , whom he had married to his son <i>Darius</i> , who proves less virtuous than her mother. ———	5	251
			<i>Masses</i> , in revenge, stirs up the <i>Bactrians</i> to revolt against <i>Xerxes</i> ; but is overtaken and killed by a party sent after him: upon which <i>Hystaspes</i> , <i>Xerxes</i> 's second son, is made governor of <i>Bactria</i> in his stead. ———	5	251
			<i>Hamestris</i> , the wife of <i>Xerxes</i> , causes fourteen children of the best families in <i>Persia</i> to be buried alive, as a sacrifice to the infernal gods. ———	5	252
3528	1872	476	<i>Themistocles</i> rebuilds <i>Athens</i> , and makes <i>Pyreum</i> the port to it, instead of <i>Phalerum</i> , that being more capacious, and commodious for their ships. ———	6	395
			The <i>Romans</i> , with great difficulty, defeat the <i>Hetrurians</i> , their two consuls, <i>Cn. Manl. Cincinnatus</i> , and <i>M. Fabius</i> , being slain. ———	11	488
			The <i>Grecian</i> fleet sails from <i>Cyprus</i> to <i>Byzantium</i> , which they take from the <i>Persians</i> , and in it several eminent prisoners, whom <i>Pausanias</i> treacherously releases. ———	5	252
3529	1873	475	The <i>Fabii</i> at <i>Rome</i> undertake to defend the <i>Roman</i> frontiers against the <i>Veientes</i> , at their own expence. ———	11	434
3530	1874	474	<i>Cæso Fabius</i> is created the first præconsul; which dignity gives him a consular power over the troops under his command. ———	11	436
			<i>Pausanias</i> behaves with such tyranny and insolence towards the <i>Greek</i> confederates, that they unanimously choose <i>Aristides</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> , to be their chief commander; and acknowledge <i>Athens</i> to be the chief city in all <i>Greece</i> . ———	6	398
			<i>Aristides</i> taxes all the <i>Grecian</i> states, with their consent, in order to raise a fund for their common preservation. ———	6	399
			The <i>Fabii</i> fall into repeated ambushes, and are surrounded on all sides by the <i>Hetrurians</i> ; and, after the most signal and gallant defence, are all slain on the spot by them. ———	11	437
3532	1876	472	<i>Gelon</i> , the tyrant, dies at <i>Syracuse</i> ; and is succeeded by his brother <i>Hiero</i> , who reigns 13 years. ———	7	548

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3532	1876	472	The <i>Hetrurians</i> so closely besiege <i>Rome</i> , that they cause a famine in it; but are at last defeated by the two consuls <i>Virginus</i> and <i>Servilius</i> ; which brings again peace, plenty, and liberty, into that capital. —	11	441
3533	1877	471	The <i>Athenians</i> fit out a large fleet, for the relief of the <i>Grecian</i> cities in <i>Asia</i> , that were still under the <i>Persian</i> king. <i>Cimon</i> , the son of <i>Miltiades</i> , is unanimously chosen commander of it in chief; who takes <i>Eione</i> , on the river <i>Strymon</i> , and recovers the islands of <i>Scyrus</i> and <i>Naxos</i> , which had revolted. —	5 6	253 405
			The consul <i>Manlius</i> , without any loss, obliges the <i>Veientes</i> to sue for peace; and a truce of 40 years is granted unto them: for which unbloody victory he is honoured with an ovation. —	11	443
			<i>Democritus</i> the <i>Abderite</i> , and the supposed author of the <i>Atomic</i> system, and of fatal necessity, now flourisheth; who was a great astronomer and geometrician, and used to laugh at the folly of the <i>Athenians</i> unreasonable thirst after wealth: he afterwards loses his sight by looking on a brazen globe, when the sun shone full upon it. —	1 10	40 50
3534	1878	470	<i>Cimon</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> admiral, defeats the <i>Persian</i> army and fleet in one day, at the mouth of the river <i>Eurymedon</i> , on the coast of <i>Pamphylia</i> ; and <i>Athens</i> is fortified and adorned with the spoils gained from them.	5 6	253 406
3535	1879	469	<i>Cimon</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, drives the <i>Persians</i> out of the <i>Thracian Chersonesus</i> ; reduces the <i>Thracians</i> , who had revolted from the <i>Athenians</i> ; seizes on the gold mines of <i>Thrace</i> , and extends his conquests as far as <i>Macedon</i> . —	5 6	253 407
			The <i>Athenians</i> send a large colony to settle themselves at <i>Amphipolis</i> , a considerable city in <i>Thrace</i> . —	6	408
3536	1880	468	The <i>Lacedaemonians</i> desire the assistance of the <i>Athenians</i> , against the revolted <i>Helotes</i> ; upon which <i>Cimon</i> is sent with an army, who quickly reduces them, and returns victorious to <i>Athens</i> . —	6 7	408 72
3538	1882	466	<i>Arcefilaus</i> IV. succeeds <i>Battus</i> IV. in <i>Cyrenaica</i> , and reigns 35 years. —	18	238
3539	1883	465	<i>Hiero</i> , tyrant of <i>Syracuse</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his brother <i>Thrasybulus</i> ; who, after eleven months reign, is driven out by the		

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			people, and liberty is restored to that state, during about 60 years. ————	7	551
3539	1883	465	<i>Appius Claudius</i> is chosen consul, and governs with an arbitrary sway, to the great detriment of the people; and severely punishes his army, for refusing to fight against the <i>Volsci</i> , &c. ————	11	446
3540	1884	464	<i>Appius</i> , being out of his consulship, is cited to appear; and, being conscious of his own guilt, murders himself. ————	11	450
			<i>Servilius</i> the consul defeats the <i>Sabines</i> ; and his colleague, <i>Quinctius</i> , the <i>Volsci</i> and <i>Æqui</i> , takes the city of <i>Antium</i> , and is honoured with a triumph. ————	11	451
			<i>Xerxes</i> , discouraged by so many losses and defeats, does not suffer any of his ships to appear more on the <i>Ægean</i> sea, or his army on the coasts; but falls into a loose and dissolute life, which renders him despised and hated by his subjects; and is at length murdered by <i>Artabanus</i> , first captain of his guards, and his chief favourite, after a reign of 21 years. ————	5	253
			<i>Artaxerxes</i> , the third son of <i>Xerxes</i> , is raised to the throne by <i>Artabanus</i> ; <i>Darius</i> , his eldest, being killed by him, on pretence of his having murdered his father; and <i>Hystaspes</i> , the second son, being absent in his <i>Bactrian</i> government. ————	5	254
			<i>Artabanus's</i> treacherous plots being fully discovered, by his brother-in-law <i>Megabyzus</i> , he is put to death by <i>Artaxerxes</i> ; who is thereby established in his government. This prince is called <i>Macrocheir</i> , and <i>Longimanus</i> , by the <i>Greeks</i> and <i>Latins</i> ; and is, by most authors, supposed to be the <i>Abashuerus</i> of scripture, and the husband of <i>Ester</i> . ————	5	254
			<i>Artaxerxes</i> wholly crushes the faction of <i>Artabanus</i> , punishes all who had a hand in his father's murder; and <i>Mithridates</i> , the eunuch, who had betrayed him, is put to the dreadful death of the boat. ————	10	192
			<i>Ezra</i> , the famed <i>Jewish</i> scribe, is appointed, by ample commission from king <i>Artaxerxes</i> , and his seven chief counsellors, to go into <i>Judæa</i> , to restore the worship of God, and to settle the <i>Jewish</i> government there. ————	5	255
			<i>Ezra</i> is accompanied by a great number of <i>Jews</i> to <i>Jerusalem</i> ; and, upon his arrival there, opens his commission to the head of	10	192

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			the <i>Jewish</i> church, and sets about collecting and reviling the sacred books, and reforming the church and state. ———	10	194
3540	1884	464	The king sends an army into <i>Bactria</i> , against his brother <i>Hystaspes</i> , and both sides engage, with equal success. ———	5	256
			<i>Cimon</i> , the brave <i>Athenian</i> commander, after all his great services, and heroic deeds, is rewarded by his countrymen with banishment, by ostracism, for ten years. ———	6	412
3541	1885	463	The rebellion in <i>Bactria</i> gives birth to a new one in <i>Egypt</i> ; where <i>Inarus</i> , king of <i>Libya</i> , is chosen king; and, assisted by the <i>Athenians</i> , makes himself master of most part of the country. ———	2	99
			<i>Artaxerxes</i> defeats his brother <i>Hystaspes</i> in <i>Bactria</i> ; and, being now peacefully settled on his throne, appoints rejoicings and feasts, during 180 days, at <i>Susa</i> , his metropolis. ———	5	257
3542	1886	462	About this time the <i>Carthaginians</i> are supposed to have shaken off the tribute, which they had, till then, paid to the <i>Africans</i> ; and to have enlarged their own territories. ———	5	257
			<i>Artaxerxes</i> gives an entertainment to all the princes and grandees of his court, and to all the people, for seven days; and <i>Vashti</i> , his queen, makes the like for the <i>Persian</i> ladies: and here the history of <i>Adassa</i> , or <i>Esther</i> , is, by some chronologers, supposed to take place. [<i>We have already spoken of it, under the year of the world 3490. and before Christ 515. where the learned Usher places this remarkable transaction under the reign of Darius Hystaspis.</i>] ———	17	353
3543	1887	461	A grievous plague breaks out at <i>Rome</i> , and sweeps off the flower of their youth, a fourth part of the senate, the greatest part of the tribunes, the two consuls, augurs, &c. and reduces that city to the greatest distress. ———	5	257
3544	1888	460	<i>Artaxerxes</i> sends a powerful army and fleet against the revolted <i>Egyptians</i> , under the command of his brother <i>Achæmenides</i> . ———	11	452
			The <i>Athenian</i> fleet destroys 50 sail of the <i>Persian</i> ships, on the coast of <i>Egypt</i> ; after which, landing their forces into the country, they join the <i>Egyptians</i> and <i>Libyans</i> , under <i>Inarus</i> , and defeat the <i>Persians</i> there. ———	2	99
3545	1889	459	<i>Achæmenides</i> is defeated and slain on the banks of the <i>Nile</i> ; the <i>Persians</i> lose 100,000 men; and the rest are totally dispersed by	2	99

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			the revolted <i>Egyptians</i> , or blocked up by them, within the white wall of <i>Memphis</i> , during three whole years. ———	2	99
3545	1889	459	The <i>Spartans</i> , after a ten years war, reduce the <i>Helotes</i> , and drive the <i>Messenians</i> out of <i>Ithome</i> . ———	7	72
—	—	—	The <i>Æqui</i> , and <i>Volsci</i> , having renewed their hostilities against the <i>Romans</i> , during the time of the plague, the consul <i>Lucretius Tricipitinus</i> , marches against them, kills both their generals, and 13,460 men. ———	11	253
3546	1890	458	The <i>Athenians</i> are defeated by the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> at <i>Tanagra</i> ; and, after a fresh engagement, agree with them upon a short truce. ———	6	415
3547	1891	457	The <i>Spartans</i> take the <i>Thebans</i> under their protection, give them <i>Bœotia</i> , &c. but are soon after totally defeated, by the <i>Athenian</i> general <i>Myronides</i> ; who takes and rases <i>Tanagra</i> , plunders <i>Bœotia</i> , overthrows the <i>Bœotians</i> and <i>Locrians</i> , and penetrates quite into <i>Thessaly</i> ; chastises their treachery, and returns victorious to <i>Athens</i> . ———	6	416
3548	1892	456	<i>Tolmides</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> admiral, takes <i>Metion</i> from the <i>Spartans</i> ; but is forced to quit it: takes and burns <i>Gythium</i> , with all the ships and naval stores in it; seizes on <i>Zacynthus</i> , <i>Naupactus</i> , and other cities, turns the <i>Spartans</i> out of them, and peoples them with <i>Messenians</i> . ———	6	417
—	—	—	<i>Artabazus</i> and <i>Megabyzus</i> , the two <i>Persian</i> generals, defeat <i>Inarus</i> , and the <i>Egyptians</i> , &c. and oblige them to raise the siege of the white wall. ———	2	99
—	—	—	<i>Rome</i> being under great distress, from its dissensions within, and enemies without, <i>Quintius Cincinnatus</i> is forced out of his delightful retreat, to take upon him the consulship; which is no sooner ended, but he returns to his country farm; and is now obliged to relinquish it for the dictatorship, to which he is chosen. ———	11	268
—	—	—	<i>Quintius Cincinnatus</i> , the <i>Roman</i> dictator, leads his forces against the <i>Æqui</i> , who kept the consul <i>Minucius</i> shut up, defeats and makes them pass under the yoke, and returns victorious with their general at the head of his chariot, and a great number of their officers in chains; and, having degraded the consul <i>Minucius</i> , resigns his dictatorship		

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			on the 16th day after his election to it, and retires.	11	469
3549	1893	455	<i>Nehemiah</i> , <i>Artaxerxes's</i> cup-bearer, and in great favour with him, being informed of the ruinous condition in which the city of <i>Jerusalem</i> still stood, obtains an ample commission from him to go thither, and repair the temple, city-walls, &c. and carries thither with him a great number of <i>Jews</i> ; and <i>Sanballat</i> , and the other enemies of the <i>Jews</i> , are, by the king's order, obliged to furnish them with all necessary materials out of the royal treasury.	10	212
			<i>Nehemiah</i> finishes the city-wall in 52 days after his arrival; and, from this time, begin the seventy prophetic weeks, or 490 years of <i>Daniel</i> , together with the other seven of prophesying, anointing, and cutting off of the <i>Messiah</i> , and the confirming the covenant, and cessation of sacrifice, &c.	10	446
			The <i>Egyptians</i> , after their late defeat, submit again to the <i>Persian</i> yoke; except a number of them, who retire with <i>Amyrtaeus</i> into the fens, and over whom he reigns unmolested several years.	2	100
3550	1894	454	<i>Perdiccas</i> II. succeeds his father <i>Alexander</i> in the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , and reigns 41 years.	8	425
			The city, temple, &c. of <i>Jerusalem</i> , are consecrated with the usual ceremonies; soon after which <i>Nehemiah</i> , leaving his brother <i>Hananiah</i> governor, is supposed to have returned into <i>Persia</i> , to obtain a more extensive commission.	10	214
3551	1895	453	<i>Inarus</i> , and his men, being surprised by a stratagem by the <i>Persians</i> , in the island of <i>Prosopitis</i> , surrenders himself on condition of having their lives; the <i>Athenians</i> lose 50 sail of their fleet on the <i>Nile</i> ; the <i>Egyptians</i> are so reduced as to keep quiet after it, under their <i>Persian</i> governor <i>Sartamas</i> ; and <i>Inarus</i> is carried prisoner to <i>Susa</i> .	2	100
			The tribunes of the people of <i>Rome</i> are increased from five to ten persons; to be all chosen new every year.	5	258
3552	1896	452	The two books of the <i>Chronicles</i> , as well as those of <i>Ezra</i> and <i>Nehemiah</i> , are supposed to have been written about this time by <i>Ezra</i> , the two last verses of the former being the beginning of the latter (<i>Marshall</i>); though	11	471

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			the difference of stile inclines us to think, that he wrote the last himself, and only revised the first. ————	10	208
3554	1898	450	<i>Cimon</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> admiral, is sent with a powerful fleet against <i>Cyprus</i> ; takes <i>Citium</i> , <i>Malus</i> , and other places in it; sends 60 sail of ships to <i>Amyrtæus</i> , in the fens of <i>Egypt</i> ; defeats <i>Artabazus</i> at the head of 30 sail, and afterwards <i>Megabyzus</i> in <i>Cilicia</i> , and lays close siege to <i>Cyprus</i> ; upon which the <i>Persians</i> conclude a peace greatly advantageous to the <i>Greeks</i> , after a war of 51 years from the burning of <i>Sardis</i> . ————	5	257
			The <i>Æqui</i> invade <i>Tusculum</i> , and the consul <i>Romulius</i> marches against them; who commands <i>Sicinius Dentatus</i> to go upon a desperate enterprize; in which that young warrior behaves with such bravery, that he gains the enemy's camp, and puts them to the rout. ————	11	475
3555	1899	449	<i>Inarus</i> , after five years importunity from <i>Artaxerxes's</i> mother, is at length delivered up to her, contrary to the conditions of his surrender; and is by her condemned to be crucified, and all his companions to be beheaded; upon which <i>Megabyzus</i> revolts, raises a powerful army in <i>Syria</i> , and defeats <i>Osfiris</i> , who was sent against him with 200,000 men. ————	5	258
3556	1900	448	The <i>Romans</i> send proper men to <i>Athens</i> , and other chief cities of <i>Greece</i> , to inquire into all their laws, in order to compile a body of them for their own use. ————	11	478
3557	1901	447	A great plague rages in <i>Italy</i> , which sweeps off people of all sorts, particularly the consul, and him that is chosen to succeed him, the high-priest of <i>Jupiter</i> , the augur, and four of the tribunes. ————	11	473
			<i>Foimides</i> the <i>Athenian</i> , and his whole army, are cut in pieces by the <i>Bæotians</i> , by not listening to <i>Pericles's</i> advice; and is slain; upon which the <i>Athenians</i> , to redeem their prisoners, are obliged to quit all their right and claim over them. ————	6	422
3558	1902	446	<i>Megabyzus</i> , the revolted <i>Persian</i> general, defeats <i>Menostanes</i> , the king's nephew; upon which a pardon is sent to him, and he lays down his arms, and returns to <i>Susa</i> , and is there reinstated. ————	5	259

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3558	1902	446	<i>Megabyzus</i> is condemned to lose his head, for shooting at a lion before the king ; but his sentence is, with much intercession, changed into banishment into <i>Caria</i> , on the coast of the <i>Red-Sea</i> .	5	259
			<i>Pericles</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, makes a descent into the island of <i>Eubœa</i> , takes <i>Hestiea</i> , and fills it with an <i>Athenian</i> colony ; upon which the whole island submits to <i>Athens</i> , and a peace is concluded with <i>Sparta</i> for 30 years.	6	422
			The senate appoints a decemvirate at <i>Rome</i> , to compile a body of laws, and to have the execution of it, without appeal to the tribunes.	11	479
3459	1903	445	The decemvirs cause the laws they had compiled, and written on ten tables, to be read before the assembly of the people ; where being approved, they are ordered to be transcribed on pillars of brass, and set up in the forum, as a foundation of all judicial determinations.	11	480
3560	1904	444	The <i>Sybarites</i> , an antient people of <i>Italy</i> , having been driven out by the <i>Crotonians</i> , are again reinstated by the <i>Athenians</i> , who assist them with ships, &c. upon which they build a new city, and call it <i>Thurium</i> ; from which they are afterwards called <i>Thurians</i> .	6	423
			The decemvirs, with <i>Appius</i> at their head, resolve to perpetuate their power, and cunningly add two tables more to the old ones, in their own favour ; and so continue themselves by force, though strenuously opposed by <i>L. Valerius</i> , and others.	11	483
3561	1905	443	<i>Appius Claudius</i> falls in love with the beautiful <i>Virginia</i> , and decrees her to be his client ; whose brave father <i>Virginius</i> , to save her honour, stabs her to death, and stirs up the army against him ; upon which the decemvir retires, and <i>Virginius</i> advances to mount <i>Aventine</i> .	11	490
			Ten military tribunes are elected, and the two armies advance towards <i>Mons Sacer</i> ; but are prevailed upon, by the two consuls, to retire, upon condition that the decemvirate should be abolished.	11	495
			A decree is accordingly passed, for abolishing the decemvirate, and restoring the tribunes ; and <i>Valerius</i> , and <i>Horatius</i> are raised to the		

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			consulate; who, to appease the people, pass several laws in their favour. ———	11	498
3561	1905	443	<i>Virginus</i> impeaches <i>Appius</i> , who is immediately carried to prison, and dies there, before the day appointed for his tryal. ———	11	499
			The consuls <i>Valerius</i> and <i>Horatius</i> defeat the <i>Æqui</i> , <i>Volsci</i> , and <i>Sabines</i> , who had revolted during the late jars; upon which the people honour them with a triumph, in opposition to the senate, who refused it to them. ———	11	500
3562	1906	442	<i>Nehemiah</i> , having reformed the <i>Jewish</i> church and state, during the 12 years of his government in <i>Judæa</i> , returns to the king of <i>Persia</i> , according to the time he had prefixed to him. ———	10	217
			Soon after his departure, <i>Eliashib</i> , having contracted an affinity with <i>Sanballat</i> , the professed enemy of the <i>Jews</i> , suffers the temple to be profaned, by allowing the apartments in it, that were consecrated to religious uses, to be possessed by gentiles, and other such vile abuses; which <i>Nehemiah</i> , upon his return five years after, did, with some difficulty, reform. ———	10	217
3563	1907	441	<i>Megabyzus</i> , after six years exile, returns privately to <i>Susa</i> ; and, by the intercession of his wife and mother-in-law, is reconciled to, and reinstated by, <i>Artaxerxes</i> . ———	5	259
3564	1908	440	The <i>Samians</i> are subdued by the <i>Athenians</i> ; and their government changed, by <i>Pericles</i> , into a democracy; but revolt afresh, and by the assistance of <i>Pissuthnes</i> , the <i>Persian</i> general, drive out the <i>Athenian</i> garison, and are again besieged by <i>Pericles</i> . ———	6	424
3565	1909	439	<i>Pericles</i> , after a nine months siege, takes the city of <i>Samos</i> , demolishes the walls, seizes the <i>Samian</i> ships; and makes them pay the expence of the war. ———	6	428
			<i>Pericles</i> , having made a most excellent oration in praise of the slain, in the several engagements he had been concerned in for his country's service, is crowned with garlands by the ladies at <i>Athens</i> . ———	6	429
			The <i>Romans</i> renewing the old dispute between the patricians and plebeians, the <i>Æqui</i> and <i>Volsci</i> revolt, and come up even to the gates of their capital; but are repulsed with loss, by the consuls <i>Quinctius</i> and <i>Fabius</i> . ———	11	502
3566	1910	438	<i>Spartacus</i> , the first king of the <i>Cimmerian Bosphorus</i> , begins his reign. ———	10	140

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3566	1910	438	The consular dignity is set aside, and military tribunes substituted to it; whose government is but short-lived; after which <i>T. Quinctius</i> is chosen interrex; who restores the consulship; and <i>T. Quinctius Capitolinus</i> , and <i>M. Geganius</i> , are raised to it. ———	11	503
			The <i>Corcyreans</i> defeat the <i>Corinthians</i> , and their confederates; and take <i>Epidamnium</i> by storm. ———	6	430
3567	1911	437	The <i>Athenians</i> assist the <i>Corcyreans</i> against the <i>Corinthians</i> ; upon which the latter lay close siege to <i>Potidea</i> , which, being reduced to the utmost extremity for want of provisions, submits to the <i>Athenians</i> , upon honourable terms. ———	8	425
			The dignity of <i>censo</i> r established at <i>Rome</i> , and <i>Papirius</i> and <i>Sempronius</i> raised to it. ———	6	431
3568	1912	436	<i>Sp. Mælius</i> , a <i>Roman</i> knight, aspires to the supreme power. This year a famine raging in <i>Rome</i> , the senate creates the new office of <i>superintendent of provisions</i> . in order to supply the city from abroad; but that magistrate is disappointed by <i>Sp. Manlius</i> , who had monopolized them; who yet, to ingratiate himself to the people, distributes it among the meaner sort <i>gratis</i> . ———	8	425
			The <i>Ardeates</i> fall into a civil war; in which the plebeians lay siege to <i>Ardea</i> , which is relieved by the <i>Roman</i> consul <i>Geganius</i> ; and a new colony is sent to repeople it. ———	11	504
			The famous philosopher <i>Anaxagoras</i> , preceptor to <i>Pericles</i> , is banished <i>Athens</i> , under pretence of having introduced novelties in religion. ———	11	505
			<i>Pericles</i> gets his competitor, <i>Thucydides</i> , banished by ostracism. ———	11	404
3569	1913	435	The <i>Potideans</i> having revolted from the <i>Athenians</i> , <i>Calias</i> defeats them, but is slain; and succeeded by <i>Phormio</i> , who invests <i>Potidea</i> , which is gallantly defended by its citizens. ———	6	434
			<i>Quinctius Cincinnatus</i> is again chosen dictator; and, having appointed <i>Ser. Abala</i> his general of horse, cites <i>Sp. Mælius</i> into the forum; who, refusing to appear, is seized by the lictors, but rescued by the people; upon which <i>Servilius</i> rushes in among them, and kills <i>Mælius</i> upon the spot: his house is soon after rased to the ground, and his vast quantities of corn are distributed to the people at low rates. ———	6	433
				6	432
				11	506

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3570	1914	434	The disputes running very high at <i>Rome</i> , three military tribunes are chosen, instead of two consuls, for the officers of this year. —	11	507
3571	1915	433	The <i>Fidenæ</i> revolt from the <i>Romans</i> , but are defeated by the dictator <i>Mamercus Æmilius</i> , who kills <i>Tolumnius</i> , beats the united forces of the <i>Falisci</i> , <i>Fidenates</i> , and <i>Veientes</i> ; and, being returned triumphant, deposits the <i>spolia opima</i> in the temple of <i>Jupiter Feretrius</i> . —	11	507
			<i>Spartacus</i> , king of <i>Bosporus</i> , dies, after a reign of about 7 or more years, and is succeeded by his eldest son <i>Seleucus</i> , who reigns four years. —	10	149
3573	1917	431	The <i>Peloponnesian</i> war breaking out between the <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , both parties solicit the assistance of <i>Artaxerxes</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , who artfully avoids declaring his mind till the seventh year after the war. —	5	259
			<i>Arcefilaus</i> IV. son of <i>Battus</i> IV. the eighth king of <i>Cyrenaica</i> , is assassinated, and an end put to that kingdom, according to the <i>Delphic</i> oracle, after it had stood 200 years, under four <i>Battus's</i> and four <i>Arcefilaus's</i> alternately. — — — —	18	238
			The <i>Veientes</i> and <i>Fidenates</i> renew the war, whilst <i>Rome</i> labours under a grievous plague; but are defeated, and the city of <i>Fidenæ</i> is taken by <i>Q. Servil. Priscus</i> , the dictator. —	11	508
3574	1918	430	<i>Mamercus Æmilius</i> gets the censorship to be shortened from five years to 18 months; for which he is persecuted by the censors. —	11	508
			A grievous plague happens at <i>Athens</i> , which spreads itself into <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Ethiopia</i> , &c. which causes a dreadful devastation, and obliges the <i>Athenians</i> to sue for peace. —	6	443
			<i>Pericles</i> , the famed <i>Athenian</i> patriot, is fined and dismissed, and presently after recalled; but the plague destroys the greatest part of his family. — — — —	6	445
			<i>Archidamus</i> besieges <i>Platæa</i> with a great army, and wastes the country about it. —	6	446
			The <i>Peloponnesian</i> navy wastes the island of <i>Zacynthus</i> , and doth much other damage. —	6	445
			The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> send ambassadors to the king of <i>Persia</i> , and to <i>Sytalces</i> king of <i>Thrace</i> , to beg their assistance against the <i>Athenians</i> ; but <i>Sytalces</i> delivers them up to the <i>Athenians</i> , who put them to death. —	6	445
			The <i>Athenians</i> send <i>Mesander</i> , with twenty ships, into <i>Caria</i> , who is slain in the expedition. — — — —	6	446

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3575	1919	429	<i>Seleucus</i> , king of <i>Bosporus</i> , dies; and is succeeded by his brother <i>Spartacus</i> II. who reigns 22 years. ————	10	149
—	—	—	Military tribunes are chosen instead of consuls, for this and the succeeding year, at <i>Rome</i> ; and three patricians are chosen to that dignity. ————	11	508
3576	1920	428	<i>Pericles</i> dies of the plague, after he had lingered under it a considerable while; the <i>Athenians</i> fight, with variety of success, in <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Acarnania</i> ; and <i>Phormio</i> , their admiral, gains two small victories at sea. —	6	446
—	—	—	<i>Archidamus</i> invades <i>Attica</i> a third time, and destroys all he comes near; upon which <i>Lesbos</i> and <i>Methymna</i> revolt to the <i>Athenians</i> . ————	6	448
3577	1921	427	A law passes at <i>Rome</i> forbidding candidates to appear in white garments; and the city being threatened with a fresh invasion from the <i>Æqui</i> and <i>Volsci</i> , the consular dignity is again restored. ————	11	509
—	—	—	<i>T. Quinctius</i> and <i>C. Ful. Mento</i> are chosen consuls; but, through a misunderstanding between them, are defeated by the <i>Æqui</i> and <i>Volsci</i> . ————	11	509
—	—	—	The <i>Mitylenians</i> , &c. being incensed by the <i>Methymnians</i> revolting to <i>Athens</i> , ravage their territories; upon which the <i>Athenians</i> lay siege to <i>Mitylene</i> . ————	6	449
3578	1922	426	<i>Paches</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> commander, forces <i>Mitylene</i> to surrender, and chafes the <i>Peloponnesian</i> fleet sent to its relief; after which the city is dismantled, the ships seized, and 1000 of the bravest <i>Mitylenians</i> put to death. ————	6	449
—	—	—	<i>Plataea</i> , after a stout resistance, is taken by the <i>Athenians</i> ; the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> are all put to death, and the women, &c. sold for slaves; the city is rased, and continues so till rebuilt by <i>Alexander</i> . ————	6	450
—	—	—	In this year likewise happens the famed <i>Corycean</i> sedition, which infected all <i>Greece</i> , more or less; and is followed by the new war, which the elated <i>Athenians</i> undertake in favour of the <i>Leontines</i> , against the <i>Doric</i> , or <i>Syracusan</i> , faction in <i>Sicily</i> . ————	6	450
3579	1923	425	<i>Artaxerxes</i> sends <i>Artaphernes</i> ambassador to <i>Sparta</i> , who is taken prisoner by the <i>Athenians</i> ; but is sent back to <i>Persia</i> on the following year at the public charge. ————	5	259

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3579	1923	425	The <i>Athenians</i> send a fleet, under the command of <i>Lachetes</i> and <i>Gobrias</i> , to assist the <i>Leontines</i> in <i>Sicily</i> , notwithstanding the grievous plague that raged in <i>Athens</i> , &c. —	6	452
3580	1924	424	<i>Artaxerxes</i> dies in the 41st year of his reign, and is succeeded by his only son <i>Xerxes II.</i> who, after a reign of 45 days, is murdered by <i>Sogdianus</i> , one of his spurious brothers, who immediately seizes on the <i>Persian</i> crown. — — — — —	5	260
—	—	—	An extraordinary drought occasions a famine in <i>Rome</i> , which is followed by a dreadful pestilence. — — — — —	—	—
—	—	—	<i>Agis</i> , the son and successor of <i>Archidamus</i> king of <i>Sparta</i> , being much terrified by the frequent earthquakes which happen in several parts, returns to <i>Sparta</i> from his <i>Attic</i> expedition, without performing any thing considerable. — — — — —	6	452
3581	1925	423	<i>Sogdianus</i> , being now become odious to the <i>Persian</i> nobility and army, by the murder of his brother, and of <i>Bagoraxus</i> his father's chief favourite eunuch, and other persons of distinction, is deposed by his brother <i>Ochus</i> , the new governor of <i>Hyrcania</i> , who condemns him to the dreadful punishment of the ashes, and seizes on the <i>Persian</i> crown. — — — — —	5	260
—	—	—	<i>Ochus</i> , being settled on the <i>Persian</i> throne, changes his name for that of <i>Darius</i> , and reigns 19 years; being commonly distinguished with the surname of <i>Nothus</i> , or the bastard. — — — — —	5	261
—	—	—	<i>Agis</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , invades <i>Attica</i> afresh with a powerful army; and the <i>Athenians</i> send <i>Demosthenes</i> , at the head of a fleet, to infect the coast of <i>Peloponnesus</i> . — — — — —	6	452
—	—	—	The <i>Peloponnesians</i> besiege <i>Pylus</i> , which is strongly defended by <i>Demosthenes</i> , who falls upon and destroys the <i>Spartan</i> fleet, and besieges the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> in the island. A short truce is agreed between them, and proposals of peace made to the <i>Athenians</i> , but rejected by them. — — — — —	6	453
—	—	—	The hostilities being renewed, the <i>Athenians</i> take <i>Pylus</i> , and carry away all the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> prisoners, and people <i>Pylus</i> with a colony of <i>Messenians</i> , whom they had cruelly driven out of their country. — — — — —	6	455
—	—	—	The <i>Athenians</i> , having overcome the <i>Cercyreans</i> , draw out all that were of the <i>Spartan</i> faction,	—	—

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			faction, by twenty at a time, and put them to death. ————	6	456
3581	1925	423	<i>Arsites</i> , another spurious brother of <i>Darius Notbus</i> , rebels against him, being assisted by <i>Artyphius</i> , the son of <i>Megabyzus</i> : both at length surrender themselves; but are both condemned to the punishment of the ashes. ————	5	261
			<i>Posthum. Tubertus</i> , the Roman dictator, having defeated the <i>Æqui</i> and <i>Volsi</i> , grants a truce of eight years to the former. ————	11	510
3582	1926	422	An eclipse of the sun happens in the beginning of this year, which is followed by an earthquake. ————	6	456
			The <i>Athenians</i> appoint <i>Nicias</i> to reduce the island of <i>Cytheræ</i> , at the head of a powerful fleet, which he performs accordingly, together with the city of <i>Thyrea</i> : the <i>Cythereans</i> are condemned to death, and the latter dispersed into islands under the <i>Athenian</i> dominion. ————	6	457
			<i>Hermocrates</i> the <i>Syracusan</i> persuades the <i>Sicilians</i> to adjust their differences among themselves; upon which the <i>Athenians</i> are obliged to reembark their forces, and sail homewards; two of their generals are banished, and the third heavily fined. ————	6	458
3583	1927	421	The <i>Athenians</i> besiege <i>Megara</i> ; but are defeated by the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> and the <i>Bœotians</i> , who enter the city, and drive out all the friends of the <i>Athenians</i> , and call home their exiles; after which, being grown weary of democracy, they exchange it for an oligarchy. ————	7	558
			<i>Amphipolis</i> is taken by <i>Brasidas</i> ; and the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> are successful every-where; whilst the <i>Athenians</i> are abandoned by their friends, &c. a truce of a year is concluded. ————	6	458
			Patrician tribunes are chosen in this and the following year, instead of consuls. ————	6	459
3584	1928	420	<i>Brasidas</i> surprises and defeats <i>Cleon</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general; kills 600 of his men, with the loss of seven <i>Lacedæmonians</i> ; but is mortally wounded, and <i>Cleon</i> slain in his flight; upon which a peace is concluded between <i>Sparta</i> and <i>Athens</i> for fifty years, which is called the <i>Nician</i> peace, from the <i>Athenian Nicias</i> , who brings it about. ————	11	511
3585	1929	419	The <i>Athenians</i> , at the request of the <i>Lacedæ-</i>	6	460

monians,

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			<i>monians</i> , remove the <i>Helotes</i> and <i>Messenians</i> from <i>Pylus</i> to <i>Cephalenia</i> . ———	6	461
3585	1929	419	The consulship is again substituted to the military tribuneship; and <i>C. Sempr. Atratinus</i> and <i>C. Fab. Vibulanus</i> , are raised to the consulship. ———	11	512
3586	1930	418	The <i>Athenians</i> conclude a league with the <i>Argives</i> , and other states, for 100 years. ———	6	463
3587	1931	417	<i>Agis</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , grants a four months truce to the <i>Argives</i> ; for which the <i>Ephori</i> lay a heavy fine upon him, and threaten to rase his house, &c. upon which he saves himself by promising to retrieve his remissness by some signal exploit. ———	6	465
				7	80
			<i>Agis</i> accordingly defeats the ungrateful <i>Argives</i> and <i>Athenians</i> at <i>Mantineæ</i> , and gains a complete victory over them. ———	6	465
				7	80
			A bloody battle is fought between the <i>Romans</i> and the <i>Volsci</i> , in which the consul <i>Sempronius</i> is unwarily surrounded by the enemy on all sides; but is rescued by the gallantry of <i>Tempanius</i> . The consul is cited once and again to answer for his rash conduct, and is at length fined 15000 asses of brass. ———	11	512
			New disputes arising about the choice of tribunes, or consuls, <i>L. Papyrius Mugellanus</i> is chosen interrex, who, by soft persuasions, compromises the matter between the senate and people. ———	11	514
3588	1932	416	The <i>Athenians</i> invade <i>Sicily</i> , and besiege <i>Syracuse</i> , which, after a stout defence, is reduced to great streights; but is happily relieved by <i>Gylippus</i> , general of the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> . ———	7	560
				7	565
			The <i>Athenians</i> having now joined the <i>Argives</i> with a strong reinforcement, these break the truce with the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> ; whereupon an engagement ensues, in which those truce-breakers are overthrown, and the victors set up a trophy in memory of it. ———	6	466
			The <i>Argives</i> desert the <i>Athenians</i> , and make a league with <i>Sparta</i> for fifty years, upon which they abolish the democracy, and establish aristocracy among them. ———	6	466
3589	1933	415	The <i>Egyptians</i> revolt afresh, under their chief <i>Amyrtæus</i> , who sallies with them out of the fens, which he had held ever since his revolt, drives the <i>Persians</i> out of <i>Egypt</i> , and becomes king of it. ———	2	101

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3589	1933	415	The <i>Argives</i> fall upon the <i>Spartans</i> , and their partisans; banish some, kill others, and renew their alliance with <i>Athens</i> .	6	466	
			The <i>Athenians</i> , being convinced of the treachery of <i>Perdiccas</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , renounce their league with, and declare war against him.	6 8	460 428	
			The <i>Athenians</i> take <i>Melos</i> , and put every man to the sword that is able to bear arms; and carry the women and children captives to <i>Athens</i> .	6	467	
			Three military tribunes govern this year at <i>Rome</i> ; the city of <i>Labicum</i> and the <i>Æqui</i> revolt, and defeat the tribunes; but are defeated by <i>Q. Servilius</i> the dictator, who reduces <i>Labicum</i> , returns to <i>Rome</i> victorious eight days after his departure from it, and lays down his dictatorship.	11	535	
3590	1934	414	<i>Pisutbnes</i> , governor of <i>Lydia</i> , rebels against <i>Darius Nothus</i> , in which he is assisted by some <i>Greek</i> mercenaries, under <i>Lycon</i> the <i>Athenian</i> . Against him <i>Tissaphernes</i> is sent; who, having bought off the mercenaries, prevails on him to surrender, on promise of pardon; which he has no sooner done but he is condemned to the punishment of the ashes.	5	262	
			<i>Amyrtæus</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , in conjunction with the <i>Arabians</i> , attacks the <i>Persians</i> in <i>Phœnicia</i> ; but is overthrown by <i>Darius</i> .	2	101	
			<i>Artoxares</i> , the chief and favourite eunuch of <i>Darius</i> , makes some private attempt to invade the throne; but is discovered by his wife; and put to a cruel death by order of the queen <i>Parysatis</i> .	5	263	
			Four military tribunes govern at <i>Rome</i> this year, when the ten tribunes of the people, by renewing the old dispute of the <i>Agrarian</i> law, disturb the peace which they had enjoyed the two preceding years.	11	516	
3591	1935	413	The <i>Medes</i> , who had revolted from the <i>Persians</i> during the <i>Egyptian</i> war, are reduced by <i>Darius</i> to a much harder subjection.	5	263	
			The <i>Hermæ</i> , or statues of <i>Mercury</i> , are all defaced at <i>Athens</i> in one night; by whom could never be found out.	6	467	
			<i>Archelaus</i> , the son of <i>Perdiccas II.</i> king of <i>Macedon</i> , upon his father's resignation or death, ascends the throne, and reigns 14 years.	8	432	

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3591	1935	413	<i>Alcibiades</i> , being accused of irreligion, and of having defaced the <i>Athenian Hermæ</i> , flees to the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , from whom he meets with a generous reception. — — —	6	468
—	—	—	<i>Demosthenes</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, attacks <i>Epipolæ</i> in the night ; but is repulsed with great slaughter. — — —	7	569
—	—	—	<i>Amorgas</i> , the son of the late <i>Pisathnes</i> , who had made head against the <i>Persian</i> generals, is afterwards taken prisoner by the <i>Peloponnesians</i> , and put to death by <i>Tissaphernes</i> . — — —	5	263
—	—	—	<i>Demosthenes</i> is for abandoning the enterprize against <i>Syracuse</i> ; but is opposed by <i>Nicias</i> , and yields at length to his advice. — — —	7	569
—	—	—	A plague rages in the <i>Athenian</i> army, which determines <i>Nicias</i> to abandon <i>Sicily</i> ; but when all things are just ready for embarking, a sudden eclipse of the moon causes it to be suspended ; and that superstitious folly ruins the whole <i>Athenian</i> army. — — —	7	570
—	—	—	The <i>Syracusans</i> defeat and kill the greatest part of <i>Demosthenes's</i> army, and take the rest prisoners ; a few days after they attack <i>Nicias</i> , who is also taken prisoner, with most of his men. — — —	7	572
—	—	—	The <i>Syracusans</i> , contrary to the terms of capitulation, and the opinion of several of their chiefs, cause the <i>Athenian</i> generals to be publicly whipped, and put to death ; and put an end to the <i>Sicilian</i> war, to the great loss and disgrace of the <i>Athenians</i> . — — —	7	577
3592	1936	412	The military tribunes keep all things in quiet this year, as they had during the two foregoing ; only, in this, the <i>Æqui</i> retake the small city of <i>Bola</i> , which the <i>Romans</i> had lately seized on. — — —	11	516
—	—	—	<i>P. Posthumius</i> , one of the tribunes of this year, marches against the revolted <i>Æqui</i> , and promises his soldiers the plunder of <i>Bola</i> , if they took it ; but breaking his word with them, and having exasperated them by his haughty behaviour, is stoned to death by his legions ; and is the first general that is killed by his troops since the foundation of <i>Rome</i> . — — —	11	517
3593	1937	411	The <i>Chians</i> join with the <i>Athenians</i> , who gain several advantages over the <i>Peloponnesians</i> at sea, and take part of their fleet, whilst a storm disperses the rest. — — —	6	470

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3593	1937	411	The <i>Athenians</i> reduce the <i>Lesbians</i> , <i>Clazomenians</i> , and other powers, which had revolted during their late ill successes. —	6	471	
			<i>Alcibiades</i> , being recalled from <i>Persia</i> , endeavours to abolish democracy at <i>Athens</i> , and succeeds in it; a new form of government is established there. —	6	472	
			<i>Antiphon</i> , a man of such dangerous eloquence, that he is forbidden to speak in public, in concert with <i>Pisander</i> , seconds <i>Alcibiades's</i> project against democracy, and advises the <i>Athenians</i> to choose five prytanes, or magistrates, who should choose each 100, and each 100 choose three colleagues; and that those 400 should compose a senate with supreme authority. —	6	473	
			<i>Alcibiades</i> is chosen general, with full power, and gains several advantages over the <i>Spartans</i> and <i>Peloponnesians</i> ; and takes a great number of their ships, &c. —	6	476	
3594	1938	410	<i>Alcibiades</i> twice defeats the <i>Spartans</i> ; and, in the last engagement, gains two victories in one day; one by sea, the other by land; takes the enemy's whole fleet, and more spoil than his and theirs could carry; and, in this engagement, <i>Mindarus</i> the <i>Spartan</i> fights till he is killed. —	6	479	
			The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> besiege and take <i>Pylus</i> , after a stout defence; and the <i>Megareans</i> surprise <i>Nicæa</i> ; which provokes the <i>Athenians</i> to send an army against them; which defeats them, and ravages their country. —	6	482	
			<i>Alcibiades</i> takes <i>Byzantium</i> , notwithstanding the brave defence the <i>Spartan</i> garison, under <i>Clearchus</i> , made against him; and puts them to the sword, except 500, whom he sends prisoners to <i>Athens</i> . —	6	482	
3595	1539	409	<i>Amyrtæus</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , dies, having reigned six years, and is succeeded by his son <i>Pausiris</i> , with the consent of the <i>Persians</i> . —	2	101	
			<i>Alcibiades</i> and <i>Theramenes</i> return victorious to <i>Athens</i> in triumph, with 200 ships, and an immense spoil; and <i>Alcibiades</i> is received with the greatest honours, and public testimonies of joy. —	5	203	
			<i>Alcibiades</i> puts to sea, soon after, with 100 sail; who is scarce gone, before <i>Agis</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , with 28,000 men, makes a fruitless attempt to surprise <i>Athens</i> by night,	6	482	

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			being repulsed with great loss by the <i>Athenians</i> .	6	483
3595	1939	409	<i>Antiochus</i> , <i>Alcibiades</i> 's lieutenant, during his absence engages the <i>Spartan</i> fleet, contrary to his express command; and is defeated and killed, with the loss of 15 ships: <i>Alcibiades</i> is tried for it, and deposed by the <i>Athenian</i> senate, and goes into voluntary banishment; whilst the <i>Athenians</i> appoint ten generals to command in his room.	6	483
3596	1940	408	<i>Pausanias</i> , the son of <i>Plislianax</i> , succeeds his father in <i>Lacedæmon</i> .	7	81
			The <i>Egestines</i> , having invited the <i>Carthagi- nians</i> to their assistance, against the <i>Selinun- tines</i> , <i>Hannibal</i> , the son of <i>Gisco</i> , is sent into <i>Sicily</i> with a formidable army, who lays close siege to <i>Selinus</i> ; and, after a stout defence, takes and raises it to the ground. —	7	580
			<i>Hannibal</i> besieges and takes <i>Himera</i> , after a stout resistance, and levels it with the ground; and puts all to fire and sword, without distinction, where-ever he comes.	7	583
			<i>Conon</i> the <i>Athenian</i> succeeds <i>Alcibiades</i> at sea, is defeated by <i>Callicratidas</i> the <i>Lace- dæmonian</i> , loses 30 ships, and is afterwards closely besieged in <i>Mitylene</i> .	6	483
			The <i>Athenians</i> engage <i>Callicratidas</i> afresh, de- feat and kill him, and seize and destroy 79 <i>Spartan</i> ships, with the loss of only 19 of their own.	6	484
3597	1941	407	<i>Cyrus</i> the younger, about 16 years of age, is, by the influence of his mother <i>Parysatis</i> over <i>Darius</i> his father, made governor of all the provinces of <i>Asia Minor</i> , and ordered to assist the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> against the <i>Athenians</i> ; a step quite contrary to the policy of <i>Tissaphernes</i> , and which turns to the great damage of the <i>Persian</i> empire. —	5	264
			<i>Lysander</i> , the <i>Spartan</i> general, surprises <i>Conon</i> the <i>Athenian</i> ; and totally defeats him, both by land and sea; upon which he flees to <i>Cyprus</i> , with only eight gallees full of men, which at once puts an end to the maritime power of <i>Athens</i> .	6	484
3598	1942	406	<i>Lysander</i> reduces all the maritime neighbour- ing cities under the <i>Spartan</i> yoke, changes their form of government, and sets <i>Spartan</i> governors over them.	6	485
			<i>Hermocrates</i> , who had signalized himself in the war against the <i>Athenians</i> , is banished		

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			by the <i>Syracusans</i> without being heard ; and, upon his attempting to return by force, is slain, with all his men. ———	7	585
3598	1942	406	Three out of the four questors of <i>Rome</i> are, for the first time, chosen out of the plebeians. —	11	518
3599	1943	405	<i>Cyrus</i> puts two sons of <i>Darius's</i> sister to death, for not approaching him with their hands wrapped up in their sleeves, after the <i>Persian</i> manner, used to kings only ; for which he is recalled to court ; but, by the intercession of his mother, is pardoned, and re-instated in his government. ———	5	264
			<i>Rome</i> is governed this year by three patrician tribunes ; but the <i>Volsci</i> , and some of their allies, renewing the war, <i>P. Cornel. Rutilus</i> is chosen dictator, who totally defeats them ; and, on his laying down his dictatorship, the tribunes resume their office. ———	11	518
3600	1944	404	<i>Darius Nothus</i> dies, in the 19th year of his reign ; and is succeeded by <i>Arfaces</i> , his eldest son by <i>Parysatis</i> , who takes the name of <i>Artaxerxes II.</i> surnamed by the <i>Greeks Mnemon</i> , on account of his extraordinary memory. ———	5	265
			<i>Cyrus</i> , having conspired to murder his brother in the temple of <i>Bellona</i> , at <i>Pasargada</i> , on the day of his inauguration, is discovered, and sentenced to die ; but, by the intercession of <i>Parysatis</i> , the queen-mother, is pardoned, and sent back to his government of <i>Asia Minor</i> , bequeathed to him by his father. ———	5	265
			<i>Statira</i> , the favourite queen of <i>Artaxerxes II.</i> causes <i>Udiastes</i> to be slain, for the part he had acted in the last reign towards the ruin of her murderous and incestuous family. —	5	265
			<i>Hannibal</i> is sent afresh into <i>Sicily</i> , with <i>Imilcar</i> , the son of <i>Hanno</i> , with an army of 300,000 men : the former dies soon after his arrival, with the greatest part of their army, of the plague, before the city of <i>Agrigentum</i> , to which they lay close siege. ———	7	586
			<i>Imilcar</i> , now sole commander, takes <i>Agrigentum</i> , after an eight months siege, though defeated, and greatly distressed, by the <i>Syracusans</i> . ———	7	587
			<i>Dionysius</i> , the son-in-law of <i>Hermocrates</i> , the late brave <i>Syracusan</i> , having a little before made himself generalissimo, and obtained		

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			a guard for his person, takes the advantage of the present troubles to seize on the government of <i>Syracuse</i> , and holds it with a bloody hand 38 years. ———	7 8	590 4
3600	1944	404	<i>Rome</i> this year is governed by four patrician tribunes, who surprize the <i>Volsci</i> in the height of their sacking of <i>Verruga</i> , which they had just retaken, and cut them all to pieces. ———	11	519
3601	1945	403	<i>Cyrus</i> the <i>Persian</i> resolves to revolt against his brother, and employs <i>Clarchus</i> the <i>Lacedæmonian</i> to raise him a body of <i>Greek</i> troops; and, at the same time, amuses <i>Artaxerxes</i> with a pretence of arming against the revolted <i>Tissaphernes</i> . ———	5	266
—	—	—	<i>Imilcar</i> puts an end to the war in <i>Sicily</i> , by concluding a peace with <i>Dionysius</i> , the now tyrant of <i>Syracuse</i> . ———	8	9
—	—	—	<i>Lysander</i> , the <i>Lacedæmonian</i> general, having put <i>Philocles</i> the <i>Athenian</i> , and 300 captives, with all the <i>Athenian</i> officers, to death, takes <i>Athens</i> , and dismantles it; and establishes an oligarchic government of 30 tyrants, and thereby completes the ruin of the <i>Athenian</i> republic. ———	6	486
—	—	—	<i>Lysander</i> sends the immense treasure which he had taken from <i>Athens</i> to <i>Sparta</i> , by <i>Gylippus</i> , who steals part of it; but, being detected, is banished, and branded with infamy. ———	7	88
—	—	—	Four patricians are again chosen at <i>Rome</i> to the military tribuneship, who take the city of <i>Anxur</i> by storm, to revenge the affront offered to the <i>Roman</i> ambassadors. The plebeian foot-soldiers are now, for the first time, allowed a certain pay. ———	11	420
—	—	—	<i>Alcibiades</i> , understanding the designs of <i>Cyrus</i> against his brother, resolves to repair to the <i>Persian</i> court, to advise <i>Artaxerxes</i> about the properest means of defeating them, and at the same time to deliver his countrymen from the <i>Spartan</i> tyranny; to prevent which, <i>Lysander</i> privately hires <i>Pharnabazus</i> to dispatch him in the village where he then lived retired. <i>Pharnabazus</i> entrusts the execution of it to his uncle and brother, who, with a number of ruffians, set his house on fire, and either burn him in it, or shoot him to death with their darts. ———	6	491

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3602	1946	402	<i>Lyfander</i> goes on in his old practice of changing the government of other cities on the <i>Hellefpont</i> , and behaves with a peculiar intolerance every-where; but, in the height of it, unexpectedly receives the <i>scytale</i> , or counter-tally of recal, from the <i>Spartan cphori</i> , his whole conduct having been lately more narrowly looked into. ———	7	90
			The <i>Romans</i> choofe fix military tribunes for this year, who carry on the fiege of <i>Veii</i> , which had been laid afide the year before, upon the <i>Veientes</i> choofing a king over them, &c.	11	521
3603	1947	401	<i>Cyrus</i> fets out from <i>Sardis</i> with a powerful army, confifting of 13,000 <i>Greeks</i> , and 100,000 other regular troops, and a fleet of 60 fail: the <i>Greeks</i> , being arrived at <i>Tarfus</i> , refufe to march againft <i>Artaxerxes</i> , and mutiny; but are appeafed by the addrefs of <i>Clearchus</i> , and the magnificent promifes of <i>Cyrus</i> . ———	5	268
			<i>Artaxerxes</i> , with an army of 900,000 men, meets <i>Cyrus</i> on the plains of <i>Cunaxa</i> in <i>Babylon</i> , and there defeats and kills him: upon which the <i>Greeks</i> , who had been victorious in their wing, make a retreat, firft under <i>Clearchus</i> , and then under <i>Xenophon</i> , who brings them back through the enemy's army and country, by a march of 2325 miles, to the <i>Greek</i> cities fitude on the <i>Euxine</i> fea. ———	5 7	268 438
			<i>Paryfatis</i> , the queen-mother, caufes many of thofe, who pretended to have had a hand in the overthrow and death of her fon <i>Cyrus</i> , to be tortured to death; and, laft of all, poifons the queen <i>Statira</i> ; for which fhe is at firft confined to <i>Babylon</i> by <i>Artaxerxes</i> ; but afterwards forgiven, and reconciled to him. ———	5	271
			The <i>Eleans</i> having forbidden the <i>Lacedaemonians</i> to affift at the <i>Olympic</i> games, thefe fend <i>Agis</i> , their king, with a powerful army againft them; who is no fooner got into their territories than an earthquake frights his army from going farther; but he makes the <i>Eleans</i> rue for the affront on the two fubfequent years. ———	7	82
			<i>Veii</i> , one of the ftrongeft cities in <i>Italy</i> , makes a ftout defence againft the military tribunes, and routs their forces; upon which they are recalled by the fenate, and forced to		

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			abdicate, and new ones are chosen in their room.	11	522
3603	1947	401	<i>Thrasybulus</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> general, marches at the head of his troops into <i>Athens</i> ; where they lay down their arms, sacrifice to the gods with the <i>Athenian</i> citizens; and, having expelled the 30 tyrants, restore the old democratic government.	6	488
			The great philosopher and soldier <i>Socrates</i> . is unjustly condemned, and put to death, by the <i>Athenians</i> ; and <i>Plato</i> , his worthy disciple, venturing to plead for him, is put to silence by the populace, who will not permit him to go on.	6	493
3604	1948	400	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> proclaim war against the <i>Persians</i> , in order to free the <i>Greek</i> cities in <i>Asia</i> from the tyranny and oppression of the governor <i>Tissaphernes</i> . <i>Thymbro</i> is sent first, and <i>Dercyllidas</i> next, generals against them.	5	272
			<i>Conon</i> the <i>Athenian</i> is made admiral of the <i>Persian</i> fleet, engages and kills that of the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , and totally defeats their fleet; of 90 sail takes 50 of them, and 500 prisoners; and obliges several states dependent on <i>Sparta</i> to change sides: by which the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> lose the empire of that sea.	5 6	272 498
			<i>Agis</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , dies, in the 27th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his brother <i>Agésilas</i> , who reigns 41 years.	7	92
3605	1949	399	<i>Conon</i> , returning victorious to <i>Attica</i> , brings the <i>Cyclades</i> islands over to the <i>Athenians</i> interest, reduces <i>Cytheræ</i> , confirms the <i>Corinthian</i> league; and, upon his arrival at <i>Athens</i> , sets about rebuilding the walls, fortifying the city, &c. for which <i>Tiribazus</i> , the <i>Persian</i> general, sends for him to <i>Sardis</i> , and imprisons him.	6	500
			The military tribunes go on with the siege of <i>Veii</i> : they are said to have invented lines of circum and contra-vallation; and keep their army in the field all the winter, in wooden barracks, covered with hides.	11	521
			The senate makes a law, that the <i>Roman</i> cavalry shall be paid out of the public treasury.	11	522
3606	1950	398	<i>Amyntas</i> succeeds <i>Archelaus</i> in <i>Macedon</i> ; and, after one year's reign, is set aside by <i>Argæus</i> , the son of <i>Ærepus</i> ; who only holds the reins about two years.	8	433

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3606	1950	398	<i>Dionysius</i> , the tyrant of <i>Syracuse</i> , having, by this time, defeated all his opposers, and settled himself on his throne, by cruelty and bribery, begins to think of enlarging his dominions, by making war against those states which had joined the <i>Carthaginians</i> .—	8	10
3607	1951	397	The <i>Syracusans</i> revolt, and oblige <i>Dionysius</i> to return to <i>Syracuse</i> , where he is reduced to great straits, but finds means to recover the sovereign power; and, presently after, orders the <i>Syracusans</i> to be disarmed. —	8	10
3608	1952	396	<i>Amyntas</i> is restored in the <i>Macedonian</i> kingdom; and begins his reign with declaring war against the <i>Glynthians</i> , who refuse to restore to him the territory he had made over to them on his quitting the kingdom.	8	435
			<i>Dionysius</i> breaks the peace with the <i>Carthaginians</i> ; besieges <i>Motya</i> (a strong city built in a small island, about half a mile from the shore, in which the <i>Carthaginians</i> kept their stores, &c.); and, after several stout repulses, takes it, and puts every person to the sword; and gets an immense booty out of it. —	8	14
			The <i>Carthaginians</i> equip a powerful fleet and army, enter the haven of <i>Syracuse</i> by night, with 10 gallies, and sink most of the ships there; and return without the loss of one man. —	8	16
			The king of <i>Persia</i> , notwithstanding his great obligations to the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , declares war against them, with an intent to reduce all the <i>Greek</i> cities in <i>Asia</i> ; upon which the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> take care to reinforce them, and to raise a powerful army, &c. to be commanded by the new king <i>Agefilaus</i> . —	7	95
			<i>Agefilaus</i> accordingly passes into <i>Asia</i> with an army, surprises <i>Tissaphernes</i> unprepared, over-reaches him with a false truce, and immediately over-runs <i>Phrygia</i> , gets an immense plunder, and winters at <i>Ephesus</i> .	5 8	273 100
			<i>Thraſybulus</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> admiral, reduces <i>Byzantium</i> , and <i>Chalibis</i> ; goes thence to <i>Lesbos</i> , and reduces all the revolted cities there to the subjection of <i>Athens</i> ; thence sails to <i>Rhodes</i> , and exacts a large sum of money; upon which the <i>Rhodians</i> set upon him in the night, and kill him, and force his men to return to their ships. —	6	501

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3608	1952	396	A grievous sickness raging about this time at <i>Rome</i> , occasioned by a strange change of weather; the <i>Sibylline</i> books are consulted, and the ceremony called <i>Lectisternium</i> instituted.	11	524
3609	1953	395	<i>Agefilaus</i> invades <i>Lydia</i> , takes <i>Sardis</i> , routs the <i>Persians</i> under <i>Tissaphernes</i> , and enriches his army with the <i>Persian</i> spoils: soon after which, <i>Tissaphernes</i> is impeached by <i>Conon</i> , in revenge to <i>Parysatis</i> , the queen-mother, and beheaded.	12	34
			<i>Tithraustes</i> is appointed to succeed <i>Tissaphernes</i> , in the government of <i>Syria</i> ; and sends presents, and offers of an accommodation, to <i>Agefilaus</i> , who is made chief commander by sea and land; and agrees to remove with his army into <i>Phrygia</i> , upon his paying him 30 talents, to defray the charges of the march.	5	274
			<i>Agefilaus</i> makes <i>Pisander</i> , his wife's brother, admiral of his fleet, and marches into <i>Phrygia</i> ; takes the strong fortrefs of <i>Dasylum</i> , and other places; quarters his army in the territories of <i>Pharnabazus</i> ; and winters in his palace.	8	101
			<i>Nephereus</i> , al. <i>Nepherites</i> , succeeds <i>Psammitichus</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , and reigns 6 years. He enters into confederacy with the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> against <i>Persia</i> ; and sends them 100 gallies, and 600,000 bushels of corn.	5	275
			The <i>Carthaginians</i> , under <i>Himilco</i> (or, as others say, <i>Amilcar</i>), take <i>Eryx</i> , retake <i>Motya</i> , reduce <i>Lipara</i> , the principal of the seven <i>Æolian</i> islands; take and rase <i>Messana</i> : upon which the <i>Sicilians</i> revolt from <i>Dionysius</i> to them.	5	276
			<i>Leptines</i> , the <i>Sicilian</i> admiral, engages <i>Mago</i> , and is totally defeated by him. with the loss of 100 gallies, and above 20,000 men.	2	102
			<i>Himilco</i> marches to <i>Syracuse</i> , laying all waste before him; takes <i>Acradina</i> , and plunders the rich temples of <i>Ceres</i> and <i>Proserpine</i> ; and lays siege to <i>Syracuse</i> ; but a grievous plague breaking out in his army, which carries off 150,000 of his men, <i>Dionysius</i> attacks the rest by sea and land, and puts all to fire and sword; so that <i>Himilco</i> is forced to redeem himself, and the poor remnant of his men, with 300 talents, and sails away in the	8	17
				17	388
				8	18
				17	392

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			night; and, upon his arrival at <i>Carthage</i> , kills himself. ———	8 17	19 394
3609	1953	395	The lake of <i>Alba</i> having overflowed, in a prodigious manner, in the midst of a very dry summer, the <i>Delphic</i> oracle is consulted; according to whose answer, proper canals are ordered to be made to drain it. ———	11	525
3610	1954	394	<i>Titbraustes</i> , finding <i>Agefilaus's</i> design, sends <i>Timocrates</i> , of <i>Rhodes</i> , with large sums, into <i>Greece</i> , to corrupt the <i>Thebans</i> , <i>Argives</i> , <i>Corinthians</i> , &c. into a war against the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> ; which hath the intended effect. ———	5	276
			<i>Pharnabazus</i> , governor of <i>Phrygia</i> , hath an interview with <i>Agefilaus</i> ; in which he upbraids the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> with ingratitude, for invading and plundering his provinces; upon which the <i>Spartan</i> king promises to desist. ———	5	276
			<i>Agefilaus</i> resolves to invade the upper parts of <i>Asia</i> ; but is recalled by the <i>ephor</i> i, to defend his country against the new confederacy of the <i>Greek</i> states; and, on his arrival, complains that the <i>Persians</i> had driven him out of <i>Asia</i> with 30,000 archers, meaning the <i>Persian</i> darics (a coin stamped with the figure of an archer); with which those <i>Greek</i> cities had been corrupted. ———	5	276
			<i>Conon</i> , and <i>Pharnabazus</i> , with 90 sail of <i>Persian</i> ships, defeat the <i>Spartan</i> fleet at <i>Cnidus</i> ; in which engagement <i>Pisander</i> , the <i>Spartan</i> admiral, is killed; and an end is put to the <i>Lacedæmonian</i> power in those parts: <i>Sestos</i> and <i>Abydos</i> being the only two places that hold out against the <i>Persians</i> . ———	5	277
			Upon the news of <i>Himilco's</i> defeat in <i>Sicily</i> , the <i>Africans</i> revolt from the <i>Carthaginians</i> , to the number of 200,000, seize upon <i>Tunis</i> , and march to <i>Carthage</i> ; but mutinying among themselves, return home again. ———	17	402
			The <i>Carthaginians</i> , attributing all their present misfortunes to their plundering of the temples of <i>Ceres</i> and <i>Proserpine</i> , erect and dedicate new and magnificent ones to them; and choose priests out of their families, to sacrifice to them. ———	17	403
3611	1955	393	<i>Conon</i> and <i>Pharnabazus</i> land in the isle of <i>Melos</i> ; and, from thence, invade and plunder the maritime parts of <i>Laconia</i> ; and, the former having obtained leave to rebuild the		

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			walls of <i>Athens</i> , returns thither with eighty ships, and fifty talents; offers 100 oxen; and repairs the walls, and other public buildings, of it. ———	5	277
3611	1955	393	Six military tribunes are chosen at <i>Rome</i> , out of a superstitious pretence, that the plebeians, how well soever qualified, were of too low extract for so high a station. ———	11	525
			The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> send <i>Antalcidas</i> to <i>Tiribazus</i> , governor of <i>Sardis</i> , to conclude a peace with the <i>Persians</i> , on the best terms he can: <i>Conon</i> stoutly opposes it, and is accused for it to <i>Artaxerxes</i> ; and disgraced. ———	5	278
			<i>Tiribazus</i> , having supplied the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> with money to carry on the war against the <i>Athenians</i> , sets out to give the <i>Persian</i> king an account of his negotiations; whilst <i>Sutbras</i> , whom he leaves to guard the coasts in his absence, supplies the <i>Athenians</i> against the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> . ———	5	278
3612	1956	392	<i>Thymbro</i> is sent by the <i>Spartans</i> to carry on the war in <i>Asia</i> ; but, for want of men and money, is soon cut off by the <i>Persians</i> ; together with his favourite <i>Thersander</i> . ———	5	279
			<i>Mago</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> general, endeavours, by popular means, to retrieve their affairs in <i>Sicily</i> , and gain the affection of the people; but, engaging <i>Dionysius</i> , is driven out of the field, with loss, and retires to <i>Abacænum</i> . ———	17	404
3613	1957	391	<i>Dionysius</i> , being abandoned by the disgusted <i>Syracusans</i> , accepts of <i>Mago's</i> offers, and concludes a peace, to the satisfaction of both parties; which lasts full nine years. ———	17	405
			The military tribunes that carry on the siege of <i>Veii</i> , being defeated, <i>Fur. Camillus</i> is chosen dictator; who pushes it on with vigour, and takes the place by storm, after it had held out near ten years; and enters <i>Rome</i> in triumph, his chariot drawn by four white horses, and his face painted with vermillion. ———	11	526
			The <i>Roman</i> ladies are allowed two great privileges, viz. funeral orations, and riding in chariots at the public games, for their parting with their golden toys, to make a vase to <i>Apollo</i> . ———	11	527
			<i>Evagoras</i> , and his son <i>Protagoras</i> , reduce the greatest part of the island of <i>Cyprus</i> under his subjection. ———	8	248

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3613	1957	391	<i>Diphridas</i> is sent by the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , to succeed the late <i>Thymbro</i> ; and meets with the same ill success.	5	279
3614	1958	390	<i>Teleucias</i> is sent by the <i>Spartans</i> against the <i>Athenians</i> , and gains some advantages over them; and, by his attempt on the <i>Piræum</i> , frightens them into a disposition to the peace now in agitation.	7	109
—	—	—	Six patrician tribunes are chosen this year; and a motion made, that half the senators, knights, and people, should remove to <i>Veii</i> ; which, after many warm debates, is over-ruled.	11	528
3615	1959	389	<i>Achor</i> , al. <i>Acoris</i> , succeeds <i>Nephercus</i> , in <i>Egypt</i> ; and reigns 13 years.	2	102
—	—	—	<i>Iphicrates</i> , the famed <i>Athenian</i> , is chosen general; and sent to succeed the late <i>Thrasybulus</i> , and gains some considerable advantages over <i>Anaxibius</i> the <i>Lacedæmonian</i> , at <i>Abydos</i> .	6	502
—	—	—	<i>Camillus</i> , general of the <i>Romans</i> , and military tribune, doth, by one act of justice and generosity, towards the children of the <i>Faliscian</i> nobles, against their treacherous masters, so gain upon them, that they voluntarily submit to the <i>Romans</i> .	11	528
3616	1960	388	The consulship at <i>Rome</i> is again restored; and <i>L. Lucret. Flavius</i> , and <i>Sulp. Sever. Camerinus</i> , are raised to that office; and a decree is made, that every father of a family, &c. shall have six acres of the <i>Veian</i> lands.	11	530
3617	1961	387	The <i>Roman</i> consuls of this year begin their office with magnificent games, in honour of <i>Jupiter</i> , &c. but a contagious distemper ensuing, they are deposed, and a short interregnum follows; after which six military tribunes are chosen. A census is taken, and the people fit to bear arms amount to 152,583.	11	530
—	—	—	The peace between the <i>Persians</i> and <i>Spartans</i> , commonly called the peace of <i>Antalcidas</i> , is concluded and proclaimed; the conditions of which are neither advantageous nor honourable to the <i>Greeks</i> ; whose cities in <i>Asia</i> are yielded up, in a great measure, to the <i>Persians</i> .	5 6 7	279 503 110
—	—	—	The <i>Clusians</i> send to the <i>Romans</i> for assistance against the <i>Senones</i> , or <i>Gauls</i> ; who had crossed the <i>Alps</i> a few years before, and settled themselves in <i>Heitruvia</i> , <i>Umbria</i> , &c.		

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			and were now besieging them in their capital.	11	531
3617	1961	387	About the same time the great <i>Camillus</i> , upon a scandalous accusation from one of the tribunes, goes into voluntary banishment, and retires to <i>Ardea</i> .	11	531
3618	1962	386	The senate send the three <i>Fabii</i> ambassadors to <i>Brennus</i> ; who, resenting his haughty behaviour to them, enter the city, and head the besieged in a sally, in which they kill, among others, a chief officer of the <i>Gauls</i> ; upon which <i>Brennus</i> demands the three <i>Fabii</i> to be delivered up to him; instead of which, the <i>Romans</i> choose them military tribunes for the ensuing year; which so enrages the <i>Gaulish</i> chief, that he marches directly to <i>Rome</i> .	11	532
			<i>Artaxerxes</i> sends <i>Tiribazus</i> , with a vast army and fleet, against <i>Evagoras</i> , who had seized on the greatest part of the isle of <i>Cyprus</i> , and obtains a signal victory over him; upon which <i>Evagoras</i> flees to <i>Salamine</i> , whither the <i>Persians</i> pursue him, and besiege him by sea and land, and oblige him to submit, on very hard terms.	5	380
			The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> begin to display their revengeful spirit on several of the <i>Greek</i> cities, on various pretences; as on the <i>Mantineans</i> , <i>Olynthians</i> , &c.	7	110
			The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> fall upon the <i>Thebans</i> , seize on their capital, &c. upon which 400 principal <i>Thebans</i> flee to <i>Athens</i> , where they meet with a kind reception; and are enabled, by the assistance of the <i>Athenians</i> , to recover the city of <i>Thebes</i> .	6	504
3619	1963	385	<i>Evagoras</i> obtains better conditions from <i>Orontes</i> , general of the <i>Persian</i> land-forces, than he could from <i>Tiribazus</i> ; who is afterwards honourably acquitted, and <i>Orontes</i> , his accuser, disgraced, and banished the court.	5	282
			<i>Artaxerxes</i> now proposes to make war against <i>Achoris</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> ; that country having lived 30 years free from the <i>Persian</i> yoke, since <i>Amyrtæus</i> shook it off.	2	102
			The military tribunes, at the head of 40,000 men, are defeated by <i>Brennus</i> , at the head of 70,000, near the banks of the <i>Allia</i> ; upon which the people abandon <i>Rome</i> , which <i>Brennus</i> enters, four days after his	5	284
			victory,		

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				provisions ; but is happily saved by <i>Tiribazus</i> , who, by his good intelligence and address, persuades the two <i>Cadusian</i> kings to submit to the <i>Persians</i> . In this expedition, <i>Camissares</i> , a <i>Carian</i> , and governor of <i>Lycaonia</i> , loses his life, and is succeeded by his son <i>Datames</i> , the greatest commander (according to <i>Corn. Nepos</i> , who wrote his life) of his time.	5	283
3620	1964	384	<i>Sphodrias</i> , a <i>Spartan</i> commander at <i>Thebes</i> , attempts to surprise the fort of <i>Piræum</i> , at <i>Athens</i> , in the night ; but the sun rising by that time he gets to <i>Eleusina</i> , his men refuse to march farther ; soon after which the <i>Athenians</i> declare war against the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> .	6	505	
			<i>Camillus</i> laying down his dictatorship, a short inter-regnum ensues, during which, he and <i>Corn. Scipio</i> rule alternately ; after which six tribunes are chosen ; who set about collecting what monuments, tables, writings, laws, treaties, &c. could be found among the ruins of the city.	11	541	
			2. <i>Fabius</i> , who had been the cause of all these troubles, is summoned before the people ; but lays violent hands on himself, whilst his friends report him to have died a natural death.	11	541	
3621	1965	383	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , under their king <i>Agessilaus</i> , invade <i>Boeotia</i> ; and brave the <i>Thebans</i> , &c. at the very gates of their city.	6	505	
			The late <i>Roman</i> disasters encourage several of their tributaries to revolt ; upon which <i>Camillus</i> is chosen dictator afresh, defeats the <i>Volsci</i> and <i>Latins</i> , takes <i>Bolsa</i> , the capital of the <i>Æqui</i> , drives the <i>Ætrurians</i> out of <i>Sutrium</i> , and repeoples it with its own natives ; and returns in triumph a third time.	12	1	
			The captives taken by <i>Camillus</i> are sold for slaves ; and, with part of the money, the ladies are reimbursed for their late present to <i>Apollo</i> (see before, under the year before Christ 391.) ; and with the rest, three other gold vases, with <i>Camillus's</i> name, are presented to <i>Juno</i> in <i>Jupiter's</i> temple.	12	5	
			<i>Dionysius</i> besieges and takes <i>Regium</i> ; but is wounded in the siege, and takes a most cruel revenge upon <i>Phylo</i> , a noble and experienced commander in it.	8	28	

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3621	1965	383	<i>Dionysius</i> orders <i>Philoxenus</i> to be sent to the quarries, for censuring his poetical essays; of which himself had an high opinion.	8	31
			He falls into a deep melancholy; during which, he puts many of his friends to death, and banishes his brothers <i>Leptines</i> and <i>Philisus</i> ; but recalls them soon after.	8	33
			<i>Nicocreon</i> , tyrant of <i>Salamis</i> , being offended at a satirical expression of the philosopher <i>Anaxarchus</i> , orders him to be pounded to death in a mortar, &c.	8	248
3622	1966	382	The <i>Romans</i> lay the country of the <i>Æqui</i> waste, and demolish two of their considerable cities, to prevent their revolting; and set about repairing and fortifying their capitol.	12	5
			<i>Dionysius</i> the <i>Syracusan</i> makes a descent into <i>Hetruria</i> , plunders a sumptuous temple in the suburbs of <i>Agylla</i> ; whence he carries off 1000 talents in money, besides other rich plunder, which he sells for 500 more.	8	33
			The war is kindled again between <i>Dionysius</i> and the <i>Carthaginians</i> , who are defeated, under <i>Mago</i> , their general, with the loss of 10,000 slain, and 5,000 prisoners; and sue to him for peace, but are refused.	17	407
			The <i>Carthaginians</i> , having recruited their forces under <i>Mago's</i> son, defeat the <i>Syracusans</i> at <i>Cronium</i> ; kill <i>Leptines</i> , <i>Dionysius's</i> brother, and 14,000 of his men, upon the spot; upon which <i>Dionysius</i> is forced to sue for peace, in his turn, and to buy it at the price of 1,000 talents, together with the city and territory of <i>Selinus</i> , part of <i>Agri- gentum</i> , &c.	8	34
			<i>Chabrias</i> the <i>Athenian</i> engages the <i>Spartan</i> fleet; and, after a long and doubtful conflict, gains a complete victory over them.	17	408
3623	1967	381	<i>Chabrias</i> , instead of pursuing his advantage, goes to relieve the <i>Abderites</i> , who were cruelly treated by the <i>Thracians</i> ; and is there assassinated, no-body knows how, or by whom; and is succeeded in his command by <i>Timotheus</i> .	6	503
			<i>Timotheus</i> defeats the <i>Spartans</i> at sea; and, by his eloquence, draws away several of their allies; upon which the <i>Persian</i> king, who wanted <i>Greek</i> mercenaries, easily prevails on both sides to make peace, by which all the <i>Greek</i> cities are to be freed; but the <i>Thebans</i> protest against it.	6	506
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3624	1968	380	The <i>Romans</i> , during the <i>Gaulish</i> war, having vowed a temple to <i>Mars</i> , it is built, and consecrated, about this time; and four tribes beyond the <i>Tiber</i> are added to the rest, to make up the number 25, all enjoying the same privileges, &c. —	12	6	
3625	1969	379	<i>Camillus</i> is chosen military tribune; and defeats the revolted <i>Antiates</i> , <i>Latins</i> , and <i>Hernici</i> ; relieves <i>Sutrium</i> , besieged closely by the <i>Hetrurians</i> , among whom he makes an horrid slaughter, and takes the city; he retakes <i>Nepet</i> by assault, which had submitted to them, and puts all their soldiers to the sword, &c. —	12	6	
3627	1971	377	<i>Artaxerxes</i> renews the war against <i>Egypt</i> ; and commits the management and command of it to <i>Pharnabazus</i> ; and <i>Iphicrates</i> is sent by the <i>Athenians</i> to assist the <i>Persians</i> ; who is justly famed for the excellent discipline of his troops, which were commonly distinguished by the title of <i>Iphicratesian</i> soldiers. —	5	284	
			<i>Achoris</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , foreseeing the storm ready to fall on him, takes all proper measures to prepare against it; especially as the <i>Persians</i> , by their dilatory preparations, give him two full years to arm against them. —	2 5	102 285	
			<i>Manlius</i> strives, by popular means, to grasp at the supreme power: but <i>A. Cornel. Cossus</i> , the dictator, having defeated the revolted <i>Volsci</i> , cites and condemns him for an incendiary, &c. soon after which, the senate orders a colony of <i>Roman</i> citizens to be sent to <i>Sutrium</i> ; and allots each man two acres and an half of arable land. —	12	9	
			The <i>Carthaginians</i> land an army in <i>Italy</i> , and restore the inhabitants of <i>Hippo</i> , built by the <i>Locri</i> , to their city; from which they had been expelled by the <i>Romans</i> , for being in alliance with <i>Carthage</i> . —	17	410	
			<i>Carthage</i> is visited with a most dreadful plague, which sweeps away an infinite number of people, and almost depopulates the whole country, the infected falling out, in a phrenetic fury, with sword in hand, and killing all that came in their way: upon this, the <i>Africans</i> , and <i>Sardi</i> , revolt; and are, with great difficulty, reduced. —	17	410	
3628	1972	376	<i>Achoris</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , dies, in the 13th year of his reign, and just before the <i>Persians</i>			

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			are ready to fall upon him. He is succeeded by <i>Psammuthis</i> , who reigns only one year.	2	103
3628	1972	376	<i>Camillus</i> is again chosen military tribune; and <i>Manlius</i> is condemned, for aspiring to the supreme power, to be thrown headlong from the capitol.	5	285
3629	1973	375	A plague rages soon after at <i>Rome</i> ; which the people ascribe to the injustice of <i>Manlius's</i> death.	12	12
			The <i>Volsci</i> , and <i>Prænestini</i> , renew their war against <i>Rome</i> ; upon which <i>Camillus</i> is chosen again military tribune, who marches against them; but the <i>Romans</i> are defeated, and put to flight, for presuming to engage the enemy against <i>Camillus's</i> advice.	12	14
			<i>Nepherotes</i> , the last king of the <i>Mendesian</i> line, succeeds <i>Psammuthis</i> in <i>Egypt</i> ; and, after a four months reign, is succeeded by <i>Nectanebis</i> , the first of the <i>Sebennitic</i> race; who reigns 12 years.	12	14
3630	1974	374	The <i>Persians</i> under <i>Pharnabazus</i> , at the head of 200,000 men, and <i>Iphicrates</i> , at the head of 20,000 <i>Greeks</i> , invade <i>Egypt</i> ; but, after having taken the fortresses on the <i>Mendesian</i> mouth of the <i>Nile</i> , the commanders disagree among themselves, and are driven from the <i>Egyptian</i> coasts by <i>Nectanebis</i> .	2	103
			<i>Iphicrates</i> finding his advantageous proposal of attacking <i>Memphis</i> rejected by the <i>Persian</i> general, retires privately, in an hired ship, to <i>Athens</i> , to avoid the fate of <i>Conon</i> .	5	285
			<i>Nicocles</i> , the eunuch, murders <i>Evagoras</i> , king of <i>Cyprus</i> ; and seizes upon the crown.	5	286
			Six military tribunes are chosen at <i>Rome</i> this year; who, the plague being now ceased, reduce part of the revolted states to their obedience.	8	248
			<i>Camillus</i> , being charged to punish the defection of the <i>Tusculans</i> , gives a signal instance of his moderation, and obtains both their pardon, and the privilege of citizenship, from the senate.	12	17
3631	1975	373	<i>Artaxerxes</i> , finding the <i>Greek</i> states involved in new wars, sends new ambassadors to exhort them to renew the peace; which had the desired success, the <i>Thebans</i> alone standing out against it.	12	18
			<i>Johanan</i> succeeds his father <i>Joiada</i> , in the <i>Jewish</i> high-priesthood; but <i>Bagofer</i> , go-	6	508

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3632	1976	372	<p>vernor of <i>Syria</i>; &c. having promised it to his brother <i>Jeshua</i>, or <i>Jesus</i>, an hot contest happens between them in the court of the temple; in which <i>Jeshua</i> is killed, and <i>Johanan</i> severely fined, for seven years.</p> <p>The <i>Prænestines</i> revolt, and come up to the very gates of <i>Rome</i>; against whom, <i>Tit. Quinctius</i>, the dictator, is sent; who drives them back to the banks of the <i>Allia</i>, and there overthrows them; then marches against <i>Præneste</i>, and obliges it to capitulate.</p>	10	223
3633	1977	371	<p><i>Quinctius</i> brings from the city the statue of <i>Jupiter Imperator</i>, which is placed in the capital; and lays down his dictatorship, at the end of 25 days after his election.</p> <p>Three patricians, and three plebeians, are chosen military tribunes; and the <i>Volsci</i>, having drawn the two <i>Manlii</i> into an ambuscade, kill a great number of their men, and take their two camps.</p>	12	19
3634	1978	370	<p>The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> being at war with the <i>Thebans</i>, the former send to desire help from the <i>Athenians</i>; who send <i>Ipbicrates</i> to their assistance; but that great commander rather lost than gained credit in this expedition.</p> <p>The <i>Lacedæmonians</i>, having made a truce with the <i>Theban</i>, meet <i>Archidamus</i> in their return home, who was come to their assistance; upon which they break the truce, and engage them, and are totally overthrown at the battle of <i>Leuctra</i>; whereby they lose the empire of <i>Greece</i>, after they had held it near 500 years.</p> <p><i>Cleombrotus</i>, king of <i>Sparta</i>, is slain at the battle of <i>Leuctra</i>, and succeeded by his son <i>Agessipolis</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Latins</i> and <i>Volsci</i> join against the <i>Romans</i>; but are overthrown; upon which the <i>Latins</i> take <i>Tusculum</i>, and lay waste that territory; but are driven out, and that city is retaken by the <i>Romans</i>; and the <i>Tusculans</i> are re-instated in it.</p> <p><i>Agessilaus</i> is chosen dictator at <i>Sparta</i>, with a power over the laws, to punish those that had behaved unworthily at the battle of <i>Leuctra</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Mantineans</i> rebuild their metropolis, and defend it against the exasperated <i>Lacedæmonians</i>; and the <i>Arcadians</i> soon after</p>	6 7 7 7 12 7	508 114 173 114 22 115

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			build the great city of <i>Megalopolis</i> ; the <i>Spartans</i> kill <i>Lycomedes</i> , the <i>Mantinean</i> general, and 200 of his men; upon which the <i>Thebans</i> send them a reinforcement, under <i>Epaminondas</i> and <i>Pelopidas</i> ; who, coming after the <i>Spartans</i> were retired, invade <i>Laconia</i> , and march quite to <i>Sparta</i> ; but are repulsed by the conduct of <i>Agefilaus</i> . ———		7	115
3634	1978	370	Two hundred <i>Spartan</i> rebels seize the temple of <i>Diana</i> at <i>Ifforion</i> ; but <i>Agefilaus</i> gets them artfully dispersed, and taken, and put to death. ———		7	116
			<i>Epaminondas</i> , the <i>Theban</i> general, upon his retiring from <i>Sparta</i> , rebuilds the city of <i>Messenia</i> ; and recalls all its antient inhabitants, after they had been dispossessed of it near 500 years. ———		7	116
3635	1979	369	<i>Epaminondas</i> attacks and forces the lines of the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , and their confederates; wastes the country of <i>Peloponnesus</i> , reduces <i>Sicyon</i> , and attacks the city of <i>Corinth</i> . ———		7	116
			The <i>Roman</i> state falls into a kind of anarchy during four years, through the dissensions of the tribunes; there being none but tribunes and ediles chosen to govern during that time. ———		7	117
			<i>Agefipolis</i> dies, after one year's reign, and is succeeded by his brother <i>Cleomenes</i> . ———	12	24	
3636	1980	368	The <i>Thebans</i> , who now aim at the dominion of <i>Greece</i> , send <i>Pelopidas</i> to the <i>Persian</i> court; who, by his address, gains over <i>Timagoras</i> , sent thither by the <i>Athenians</i> , and concludes a peace with him. ———	7	118	
			<i>Pelopidas</i> , by his extraordinary interest at the <i>Persian</i> court, obtains that <i>Messene</i> shall be made free from the <i>Spartan</i> government, and that <i>Athens</i> shall lay up her navy; which last so incenses the <i>Athenians</i> , that they put <i>Timagoras</i> to death as a betrayer of his country. ———	6	508	
					7	186
3637	1981	367	The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , under <i>Archidamus</i> , take <i>Carra</i> , defeat the <i>Arcadians</i> , and kill 10,000 of them, without the loss of one man. ———	6	508	
					7	187
3639	1983	365	The <i>Heracleans</i> , being in a kind of civil war amongst themselves, and having in vain implored the assistance of <i>Timotheus</i> the <i>Athenian</i> , and <i>Epaminondas</i> the <i>Theban</i> , are at last forced to recall <i>Clearchus</i> , one of their banished citizens, who soon after en-	7	118	

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			slaves and tyrannizes over them twelve whole years. ————	10	117
3639	1983	365	The people of <i>Velitræ</i> invade the <i>Roman</i> territories, and lay siege to <i>Tusculum</i> , now made a free city ; but are defeated by the military tribunes, who raise the siege, and invest <i>Velitræ</i> in their turn. ————	12	24
3640	1984	364	The feuds between the patricians and plebeians rise to such an height at <i>Rome</i> , that <i>Camillus</i> is chosen dictator a fourth time ; but, finding the faction too powerful for him, lays down his office ; and, after a short interregnum, is succeeded by <i>P. Manlius</i> . ————	12	25
3641	1985	363	<i>Nectanebis</i> is succeeded in <i>Egypt</i> by <i>Tachés</i> , who reigns only two years. ————	2	103
			<i>Artaxerxes</i> renews the war against <i>Egypt</i> , upon which <i>Tachés</i> marches against him into <i>Phœnice</i> , contrary to the advice of <i>Agefilaus</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , his auxiliary and friend ; but whose counsel, as well as person, he despised ; but, during his absence, the <i>Egyptians</i> revolt, and set up <i>Nectanebis</i> , his kinsman, upon the throne ; and force him, at length, to take refuge in the <i>Persian</i> court. ————	2	104
			Upon the death of <i>Mithridates</i> , king, or, as <i>Xenophon</i> styles him, governor, of <i>Pontus</i> , <i>Artaxerxes</i> raises <i>Ariobarzanes</i> governor of <i>Phrygia</i> , &c. who had conquered part of that kingdom, to the throne, with the title of king. He reigns 26 years, and proves a great friend to the <i>Athenians</i> . ————	5	286
			Six military tribunes govern <i>Rome</i> this year ; but, upon the news, that the <i>Gauls</i> are in full march against it, <i>Camillus</i> is chosen dictator a fifth time, though now eighty years old ; who surprises and totally routs them, as they are encamped near the river <i>Anio</i> . ————	9	537
			<i>Camillus</i> goes from them to <i>Velitræ</i> , and reduces it ; and is decreed a triumph by the senate and people. ————	12	29
			The senate enacts three laws ; the first for abolishing the military tribunes, and choosing two consuls, one from among the patricians, the other from among the plebeians : the second, that what interest a debtor had paid shall be looked upon as a part, and be deducted in the payment of the whole : the third, that no <i>Roman</i> shall possess above 500	12	29

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3642	1986	362	acres of land, and that the surplus shall be divided among the poor citizens. —	12	30
			New disturbances and factions arise in the <i>Per-</i> <i>sian</i> court, about the succession, among the sons of <i>Artaxerxes</i> , of which he had three by his queen, and 115 by his concubines; the former were <i>Darius</i> ,* <i>Ariaspes</i> , and <i>Ochus</i> ; the first of whom, being declared successor to the crown, conspires against his father, and is supported therein by <i>Ti-</i> <i>ribazus</i> ; but, their design being discovered, they are both put to death. —	5	286
			<i>Ochus</i> finds means to rid himself of his brother <i>Ariaspes</i> , and causes <i>Arfames</i> , another bro- ther by a concubine, and in high favour with his father, to be murdered by <i>Harpates</i> , the son of <i>Tiribazus</i> , the grief of which hastens the old monarch's death. —	5	287
			The consulship is restored at <i>Rome</i> , in the per- sons of <i>L. Emil. Mamercinus</i> a patrician, and <i>L. Sextus</i> a plebeian. The senate orders great games to be celebrated, and a new officer, called pretor, to be judge in all civil matters; and two patricians are chosen ediles, to take care of the temples, theatres, games, markets, tribunals of justice, city- walls, &c. —	12	30
3643	1987	361	<i>Epaminondas</i> , the <i>Theban</i> general, willing to put an end to the war between them and the <i>Spartans</i> , engages them at <i>Mantineia</i> ; and, after an obstinate fight, is slain, and a vast number of men on both sides. —	6 7	509 120
			<i>Artaxerxes Mnemon</i> dies, in the 94th year of his age, and 46th of his reign; and is suc- ceeded by his son <i>Ochus</i> , who conceals his father's death, and governs in his name ten months; and then causes himself to be pro- claimed, and takes the name of <i>Artaxerxes</i> , tho' the generality of historians call him still <i>Ochus</i> . —	5	287
			<i>N. Tanebis</i> succeeds <i>Taches</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , against whom the <i>Mendesian</i> faction raise a power- ful rebellion, which is soon after quelled by the wise conduct and courage of <i>Agessilaus</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> . —	2	104
			<i>Alexander</i> , tyrant of <i>Phera</i> , being obstructed by <i>Leosthenes</i> the <i>Athenian</i> in his expedi- tion against the <i>Cyclades</i> , falls foul upon some <i>Athenian</i> ships; upon which the <i>Athe-</i> <i>nians</i> banish <i>Leosthenes</i> for his ill success. —	6	509
					<i>Gbares.</i>

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3643	1987	361	<i>Chares</i> , the rapacious <i>Athenian</i> admiral, plunders the confederates of the <i>Athenians</i> , and creates confusion and ill blood against them where-ever he comes. ————	6	509
			<i>Dionysius</i> , the tyrant of <i>Syracuse</i> , having gained the prize of poetry, is so elated upon it, that he feasts the <i>Syracusans</i> several days; and, by drinking to excess, contracts such a violent disorder, that nothing could cure but an opiate; upon which his physician gives him such a strong one as puts an end to his life and tyranny. ————	8	35
			His son <i>Dionysius</i> II. (whom he had by his wife <i>Doris</i> , a <i>Locrian</i> lady) succeeds him at <i>Syracuse</i> , and sends for <i>Plato</i> from <i>Athens</i> , to instruct him in philosophy and polite literature. ————	8	39
			<i>Perdiccas</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , engaging the <i>Illyrians</i> , is routed with great slaughter, and is himself slain, with many of his officers: he is succeeded by his son <i>Amyntas</i> , an infant; and the kingdom is left in a miserable condition. ————	8	439
			A grievous plague breaks out under the consulship of <i>L. Genucius</i> and <i>Serv. Abala</i> , which carries off vast multitudes; and, among the rest, the great <i>Camillus</i> , who is observed never to have fought a battle without gaining it, nor besieged a town without taking it, nor led an army into the field without bringing it back laden with laurels and spoil. ————	12	33
3644	1988	360	<i>Asia Minor</i> ; <i>Syria</i> , <i>Phœnicæ</i> , and other provinces, revolt from <i>Ochus</i> ; but their leaders, falling out among themselves, betray each other to him. <i>Datames</i> , the governor of <i>Cappadocia</i> , holds out longest; but is, at length, murdered by one of his intimates; though not till a long time after his revolt. ————	5	288
			<i>Dion</i> , a banished <i>Syracusan</i> of great credit, comes back, with 800 well disciplined troops, and is joined with great numbers of malecontents, and enters <i>Syracuse</i> without opposition; then takes <i>Epipolæ</i> by storm, sets all the prisoners of state at liberty; and blocks up all <i>Dionysius's</i> friends in it. ————	8	39
			<i>Dionysius</i> , being returned from <i>Gaulona</i> in <i>Italy</i> , and finding his affairs desperate, offers to restore the democratic government in <i>Syracuse</i> ; but is refused, and engaged by		

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3644	1988	360	<p><i>Dion</i>, who defeats him, with great slaughter on both sides; upon which <i>Dion</i> is presented with a golden crown, &c. —</p> <p><i>Dionysius</i> having, in vain, offered to surrender the citadel, and all the troops, &c. and to retire into <i>Italy</i>, escapes, in a single vessel, with all his treasure; leaving his son <i>Apollocrates</i>, governor of the citadel. —</p> <p><i>Philip</i>, brother of the late <i>Perdiccas</i>, steals privately from <i>Thebes</i>; and, at first, acts as guardian to young <i>Amyntas</i>; but takes, soon after, the royal title, with the consent of all parties; declares <i>Amphipolis</i> a free city, to mortify the <i>Athenians</i>; and makes considerable presents to the <i>Pæonian</i> lords, and to <i>Pausanias</i>, king of <i>Sparta</i>. —</p> <p><i>Agefilaus</i>, the famed king of <i>Sparta</i>, returning home from <i>Egypt</i>, laden with honours and presents, dies in the way; and is succeeded by his son <i>Archidamus</i> II. who reigns 23 years. —</p> <p>The <i>Macedonians</i>, under their new king <i>Philip</i>, defeat <i>Mancias</i>, the <i>Athenian</i> general, who was come to assist <i>Argæus</i>, one of <i>Philip's</i> competitors to the crown. —</p> <p>The pestilence still raging at <i>Rome</i>, the <i>Leæsternium</i> is again revived, with other games, called <i>scenici</i>; together with the ceremony of driving a nail into the partition-wall of <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i>, by <i>T. Manlius</i>, chosen dictator for that purpose; which done, he proposes to raise an army against the <i>Hernici</i>; but is opposed by the tribunes, who oblige him to lay down his office, and then impeach him for ill conduct. —</p>	8	45
				8	50
				8	439
				7	120
				8	449
3645	1989	359	<p><i>Ochus</i> begins his reign with filling the court and kingdom with blood and slaughter; causes <i>Ocha</i>, his sister, and mother-in-law, to be buried alive; and his uncle, and 100 of his sons and grandsons, to be shut up, and dispatched by the arrows of his archers; and with the same cruelty he treats all that give the least umbrage to him. —</p> <p><i>Dion</i> is shamefully and ungratefully requited by the <i>Syracusans</i>, and obliged, with all his adherents, to quit that metropolis; and is well received by the <i>Leontines</i>. —</p> <p><i>Philip</i>, king of <i>Macedon</i>, having defeated his competitor <i>Argæus</i>, makes peace with the <i>Athenians</i>, invades the <i>Pæonians</i>, takes their</p>	12	34
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				8	51

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			capital, and obliges them to become tributaries to him. ————	8	443
3645	1989	359	<i>Philip</i> engages and defeats the <i>Illyrians</i> , kills 7,000 of them upon the spot, and forces them to buy a peace, at the expence of all their former conquests in <i>Macedon</i> . ————	8	443
3646	1990	358	A violent earthquake makes an horrid chasm at <i>Rome</i> ; which the augurs declare could not be stopped, till that in which the power and strength of <i>Rome</i> consisted, was thrown into it; upon which <i>M. Curtius</i> , a young patrician, armed cap-à-pé, and mounted on a stately horse, jumps into the gulph. ————	12	37
			<i>Gnucius</i> , the plebeian consul, being defeated and killed by the <i>Hernici</i> , <i>Ap. Claudius</i> is chosen dictator; who, with great difficulty and loss, overthrows them; but is, on that account, refused a triumph. ————	12	38
			The <i>Chians</i> , <i>Rhodians</i> , <i>Coans</i> , and <i>Byzantines</i> , being weary of the <i>Athenian</i> yoke, resolve to throw it off; which gives occasion to the social war. ————	6	509
			The <i>Athenians</i> send <i>Chares</i> to besiege <i>Chios</i> by land, and <i>Chabrias</i> to invest it by sea; and dispatch 60 more ships, under the command of <i>Timotheus</i> and <i>Iphicrates</i> , to reduce the rest under their dominion. ————	6	509
			<i>Philip</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , besieges and takes <i>Amphipolis</i> by storm, puts all the partizans against him to death, and treats the rest with friendship. He next reduces <i>Pydna</i> , and <i>Potidea</i> ; the last of which having an <i>Athenian</i> commander, he dismisses him with all military honours, &c. and delivers up the city to the <i>Olynthians</i> . ————	8	444
3647	1991	357	The citadel of <i>Syracuse</i> is reduced to the utmost streights, and ready to surrender; when <i>Nysius</i> anchors at their port, with a large fleet, laden with provisions, and persuades them to hold out: upon which the <i>Syracusans</i> fall upon, burn, and sink, a number of his ships; but, falling into debauchery, are surpris'd in the night by <i>Nysius</i> ; who takes and enters the city, kills all he meets with, and retires into the citadel. ————	8	52
			<i>Dion</i> is recalled, and comes with all speed, to their relief; but the garison makes a folly in the night, and sets fire to the city; in the midst of which <i>Dion</i> , with his <i>Peloponnesian</i> troops, marching through the fire, and over		

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			the slain, forces the <i>Dionysians</i> back to the citadel, after a fierce engagement of some hours, and great loss on both sides; whilst <i>Dion's</i> troops, instead of resting themselves, spend the whole night in extinguishing the flames.	8	54
3647	1991	357	<i>Heraclides</i> and <i>Theodotus</i> , two of <i>Dion's</i> worst enemies, surrender on the next day, and are pardoned; after which <i>Apollocrates</i> is allowed to retire, with all his friends, to his father in <i>Italy</i> . <i>Dion</i> , thus victorious, having amply rewarded his friends, dismisses his guards, and lives like a private man: but is soon after murdered by <i>Calippus</i> the <i>Athenian</i> .	8	55
			The <i>Rhodians</i> join in the social war against the <i>Athenians</i> , ravage the islands of <i>Imbros</i> and <i>Lesbos</i> , raise contributions, and take ships enough to defray the charges of their fleet and army.	6 8	510 169
			<i>Orontes</i> , governor of <i>Mysia</i> , and general of the revolted provinces of <i>Asia Minor</i> , having received a sufficient sum to raise troops to support the revolted, makes his peace with <i>Ochus</i> , by delivering up to him those who had brought it to him.	5	288
			<i>Rheomitres</i> , another of their chiefs, having received 500 talents, and 50 ships, from <i>Egypt</i> , assembles the ringleaders, and delivers them up to <i>Ochus</i> .	5	288
			<i>Philip</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , subdues the countries between the rivers <i>Strymon</i> and <i>Nessus</i> ; valuable, chiefly, for their gold mines, which he esteems the sinews of war, and most effectual key to his future conquests. He makes many alterations in the city of <i>Crenides</i> , the most considerable in that tract; and calls it <i>Philippi</i> .	8	445
			<i>Chares</i> the <i>Athenian</i> accuses <i>Timotheus</i> and <i>Iphicrates</i> of neglect of duty; who are recalled, fined, and cashiered. <i>Timotheus</i> , unable to pay his fine, retires, and breaks his heart.	6	510
3648	1992	356	<i>C. Licinius Stolo</i> , and <i>C. Sulpit. Peticus</i> , consuls of this year, take the city of <i>Ferentinum</i> from the <i>Hernici</i> ; and, in their return home, the <i>Tyburtes</i> shut up their gates against them, being now allied with the <i>Gauls</i> , who were in motion again; and advanced along the <i>Anio</i> , within three miles of <i>Rome</i> .	12	39

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3648	1992	356	<i>T. Quint. Pennus</i> is chosen dictator; and encamps over-against them, and slays, in single combat, an insolent gigantic <i>Gaul</i> , tears off his bloody golden collar, and puts it about his own neck; upon which the <i>Gauls</i> abandon their camp on that very night, and retire into <i>Campania</i> . ———	12	40
—	—	—	This year, <i>Philip</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , being in the field, receives three couriers: 1. With the agreeable news of the birth of his son <i>Alexander</i> (afterwards surnamed the Great): 2. That his chariot had won the prize at the <i>Olympic</i> games: and, 3. That his general <i>Parmenio</i> had gained a complete victory over the <i>Illyrians</i> . ———	8	446
—	—	—	On the same day that <i>Alexander</i> is born, the famed temple of <i>Diana</i> , at <i>Ephesus</i> , is burnt down to the ground, by <i>Erostratus</i> ; who did it to eternize his name. ———	7	419
—	—	—	<i>Artabazus</i> , governor of one of the <i>Asiatic</i> provinces, rebels against <i>Ochus</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , and is assisted by <i>Chares</i> the <i>Athenian</i> ; who, after gaining some advantages over the <i>Persians</i> , is recalled by his countrymen. ———	5	290
—	—	—	The <i>Athenians</i> conclude the social war, upon very advantageous terms to the revolted; leaving <i>Rhodes</i> , <i>Chios</i> , <i>Cos</i> , and <i>Byzantium</i> , intirely free from any dependence upon them. ———	6	510
—	—	—	The <i>Phocian</i> , or sacred war, breaks out, about the temple of <i>Apollo</i> , and the things therein, dedicated to its use, &c. ———	6	511
3649	1993	355	<i>Leucon</i> II. king of <i>Bosporus</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Spartacus</i> , surnamed <i>Satyrus</i> ; who reigns five years. ———	7	212
—	—	—	<i>C. Petil. Libo</i> , and <i>M. Fab. Ambustus</i> , each with an army, go, the first against the <i>Tyburtes</i> , and the other against the <i>Hernici</i> . <i>Servil. Abala</i> is made dictator, and engages the <i>Gauls</i> , under the walls of <i>Rome</i> , and drives them away. <i>Fabius</i> defeats the <i>Hernici</i> ; and <i>Libo</i> , the <i>Tyburtes</i> . ———	10	250
3650	1994	354	<i>Artabazus</i> hath recourse to the <i>Thebans</i> ; who assist him with 5000 men, under <i>Pammenes</i> ; by whose assistance, he gains two considerable victories over the <i>Persians</i> . ———	12	41
—	—	—	<i>Fab. Ambustus</i> is defeated by the <i>Tarquinienfes</i> ; who treat their prisoners inhumanly: whilst <i>C. Manl. Proculus</i> , the other consul, totally subdues the <i>Hernici</i> . ———	5	290
—	—	—		12	41

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3650	1994	354	<i>Sulpit. Peticus</i> is chosen dictator against the <i>Boii</i> , who were advanced within ten miles of <i>Rome</i> ; who defeats, and drives them away, and is honoured with a triumph.	12	42
			<i>Philip</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , pursues his conquests in <i>Thrace</i> , and the sea-coasts; takes and raises the city of <i>Methone</i> , after a stout defence; and divides the lands about it among his soldiers. He is said to have lost an eye at this siege.	8	447
3651	1995	353	<i>Philip</i> is no sooner recovered, than he settles his affairs in <i>Thrace</i> , and marches into <i>Thessaly</i> ; where he defeats <i>Lycophron</i> , the tyrant of it; and drives away the <i>Phocians</i> , who were come to their assistance.	8	448
			<i>Philip</i> is twice defeated by <i>Onomarchus</i> , <i>Lycophron's</i> general; but, in the end, gains a complete victory; thence attempts to gain the streights of <i>Thermopylae</i> , but is prevented from it by the <i>Athenians</i> ; which makes him resolve to ruin that republic.	8	449
			<i>Clearchus</i> , tyrant of <i>Heraclea</i> in <i>Pontus</i> , having tyrannized over his fellow-citizens with the utmost cruelty, is, at length, murdered by the two young disciples of <i>Plato</i> , <i>Chion</i> , and <i>Leonides</i> ; upon which <i>Satyrus</i> , his brother, seizes the government, in favour of his two sons, <i>Timotheus</i> , and <i>Dionysius</i> ; who reign after him.	10	118
			<i>Maxsolus</i> king of <i>Caria</i> , who had assisted the <i>Rhodians</i> , &c. against <i>Athens</i> , declares for an aristocratic government; and seizes on the islands of <i>Rhodes</i> , and <i>Cos</i> ; though the late peace had made them free.	8	170
			<i>Dion</i> , the deliverer of <i>Syracuse</i> , being murdered, <i>Calippus</i> , al. <i>Gylippus</i> , seizes on the government of it; and proves a greater tyrant than any of his predecessors; upon which the <i>Syracusans</i> revolt, whilst he is at <i>Catana</i> . <i>Messina</i> shuts up its gates against him; and, in a sally, cuts off the <i>Zacynthians</i> , who had murdered <i>Dion</i> , and obliges the tyrant to retire to <i>Rhegium</i> ; where he is slain by <i>Leptines</i> and <i>Polyperchon</i> .	8	58
3652	1996	352	Interest of money is fixed, at <i>Rome</i> , at one per cent. <i>Stolo</i> , the plebeian consul, is fined, for having above 500 acres of land. The <i>Privernates</i> are defeated, and their capital taken, by the consul <i>Marius</i> : and the tri-		

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3652	1996	352	bunes obtain a law, against assembling the comitia any-where but at <i>Rome</i> . ———		12	44
			<i>Artemisia</i> succeeds her husband <i>Mausolus</i> , in <i>Caria</i> , and erects a stupendous monument over him: and, whatever be pretended of her extraordinary grief for him, proves a very active princess, during her reign.		5 8	242 270
			<i>Hipparinus</i> , the brother of <i>Dionysius</i> , arrives at <i>Syracuse</i> , with a large fleet; and holds the city, under him, two years. ———		8	58
			<i>Philip</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , arms a great number of light vessels, which continually harass the <i>Athenians</i> , take large prizes, and obstruct their commerce; upon which, <i>Demosthenes</i> harangues his countrymen, and, with great force, forewarns them against such an enemy. ——— ——— ———		8	450
3653	1997	351	All <i>Hetruria</i> being up in arms, <i>C. Marius Rutilus</i> , a plebeian, is chosen dictator; which so exasperates the patricians, that they strive, all they can, to deprive him of the necessities of war: however, he surprises the <i>Hetrurian</i> camp, kills great numbers, and takes 5,000 prisoners; and, in spite of all opposition, enters <i>Rome</i> in triumph. ———		12	45
			<i>Ochus</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , bribes <i>Pammenes</i> , the brave <i>Theban</i> general, with 300 talents, from assisting the revolted <i>Artabazus</i> ; who, being abandoned by him, is forced to take refuge at <i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> 's court. ———		5	290
			The <i>Sidonians</i> , and other <i>Phœnicians</i> , and the <i>Cypriots</i> , supported by <i>Nectanebis</i> king of <i>Egypt</i> , revolt from the king of <i>Persia</i> ; and <i>Idrieus</i> , king of <i>Caria</i> , assisted by <i>Eva-goras</i> , and <i>Phocien</i> the <i>Athenian</i> , invades <i>Cyprus</i> , and lays siege to <i>Salamis</i> . ———		2 5	105 290
			<i>Ochus</i> takes <i>Sidon</i> , by the treachery of <i>Tennes</i> , the king of it, and <i>Mentor</i> the <i>Rhodian</i> , general of the <i>Greek</i> auxiliaries: upon which 40,000 <i>Sidonians</i> burn themselves, families, and riches, in their own houses. <i>Ochus</i> orders the treacherous <i>Tennes</i> 's throat to be cut: all which so terrifies the rest of the <i>Phœnician</i> cities, that they submit to the <i>Persian</i> monarch. Thus all <i>Phœnice</i> is again reduced under the <i>Persian</i> yoke; and the prophecies concerning the destruction of <i>Sidon</i> , &c. fulfilled. ——— ——— ———		2 5	361 291
			<i>Strato</i> succeeds <i>Tennes</i> in the kingdom of <i>Phœnice</i> , after the departure of the <i>Persians</i> ;			

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			and reigns over the few who had escaped the general massacre; and who, from that time, bear an immortal hatred against the <i>Persians</i> .	2	362
3653	1997	351	<i>Ochus</i> , marching into <i>Judæa</i> , besieges and takes <i>Jericho</i> , and carries away many <i>Jews</i> captives; some of which he sends into <i>Egypt</i> , and others into <i>Hyrkania</i> , on the <i>Caspian</i> sea.	5	291
			<i>Ochus</i> puts an end to the <i>Cyprian</i> war, by compounding with their nine petty kings, and confirming their liberties, &c.	5	292
			The <i>Romans</i> , after some great struggles, and a short inter-regnum, choose two patricians consuls for the year; after they had had, successively, a plebeian in that office, eleven years.	12	45
			<i>Mausolus</i> king of <i>Caria</i> 's death encourages the <i>Rhodians</i> to drive out the <i>Carian</i> garrisons; and to recover their former liberty, and government.	8	170
3654	1998	350	The <i>Rhodians</i> , to revenge the hardships they had suffered under <i>Mausolus</i> , make a descent upon <i>Caria</i> ; when queen <i>Artemisia</i> outwits them, seizes upon the city of <i>Rhodes</i> , puts the magistrates to death, and brings them under her subjection; but she dying soon after, they recover their city and liberty anew.	8	170
			Great numbers of <i>Sidonians</i> , who were absent on traffick, &c. when <i>Ochus</i> destroyed their capital, return and rebuild it, under <i>Strato</i> , their new king.	2	362
			<i>Ochus</i> totally reduces the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and forces <i>Nectanebis</i> , the last native who governed it, to flee into <i>Ethiopia</i> , whence he never returns: ever since which time <i>Egypt</i> hath been still subject to a foreign yoke.	2 5	106 292
			The patricians keep the consulate at <i>Rome</i> ; and promote <i>Tit. Manl. Torquatus</i> to the prætorship, contrary to law: upon which, he goes and reduces the revolted <i>Cærites</i> : and a truce is made with them for 100 years.	12	47
3655	1999	349	<i>Ochus</i> , having reduced the revolted provinces, amply rewards his <i>Greek</i> mercenaries, and sends them home. <i>Mentor</i> the <i>Rhodian</i> is particularly distinguished with magnificent presents, and the government of <i>Lower Asia</i> ; whilst that of <i>Upper Asia</i> is given to		

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			<i>Bagoas</i> , an <i>Egyptian</i> eunuch: after which <i>Ochus</i> gives himself up wholly to luxury.		5	292
3655	1999	349	<i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> makes war against the <i>Olynthians</i> ; takes and rases <i>Zeira</i> , in <i>Chalcidia</i> ; seizes on <i>Mycaberna</i> , and <i>Torone</i> ; defeats the <i>Olynthians</i> twice in the field, and shuts them up in their city of <i>Olynthus</i> .		8	451
			<i>Spartacus</i> , surnamed <i>Satyrus</i> , king of <i>Bosporus</i> , dies; and is succeeded by his brother <i>Parysades</i> ; who reigns 38 years.		10	150
			<i>Dionysius</i> II. comes with foreign troops, defeats <i>Nypseas</i> , governor of <i>Syracuse</i> ; and, being once more reinstated, acts with the utmost cruelty and resentment towards the people; who apply to <i>Icetas</i> , tyrant of <i>Leontini</i> , for assistance.		8	58
3656	2000	348	<i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> makes himself master of <i>Olynthus</i> ; and almost all the cities of <i>Chalcidia</i> .		8	451
			The disputes run so high at <i>Rome</i> , that, to avoid a civil war, <i>P. Valerius Publicola</i> , a patrician, and <i>M. Rutilus</i> , a plebeian, are chosen consuls; these appoint five persons, called bankers, to regulate the payments of debts.		12	48
			<i>Demosthenes</i> , about this time, pronounces a most excellent oration, still extant, to persuade the <i>Athenians</i> to assist the <i>Olynthians</i> against <i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> .		6	512
3657	2001	347	<i>Philip</i> , having taken and plundered the <i>Olynthians</i> , sells them for slaves; and then celebrates the <i>Olympic</i> games, in memory of his successes; exhibits magnificent shews, and bestows great largesses on his best officers, &c.		8	452
			Two patricians are chosen consuls this year at <i>Rome</i> . The <i>Falisci</i> submit, and obtain a truce of 40 years. • And <i>M. Rutilus</i> , and <i>Cn. Manlius</i> , are chosen censors.		12	48
3658	2002	346	<i>Satyrus</i> , the brother of <i>Clearchus</i> , late tyrant of <i>Heraclea</i> , delivers up the government to <i>Timotheus</i> , his eldest nephew; who reigns 15 years, with such equity, &c. that he obtains the names of <i>Euergetes</i> and <i>Soter</i> .		10	119
			A peace is concluded between the <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Macedonians</i> , after having been strangely over-reached by their politic monarch, and the loss of several places he had taken from them.		8	453

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3658	2002	346	<i>Philip of Macedon</i> , soon after the peace, enters <i>Phocis</i> , at the head of an army, all crowned with laurels; whom he styles the troops of <i>Apollo</i> , and himself that god's lieutenant-general.	8	455
			<i>L. Corn. Scipio</i> , one of the <i>Roman</i> consuls, falling sick, <i>M. Popil. Lænas</i> , his colleague, a plebeian, becomes sole general of the <i>Roman</i> troops. The <i>Gauls</i> , having entered <i>Latium</i> , advance towards <i>Rome</i> , wasting all before them. <i>Popilius</i> engages them; and, though desperately wounded, defeats, and drives them off, plunders their camp, and returns laden with laurels and plunder; for which he is honoured with a triumph.	12	50
3659	2003	345	<i>L. Fur. Camillus</i> , the son of the late dictator of that name, and <i>Appius Claudius</i> , are chosen consuls at <i>Rome</i> ; but, the latter dying, the <i>Gauls</i> plunder <i>Latium</i> , from the <i>Tiber's</i> mouth to <i>Antium</i> : <i>Camillus</i> encamps over-against them, at the head of a powerful army; when a fierce <i>Gaul</i> , in rich attire, challenges any <i>Roman</i> to single combat; which is accepted by <i>M. Valerius</i> , who kills him: an engagement ensues, in which the <i>Gauls</i> are totally defeated; and <i>Valerius</i> is rewarded with a golden crown, two oxen, and the surname of <i>Corvus</i> .	12	50
			<i>Philip of Macedon</i> subdues the <i>Phocians</i> ; puts an end to the sacred war; dismantles the city, and obliges the people to live in villages, and to pay him a yearly tribute of sixty talents; he likewise deprives them of their arms: and their double votes in council are given to the <i>Macedonians</i> , who had no vote allowed them before, by the <i>Amphibylons</i> .	8	455
3660	2004	344	<i>Ala</i> , the famed queen of <i>Caria</i> , succeeds her brother and husband <i>Idrieus</i> ; but is soon after driven from the throne, by <i>Pexodorus</i> ; and only holds the city of <i>Alinda</i> , the strongest place in all those parts.	8	516
			<i>Popilius Lænas</i> , and <i>Valerius Corvus</i> (though but 23 years of age, and so too young to sit in the senate), are chosen consuls for the year; and the <i>Romans</i> and <i>Carthaginians</i> make a treaty of commerce and navigation between their two republics.	12	52
			The <i>Syracusans</i> send to the <i>Corinthians</i> , for assistance against the <i>Corinthians</i> and <i>Carthaginians</i> ; who send <i>Timoleon</i> to them, with	17	412

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			proper supplies, and to take the command of the <i>Syracusans</i> , against <i>Dionysius</i> . ———		8	59
3660	2004	344	<i>Diopithes</i> the <i>Athenian</i> , and governor of <i>Thrace</i> , at the head of a powerful army, enters and ravages <i>Macedon</i> ; whilst <i>Philip</i> is doing the like in <i>Thrace</i> . <i>Philip</i> complains of this hostile conduct to the <i>Athenians</i> ; whilst <i>Demosthenes</i> as warmly defends it. ———		17	413
3661	2005	343	<i>C. Plaut. Hypsæus</i> , and <i>T. Manl. Torquatus</i> , are chosen consuls for the year; and reduce the common interest, from one, to one half <i>per cent.</i> and make some other regulations, relating to debts, payments, interest, &c. ———		8	456
			<i>Timoleon</i> amuses and outwits the <i>Cartthaginians</i> , and defeats <i>Ictas</i> ; and, being landed in <i>Sicily</i> , <i>Dionysius</i> surrenders the citadel of <i>Syracuse</i> into his hands, with all his treasures, arms, &c. and escapes to <i>Corinth</i> in a single vessel. ——— ——— ———		12	53
			<i>Timoleon</i> takes <i>Syracuse</i> , demolishes its citadel, and orders several of its edifices to be rebuilt; then causes proclamation to be made thro' all <i>Greece</i> , &c. inviting all the fugitive and banished <i>Syracusans</i> to return, and promising to restore them to their lands, &c. upon which great numbers of them return, accompanied with some <i>Corinthians</i> , and re-people <i>Syracuse</i> . ——— ——— ———		8	62
			<i>Timoleon</i> defeats <i>Ictas</i> , forces him to renounce his alliance with <i>Carthage</i> , to demolish his forts, and to resign his sovereignty over <i>Leontini</i> . ——— ——— ———		17	414
			<i>Timoleon</i> defeats <i>Ictas</i> , forces him to renounce his alliance with <i>Carthage</i> , to demolish his forts, and to resign his sovereignty over <i>Leontini</i> . ——— ——— ———		8	64
			<i>Timoleon</i> defeats <i>Ictas</i> , forces him to renounce his alliance with <i>Carthage</i> , to demolish his forts, and to resign his sovereignty over <i>Leontini</i> . ——— ——— ———		17	419
3662	2006	342	<i>Dionysius</i> II. from a wealthy powerful prince, is reduced to keep a school at <i>Corinth</i> , to get a maintenance. ——— ——— ———		8	65
			<i>The Volsi</i> revolt afresh from the <i>Romans</i> ; but are defeated and reduced by <i>Valerius Corvus</i> , now in his second consulship, who takes and burns <i>Sutrium</i> ; for all which he is honoured with a triumph; in which 4000 captives are led before his chariot, and the secular games are celebrated for the second time. ——— ——— ———		17	425
			<i>The Volsi</i> revolt afresh from the <i>Romans</i> ; but are defeated and reduced by <i>Valerius Corvus</i> , now in his second consulship, who takes and burns <i>Sutrium</i> ; for all which he is honoured with a triumph; in which 4000 captives are led before his chariot, and the secular games are celebrated for the second time. ——— ——— ———		8	63
			<i>Phocion</i> is sent by the <i>Athenians</i> against <i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> , and gains several advantages over him, fortifies <i>Megara</i> , rebuilds the long wall of it, and joins that city to its port of <i>Nicaea</i> ; and thereby secures it to the <i>Athenians</i> . ——— ——— ———		12	54
			<i>Phocion</i> is sent by the <i>Athenians</i> against <i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> , and gains several advantages over him, fortifies <i>Megara</i> , rebuilds the long wall of it, and joins that city to its port of <i>Nicaea</i> ; and thereby secures it to the <i>Athenians</i> . ——— ——— ———		6	515

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3663	2007	341	The <i>Arunci</i> , a petty nation, on the confines of <i>Latium</i> , declare war against the <i>Romans</i> ; upon which <i>Furius Camillus</i> is chosen dictator; who engages and defeats them; and, on his return, builds a temple to <i>Juno Moneta</i> , on the spot whereon the house of the rebellious <i>Manlius</i> had stood; and which becomes, in time, a public mint; from whence the medals stamped for trade come to be called <i>moneta</i> , or money.	12	54
			<i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> sends his forces into <i>Negropont</i> , demolishes <i>Porthmos</i> , the strongest city in those parts, and subjects that country to the government of three tyrants: he likewise takes <i>Oreus</i> , and puts it under five lords, or tyrants.	8	460
3664	2008	340	<i>Jaddua</i> succeeds his father <i>Johanan</i> , in the high-priesthood at <i>Jerusalem</i> .	10	224
			<i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> sends his son <i>Alexander</i> , then but 15 years old, into <i>Theffaly</i> , at the head of 30,000 men, who invests <i>Perinthus</i> , one of the most considerable cities in <i>Propontis</i> .	8	462
			<i>Demosthenes</i> stirs up the <i>Athenians</i> to send succours to <i>Perinthus</i> ; who dispatch <i>Chares</i> , a vain, boasting commander, to its relief; upon which <i>Philip</i> sends them a long threatening letter, or manifesto.	8	463
3665	2009	339	<i>Mago</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> general, re-embarks, with his troops, from <i>Sicily</i> to <i>Carthage</i> ; and there murders himself, to avoid a worse fate, for returning without command, or leave.	8	64
			<i>Philip</i> endeavours to storm the city of <i>Perinthus</i> ; but, after all his efforts, and a vast effusion of blood on both sides, is forced to raise the siege, both of that, and of <i>Byzantium</i> ; whilst <i>Phocion</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> admiral, takes several of his ships, retakes divers towns, and raises contributions throughout the maritime provinces of <i>Macedonia</i> .	8	472
3666	2010	338	Thro' the enmity of the <i>Romans</i> and <i>Samnites</i> , on account of the <i>Campanians</i> putting themselves under the <i>Roman</i> protection, a desperate engagement ensues; in which the consul <i>Valerius</i> defeats the <i>Samnites</i> ; who retire in the night, and leave him master of the camp and field.	12	55
			<i>Cornel. Cossus</i> , surnamed <i>Arvina</i> , being harassed and surrounded by the <i>Samnites</i> , is, at		

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			length, delivered, by <i>P. Decius Mus</i> , a legionary tribune; who, by a bold stra- tagem, surprises and plunders their camp, after having slain 30,000 of them: for which <i>Decius</i> is amply rewarded by the con- sul; whilst the legions crown him with other honours. — — —	12	57	
3666	2010	338	The <i>Samnites</i> , recruiting again, are defeated by <i>Valerius</i> , near <i>Suessula</i> , with the loss of 40,000 bucklers, and 120 standards: the two consuls triumph; and the <i>Carthaginians</i> offer a crown of gold, of 20lb. weight, to <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i> , as a thanksgiving for the victory. — — —	12	59	
			The year ends with a census, by which 160,000 persons are found in <i>Rome</i> fit to bear arms; and the whole is closed with the usual lustrum. — — —	12	59	
			<i>Bagoas</i> , the <i>Egyptian</i> eunuch, still highly re- senting the sacrilegious affront done by <i>Ochus</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , to his religion, in plundering the <i>Egyptian</i> temples, and kill- ing the God <i>Apis</i> , twelve years ago, and carrying away all the <i>Egyptian</i> records, causes him to be murdered, and his flesh to be given to the cats, &c. sets his youngest son upon the <i>Persian</i> throne, puts all the rest of his children, &c. to death, and reserves to himself all the power. — — —	5	293	
			<i>Timotheus</i> , tyrant of <i>Heraclea</i> , dies, in the 15th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his brother <i>Dionysius</i> . — — —	10	119	
			<i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> makes war against the <i>Scy- thians</i> , and defeats the <i>Triballi</i> . — — —	8	472	
3667	2011	337	<i>Philip</i> is chosen general of <i>Greece</i> by the <i>Amphictyons</i> , and defeats the <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Thebans</i> , near <i>Cheronea</i> , with great slaugh- ter; by which he obtains the sovereignty of <i>Greece</i> : soon after which he makes peace with them, and puts a good garison into <i>Thebes</i> ; but leaves the <i>Boeotians</i> unhurt. — — —	8	473	
			<i>Ariobarzanes</i> , king of <i>Pontus</i> , dies, in the 26th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Mithridates II.</i> who reigns 35 years.	9	338	
			<i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> convokes a general assembly of the <i>Greeks</i> , wherein he is acknowleged generalissimo of all their forces, and en- dowed with full power to war against the <i>Persians</i> ; and, after having appointed to each state their quota, dismisses them. —	8	478	

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3667	2011	337	A rebellion breaks out at <i>Rome</i> ; in which <i>Quintius</i> , an excellent commander, who had retired from public life, is seized in his bed to head the revolted. <i>Valerius Corvus</i> , the dictator, not only pacifies them, but obtains a general pardon for them.	12	60
3668	2012	336	<i>Bagoas</i> , to prevent being punished for the murder of king <i>Ochus</i> , puts his son <i>Arses</i> , and his whole family, to death; and raises <i>Darius</i> , the great-grandson of <i>Darius Nothus</i> , surnamed <i>Codomanus</i> , and governor of <i>Armenia</i> , to the throne. <i>Bagoas</i> , designing to destroy the new king by poison, is discovered, and made to drink the draught he had prepared for him.	5	293
			<i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> repudiates <i>Olympias</i> , the mother of <i>Alexander</i> , and marries <i>Cleopatra</i> , the niece of king <i>Attalus</i> ; upon which <i>Alexander</i> quarrels with his father, and retires, with his mother, to his grandfather, king of <i>Epirus</i> .	8	481
			<i>Philip</i> recalls his son, and his friends, from <i>Epirus</i> ; and gives his daughter <i>Cleopatra</i> , <i>Alexander's</i> sister, to <i>Alexander</i> king of <i>Epirus</i> , <i>Olympias's</i> brother.	8	483
			<i>Philip</i> prepares for his expedition against the <i>Persians</i> ; but, whilst he is celebrating the nuptials of his daughter with the king of <i>Epirus</i> , he is stabb'd to death by <i>Pausanias</i> , captain of his guards, and succeeded by his son <i>Alexander</i> , afterwards surnamed the Great, now in the 20th year of his age.	8	483
			<i>Alexander</i> , having punished his father's murderers, convokes a new assembly of the <i>Greek</i> states; and is declared generalissimo of their forces against the <i>Persians</i> , and goes back to <i>Macedon</i> .	8	496
			The year following <i>Sanballat</i> , the <i>Cuthean</i> , or <i>Honorite</i> , who had been sent by the king of <i>Persia</i> governor of <i>Samaria</i> , contracts an affinity with the <i>Jews</i> , and gets apartments for himself in the temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> , out of which he is afterwards driven by <i>Nehemiah</i> , the governor of <i>Judæa</i> .	10	217
			The <i>Priernians</i> revolt from the <i>Romans</i> ; but are reduced by <i>Plautius</i> the consul, whilst the <i>Samnites</i> are so harassed by his colleague <i>Æmilius</i> , that they sue for an alliance with <i>Rome</i> , and obtain it.	12	61

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3669	2013	335		
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			12	68

Alexander invades and defeats the *Triballi* and *Illyrians*, passes the *Ister*, and makes peace with the *Getæ*, and other barbarous nations, defeats the *Taulantii*, and *Clytus* a king of *Illyria*.

Attalus, general of the *Macedonian* army in *Asia*, is murdered by *Hecataeus*, by order of *Alexander* the Great, for aspiring to the crown of *Macedon*.

Alexander marches, with incredible expedition, against the *Thebans*; takes and rases their city; but spares the house of *Pindar*; and puts all to the sword without distinction; shares the lands among his soldiers; and sells all the prisoners for slaves, to the sum of 440 talents, under pretence that they were allied with *Persia*, and enemies to *Greece*.

As an atonement for destroying the city of *Thebes*, *Alexander* orders the cities of *Orchomenus* and *Platæa* to be rebuilt; upon which all the states of *Greece* submit to him, and confirm him their generalissimo.

Manlius Torquatus a patrician, and *Decius Mus* a plebeian, are chosen consuls; at which time *Alexander*, king of *Epirus*, and uncle to *Alexander* the Great, is invited into *Italy*, to assist the *Tarentines* against the *Bruttii* who then concludes an alliance with *Rome*.

The *Latins* insist, that one of the consuls, and half the senators, be chosen from among them; which being rejected, both sides fly to arms; and *Titus Manlius*, the son of the consul, having defeated a *Latin* in single combat without leave, is put to death by order of his father.

The two armies being ready to engage, *Decius Mus* devotes himself to the *Dii Manes*, and is slain in the midst of the *Latins*; upon which the *Romans* make an horrid slaughter among them, at the foot of *Mount Vesuvius*: *Manlius* defeats them again near *Trifana*, and lays waste their country; upon which all their cities surrender to him, together with those of *Campania*, and *Capua* its metropolis, &c. and most of their lands are shared among the *Roman* troops.

Eighteen hundred *Campanian* knights are made citizens of *Rome*, for their fidelity to it; and their privilege, engraven in brass, is hung up in the temple of *Castor* and *Pollux*.

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3669	2013	335	The consul <i>Manlius</i> falling ill, <i>L. Papir. Crassus</i> is chosen dictator; who defeats the revolted <i>Antiates</i> , and stays some months with his troops there, living at free-quarters; and returns to <i>Rome</i> to choose consuls. —	12	68
3670	2014	334	<i>Alexander</i> is again made chief commander, at a general assembly of the <i>Greek</i> states, held at the isthmus of <i>Peloponnesus</i> , and crosses the <i>Hellepont</i> with an army of 35,000 men. —	5 8	295 506
			<i>Memnon</i> , the <i>Rhodian</i> admiral over the <i>Asiatic</i> coasts, advises against venturing a battle, and is for laying the country waste; but his counsel is rejected. —	5	295
			The famed historian <i>Anaximenes</i> comes to intercede with <i>Alexander</i> for the city of <i>Lampsacus</i> , which had sided with the <i>Persians</i> ; but finding him determined not to grant his suit, begs of him to destroy it; by which he effectually saves it. —	8	509
			The <i>Persians</i> , opposing <i>Alexander's</i> passing the <i>Granicus</i> , are defeated, with the loss of above 20,000 men, besides a great number of prisoners. —	5 8	296 511
			<i>Sardis</i> , with all <i>Lydia</i> and <i>Ephesus</i> , are surrendered to <i>Alexander</i> ; who orders the democratical government to be restored in the latter; and the tribute, formerly paid to the <i>Persians</i> , to be applied in rebuilding of <i>Diana's</i> temple there. —	5 8	297 511
			<i>Alexander</i> causes all the cities of <i>Greece</i> to be proclaimed free, by an edict; in which he enjoins likewise the restoration of popular government; and sends <i>Alcimalus</i> , with a body of troops, to see it executed. —	5 8	299 511
			<i>Alexander</i> takes <i>Miletus</i> , and treats the citizens with great humanity; but sells all the strangers for slaves. —	8	512
			<i>Memnon</i> , having bravely defended <i>Halicarnassus</i> , is at last forced to abandon it, and to carry the inhabitants over to the isle of <i>Cos</i> ; after which <i>Alexander</i> causes it to be raised, but doth not take the citadel. —	5 8	298 514
			<i>Alexander</i> makes <i>Ada</i> governess of all <i>Caria</i> ; after which, and the taking of <i>Halicarnassus</i> , most of the <i>Asiatic</i> provinces revolt from the <i>Persians</i> , and submit to him; and, among them, <i>Mithridates II.</i> king of <i>Pontus</i> . —	8	516

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3670	2014	334	The <i>Marmarians</i> harass <i>Alexander's</i> army ; but are pursued and defeated, after a stout defence ; upon which the young men slay the old ones, with the women and children, burn their houses, and cut their way through <i>Alexander's</i> guards, and flee to the mountains. — — —	8	517
			<i>Alexander</i> , the son of <i>Æropus</i> , and general of the <i>Thessalian</i> horse, is bribed by <i>Amyntas</i> , a <i>Persian</i> general of <i>Darius</i> , to kill <i>Alexander</i> the Great ; with a promise, in <i>Darius's</i> name, of 1000 talents, and the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> ; but, being discovered by <i>Parmenio</i> , is seized, and put to death. — — —	8	518
3671	2015	333	<i>Memnon</i> the <i>Rhodian</i> advises <i>Darius</i> to carry the war into <i>Macedon</i> , and is made commander in chief of the expedition ; and takes <i>Chios</i> , and <i>Lesbos</i> , except <i>Mitylene</i> ; but dies in the siege of it ; and, with him, that enterprize ; which alone could have saved the <i>Persian</i> empire. — — —	5	299
			<i>Darius</i> musters his whole army at <i>Babylon</i> ; which, according to the various accounts of authors, amounts to 4, 5, or 600,000 men. — — —	5	300
			<i>Alexander</i> marches, at the first watch of the night, and surprises a strong pass in <i>Cilicia</i> , called <i>Cyrus's camp</i> ; which is abandoned to him by the <i>Persians</i> , though very advantageous, and well guarded. — — —	5	300
			The <i>Persians</i> set fire to <i>Tarsus</i> , capital of <i>Cilicia</i> ; which is happily saved from being burned to the ground, by the timely arrival of <i>Alexander</i> , and his army. — — —	5	300
			2. <i>Publius</i> , a plebeian consul, defeats the revolted <i>Latins</i> , and is honoured with a triumph ; whilst his colleague <i>Æmilius</i> , a patrician, who had gained some advantage over them, is denied one. <i>Publius</i> , a plebeian, is chosen dictator ; who names <i>Brutus Scævola</i> , another plebeian, for his master of the horse. — — —	12	69
			<i>Alexander</i> takes <i>Aspendus</i> ; whence he receives 100 talents, and a great number of horses, as a constant tribute ; and thence marches into <i>Phrygia</i> , to join the rest of his army. — — —	8	519
			<i>Darius</i> marches, at the head of his vast army, with the utmost pomp and grandeur, into <i>Cilicia</i> ; and puts <i>Charidemus</i> , an experienced <i>Athenian</i> chief, to death, for advising him not to hazard his person, but		

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			Vol.	Pag.
3671	2015	333	comit the command of his army to some of his best generals.		5	301
			<i>Alexander</i> , waiting for the rest of his army at <i>Gordium</i> , cuts the <i>Gordian</i> knot with his sword; which promises him the empire of all <i>Asia</i> .		8	521
			<i>Alexander</i> reduces <i>Ancyra</i> , in <i>Galatia</i> ; and, presently after, <i>Paphlagonia</i> and <i>Cilicia</i> ; and is there cured, by <i>Philip</i> his physician, of a desperate illness, though accused to him of a design to poison him.		8	522
			<i>Harpalus</i> , one of his commanders in <i>Asia</i> , having misbehaved, flees to <i>Athens</i> , with prodigious wealth; but is banished thence by the senate.		8	523
			The famed battle of <i>Iffus</i> is fought; in which <i>Darius</i> and the <i>Persians</i> are defeated, with the loss of 100,000 horse and foot, by <i>Alexander</i> , and his <i>Macedonians</i> , with the loss only of 300 men. <i>Darius</i> is saved, by the bravery of his <i>Greek</i> mercenaries, from being taken in his flight; but his camp is taken and plundered, and his whole family made prisoners; but are nobly treated by the conqueror.		6	519
3672	2016	332	<i>Damascus</i> , capital of <i>Syria</i> , with all the treasure, equipages, &c. of <i>Darius</i> , are betrayed to <i>Parmenio</i> ; and the <i>Thessalian</i> horse sent, under him, on that expedition.		5	304
			<i>Alexander</i> conquers <i>Calesyria</i> ; and most of <i>Darius's</i> commanders in <i>Syria</i> , &c. submit to him; and several letters pass between <i>Darius</i> and that conqueror; in which that unfortunate monarch offers him 10,000 talents of silver, for the ransom of his mother, wife and children, &c.		8	526
			The <i>Tyrians</i> refusing admittance to <i>Alexander</i> , he takes the city, after a seven months siege, by storm, causes 2,000 of them to be crucified, 8,000 to be put to death, and sells 30,000 of them for slaves; but spares <i>Axelmicus</i> , and such <i>Tyrian</i> lords as are taken with him in the temple of <i>Hercules</i> , where he orders sumptuous sacrifices to be made, &c.		5	305
			<i>Byblas</i> , <i>Sidon</i> , and other cities of <i>Phœnice</i> , submit to <i>Alexander</i> ; after which he marches, with much resentment, against <i>Jerusalem</i> ; but is met in the way by the high-priest <i>Jaddua</i> , in his pontifical robes, attended		5	306
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					8	532

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			with the priestly tribes, &c. and is so taken with the ceremony, that he receives them with a singular respect; remits that year's tribute to the <i>Jews</i> ; and confirms to them all the privileges they enjoyed under the <i>Persian</i> monarchs; upon which great numbers of the <i>Jews</i> list themselves in his army.	8 10	534 225
3672	2016	332	<i>Gaza</i> , a large and strong town at the entrance into <i>Egypt</i> , and the bridle of <i>Palastine</i> , is after a stout defence, and great slaughter, surrendered to <i>Alexander</i> ; by which the rest of <i>Syria</i> is quite lost to the <i>Persians</i> .	8	536
			<i>Alexander</i> causes <i>Betis</i> , the brave governor of <i>Gaza</i> , to be dragged by the heels round the city-walls, till he expires, in imitation of <i>Achilles's</i> treatment of <i>Hector's</i> body at the siege of <i>Troy</i> . An action truly worthy of two such heroes.	5	309
			<i>Alexander</i> goes into <i>Egypt</i> ; where <i>Pelufum</i> is surrendered to him by the <i>Persians</i> , without opposition: thence he sails up the <i>Nile</i> , marches through deserts to <i>Heliopolis</i> , comes to <i>Memphis</i> , and sacrifices to all the <i>Grecian</i> and <i>Egyptian</i> deities, celebrates magnificent games, sails down again, and round <i>Canopus</i> ; and orders temples, and other public structures, to be reared where-ever he passes.	8	538
			Among many other famed cities, <i>Alexander</i> causes that of <i>Alexandria</i> to be built; which becomes, soon after, the metropolis of <i>Egypt</i> , and the most opulent in all that country.	5	310
			The superstitious fears of the <i>Macedonians</i> , at an eclipse of the moon, are effectually dispersed by an artful answer of the <i>Egyptian</i> soothsayers.	5	311
			Some of <i>Darius's</i> letters to the <i>Greeks</i> , soliciting them, with vast promises, to kill or betray <i>Alexander</i> , are intercepted, and brought to him.	5	311
			<i>Darius</i> , greatly moved by <i>Alexander's</i> generous treatment of his family, offers him all the provinces of <i>Asia</i> , between the <i>Hellefpont</i> , <i>Euphrates</i> , &c. all which are rejected by the conqueror; who crosses the <i>Euphrates</i> , <i>Tigris</i> , &c. in quest of him.	5 5	310 312
			The <i>Persian</i> generals, with the remnant of the army who had escaped from the battle of <i>Iffus</i> , recover <i>Lydia</i> ; but are routed, and		

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			driven out of it, by <i>Antigonus</i> , <i>Alexander's</i> governor of that province. ———	5	307	
3672	2016	332	The <i>Macedonian</i> fleet defeats that of <i>Darius</i> , on the <i>Hellepont</i> ; not one single ship escaping. ———	5	308	
			<i>Demosthenes</i> , the famed <i>Athenian</i> orator, being convicted of bribery, is fined fifty talents; and, to avoid the payment, flees into <i>Ægina</i> . ———	6	520	
			The <i>Rhodians</i> submit to <i>Alexander</i> , and be- come great favourites of him; and receive tokens of his esteem on many occasions. ———	8	172	
			<i>Fur. Camillus</i> , a patrician, and <i>C. Mænius</i> , a plebeian, being chosen consuls, defeat the united forces of the <i>Latins</i> , and bring all <i>Latium</i> under the <i>Roman</i> yoke; for which they have a triumph, and two equestrian statues. ———	12	69	
3673	2017	331	<i>Publius</i> , a plebeian, is chosen prætor; and is the first of that rank that is raised to that dignity; which proves a means of recon- ciling the nobility and people. ———	12	70	
			<i>Alexander</i> , having settled the government of <i>Egypt</i> , marches against the <i>Samaritans</i> , who had killed their governor <i>Andromachus</i> , in a riot; and puts all that had an hand in it to death, drives out all the rest, peoples the city with <i>Macedonians</i> , and grants the rest of their territories to the <i>Jews</i> . ———	8 10	543 226	
			The famed battle of <i>Gaugamela</i> is fought, wherein <i>Darius</i> , and the <i>Persians</i> , are to- tally routed by <i>Alexander</i> ; who takes <i>Ar- bela</i> in his pursuit after <i>Darius</i> ; and seizes on all the rich furniture, &c. which that unfortunate monarch had deposited there; and <i>Parmenio</i> takes all the <i>Persian</i> baggage, elephants, camels, &c. ———	5 8	414 545	
			<i>Alexander</i> marches to <i>Babylon</i> ; which is de- livered up to him by <i>Mazeus</i> , the governor of it, and the <i>Babylonians</i> readily submit to him; after which the citadel is likewise de- livered up to him, with all <i>Darius's</i> trea- sures, by <i>Bagabhanes</i> . ———	5 8	315 548	
			<i>Alexander</i> comes to <i>Susa</i> , where <i>Darius's</i> pa- lace and treasure are; which are delivered up to his general <i>Philoxenes</i> , by <i>Abalites</i> , the governor of the palace; the treasure amounting to 50,000 talents, or 9,000,000 <i>l.</i> sterling, besides other valuable spoils, &c. ———	5	316	

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3673	2017	331	<i>Alexander</i> passes through <i>Perfis</i> , crosses the <i>Pasitigris</i> , reduces the <i>Uxians</i> ; and pardons <i>Madates</i> , at the intercession of <i>Syfigambis</i> , whose niece he had married.	5 8	317 551
			<i>Alexander</i> meets with a stout repulse from the <i>Persians</i> commanded by <i>Ariobarzanes</i> , in his attempt on the streights of <i>Persia</i> ; but is afterwards shewn another way to seize on them; and <i>Ariobarzanes</i> dies gallantly in opposing him.	5 8	318 554
			The famed city of <i>Persepolis</i> submits to <i>Alexander</i> , who treats the inhabitants with great cruelty; and, at the motion of a strumpet, in a drunken fit, sets on fire, and burns to the ground, the royal palace, &c. and seizes on its treasure, amounting to 120,000 talents; which are conveyed away on camels, &c.	5 8	319 553
			<i>Agis</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , having revolted from <i>Alexander</i> , is defeated and killed, with 55,000 <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , by <i>Antipater</i> , one of the <i>Macedonian</i> generals, and the rest are dispersed; which confirms to <i>Alexander</i> his supremacy over all <i>Greece</i> .	7	125
3674	2018	330	<i>Alexander</i> continues his march from <i>Persepolis</i> to <i>Pasargada</i> , in pursuit of <i>Darius</i> ; who leaves <i>Ecbatan</i> to avoid him.	5	319
			<i>Bessus</i> , governor of <i>Bactria</i> , <i>Barsaentes</i> , president of <i>Arachosia</i> , and <i>Nabarzanes</i> , general of horse, conspire against the unfortunate <i>Darius</i> , and bind him in golden chains, with an intent to set up for themselves. <i>Alexander</i> , being informed of it, pursues them; and, upon his coming up to them, they stab the <i>Persian</i> monarch to death, in the 50th year of his age, and 6th of his reign. And, in him, ends the <i>Persian</i> empire; after it had stood, from <i>Cyrus</i> the Great, 206 years, under 13 successive monarchs.	5 8	320 558
			<i>Alexander</i> pursues after the traitor <i>Bessus</i> ; who, after having murdered <i>Darius</i> , had fled; and, after a tedious march, and many adventures, was got to <i>Bactriana</i> , had taken the title of king, and reduced <i>Aornus</i> and <i>Bactria</i> .	5 8	323 559
			<i>Alexander</i> crosses the river <i>Oxus</i> , and reduces all <i>Bactriana</i> ; soon after which, <i>Bessus</i> is delivered up to him, by <i>Spithamenes</i> , and others of his confidents. <i>Alexander</i> gives him up to <i>Oxatres</i> , the brother of <i>Darius</i> ,		

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3674	2018	330	who causes him to be torn limb from limb, with bended trees.	5	323
			<i>Valer. Corvus</i> takes the capital of the <i>Aufones</i> , who had infested the country of the <i>Aruni</i> , in alliance with <i>Rome</i> ; and defeats them, and the <i>Sidicini</i> . That consul is also recorded to have invented a kind of moveable tower for sieges.	12	79
			<i>Alexander</i> receives divine honours, after the <i>Persian</i> manner, and discovers a conspiracy against him; upon which <i>Dymnus</i> , who was to be the chief instrument, stabs himself.	8	565
			<i>Philotas</i> is seized, and put to the torture, and, soon after, to death; and, after him, <i>Parmenio</i> undergoes the same fate, by <i>Alexander's</i> order.	8	568
			<i>Alexander</i> invades and reduces the country of the <i>Euergetæ</i> , <i>Arachosii</i> , &c. defeats and kills <i>Satibarzanes</i> ; and continues his march through several barren countries.	8	571
			The <i>Macedonians</i> under <i>Pharnaces</i> , an unskilful general, are defeated by <i>Spithamenes</i> , at the cattle of <i>Maracanda</i> ; which is soon after relieved by <i>Alexander</i> .	8	582
			<i>Alexander</i> changes the feast of <i>Bacchus</i> into that of the <i>Dioscuri</i> .	8	596
			<i>Alexander</i> marches against the <i>Abii</i> , a revolted tribe of <i>Scythians</i> ; takes <i>Gaza</i> by storm, and burns it; kills all the males, and gives the women, plunder, &c. to his soldiers, &c.	8	596
			<i>Alexander</i> makes an alliance with <i>Pharaimanes</i> , king of the <i>Chorasmini</i> ; but declines that of the <i>Scythians</i> .	8	597
3675	2019	329	The <i>Roman</i> consuls ravage the country of the <i>Sidicini</i> , &c. who ally with the <i>Samnites</i> ; upon which <i>Corn. Rufinus</i> is chosen dictator, but forced, by the augurs, to abdicate, on account of the raging plague; and an interregnum ensues.	12	79
			<i>Clytus</i> , one of <i>Alexander's</i> generals, is, for his freedom of speech, basely murdered by him in a drunken banquet; who, being grown cool again, abandons himself to grief for his brutish rashness.	8	586
			<i>Alexander</i> , affecting still more the <i>Persian</i> customs, and divine honours, in which he is encouraged by <i>Anaxarchus</i> , and other base flatterers, gives occasion to a new conspiracy against his life; which being, however, discovered in time, the conspira-		

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			tors, and among them the brave <i>Hermolaus</i> , are stoned to death by the army. —		8	590
3675	2019	329	<i>Alexander</i> marches into <i>Sogdia</i> , takes a strong fortress built on a rock ; and, among other prisoners, the beautiful <i>Roxana</i> , the wife of <i>Oxycrates</i> , and marries her ; upon which her husband surrenders himself ; and, at <i>Sogdia</i> , meets with a gracious reception from the conqueror. —		8	598
3676	2020	328	<i>Alexander</i> marches towards the <i>Indus</i> , and sends heralds to <i>Taxilles</i> , and other <i>Indian</i> princes, summoning them to meet him on the banks of the river <i>Cophenes</i> ; who come accordingly, and submit to him : from thence he marches to that of <i>Cho</i> , where he defeats the <i>Indians</i> , kills 40,000 of them on the spot, takes several considerable places, and sends 230,000 head of cattle, of great size and beauty, into <i>Macedonia</i> , to perpetuate the memory of his victory. —		8	605
			<i>Alexander</i> enters the country of the <i>Assaceni</i> ; takes <i>Magaza</i> their capital, and puts the <i>Indians</i> to the sword. He thence proceeds to <i>Ora</i> and <i>Bazira</i> , both which he takes ; and, after a stout siege, makes himself master of the impregnable fortress <i>Aornus</i> ; from whence he marches towards the river <i>Indus</i> , where a bridge is laid, by <i>Hephæstion</i> and <i>Perdiccas</i> , for his crossing it. —		8	607
3677	2021	327	<i>Alexander</i> proceeds from the <i>Indus</i> to the <i>Hydaspes</i> , where his passage is, for some time, gallantly opposed by king <i>Porus</i> ; but he crosses it at last by a stratagem. —		8	612
			<i>Porus</i> is defeated by <i>Alexander</i> , with the loss of 20,000 foot, 3,000 horse, and 300 chariots ; but, upon his submission, is not only restored to his kingdom, but hath some others added unto it by the conqueror ; who, in memory of this signal victory, builds the city of <i>Nicea</i> on the field of battle, and that of <i>Bucephala</i> on the river on which he encamped, in memory of his horse <i>Bucephalus</i> , which died there. —		8	614
			<i>Alexander</i> defeats several <i>Indian</i> kings before the city of <i>Sangala</i> ; takes it by storm, and rases it ; kills 17,000 <i>Indians</i> on the spot, and takes 70,000 prisoners. —		8	618
			The <i>Macedonians</i> mutiny, and prevail upon <i>Alexander</i> to return homewards ; who, on his way, subdues the <i>Malli</i> , and puts them		8	620

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			all to the sword: thence he crosses the <i>Hydaspes</i> , and is wounded, and in imminent danger; but is saved by his troops, who, in revenge, murder all the <i>Indians</i> that come in their way. ———	8	622	
3677	2021	327	A false report being spread at <i>Rome</i> , that the <i>Gauls</i> are in full march against it, <i>Papyrius Crassus</i> is chosen dictator; the city by this time is so greatly increased, that the two tribes, called the <i>Mæcian</i> and <i>Scaptian</i> , are added to those already in being. ———	8	630	
3678	2022	326	<i>Alexander</i> , resolving to make the <i>Hyphasis</i> the boundary of his conquests, returns to the <i>Hydaspes</i> ; and, having sacrificed to <i>Neptune</i> , &c. embarks his army on that river, and appoints <i>Nearchus</i> admiral of his navy. ———	12	71	
			The <i>Malli</i> and <i>Oxydracæ</i> submit to <i>Alexander</i> , and are forgiven; which invites other nations to follow their example. ———	8	624	
			<i>Alexander</i> causes his fleet to be augmented, and a city to be built; subdues <i>Musicanus</i> , <i>Oxytanus</i> , and other <i>Indian</i> princes; but the first of them, revolting soon after, is ordered to be crucified, together with a number of <i>Indian</i> brachmans, who had instigated him to that revolt. ———	8	630	
			<i>Alexander</i> sails into the ocean, where he is in such imminent danger, that he resolves to quit his navy, and march by land to <i>Babylon</i> . In his way he subdues the <i>Oritæ</i> and <i>Gedrosii</i> , and orders his troops to go into refreshment. ———	8	631	
			<i>Clitander</i> , <i>Sitalces</i> , and <i>Heracon</i> , imagining that <i>Alexander</i> would never return from <i>India</i> , commit the most horrid sacrileges, butcheries, &c. in <i>Media</i> ; for which they are afterwards severely punished. ———	8	634	
			An horrid conspiracy, hatched among a great number of <i>Roman</i> ladies, to poison their husbands, is discovered, and severely punished. ———	8	639	
			The <i>Privernates</i> and <i>Fundi</i> revolt; and <i>Privernium</i> , after a long siege, is taken by the <i>Romans</i> . <i>Vitrius</i> , the author of the revolt, is put to death, together with some other ringleaders; after which the city is made a <i>Roman</i> municipium. ———	12	72	
3679	2023	325	<i>Alexander</i> , in his march from <i>Carmania</i> into <i>Persia</i> , receives the good news, from his admiral <i>Nearchus</i> , of the good condition of	12	73	

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			ly come from <i>Eubœa</i> into <i>Italy</i> ; who, from thence, make frequent incursions into the <i>Roman</i> territories.	12	74
3681	2025	323	The <i>Samnites</i> break the peace with <i>Rome</i> ; upon which <i>Publius</i> , a plebeian, the new pro-consul, takes <i>Palæpolis</i> by stratagem, disperses the <i>Samnites</i> , and, in spite of the nobles, enters <i>Rome</i> in triumph.	12	75
			<i>Alexander</i> dies at <i>Babylon</i> , of a raging fever; said to have been occasioned by poison, given to him by <i>Antipater</i> ; and leaves behind him a son named <i>Hercules</i> , whom he had by <i>Barsina</i> , the widow of <i>Memnon</i> ; a posthumous son, named <i>Alexander</i> , whom he had by <i>Roxana</i> , who enjoyed, for some time, the royal title; and a third, whom he had by <i>Cleophes</i> , queen of part of <i>India</i> , named <i>Alexander</i> ; who succeeds his mother in her kingdom, and dies lord of a great number of rich provinces, and above any of his predecessors.	8	653
			Immediately after <i>Alexander's</i> death, all his great chiefs, having different interests in view, are much divided about the choice of a successor; but, at last, agree upon <i>Arideus</i> , the brother of the deceased king; whose name they change for that of <i>Philip</i> .	9	2
			<i>Perdiccas</i> , master of the <i>Macedonian</i> horse, orders the army to be lustrated; causes 300 out of the seditious phalanx of foot to be thrown to the elephants, and trodden to death; pursues <i>Meleager</i> into a temple, where he had taken sanctuary, and orders him to be executed; and, by those means, establishes his own power for a time.	9	6
			<i>Alexander</i> , the new-born son of <i>Roxana</i> , is joined with <i>Arideus</i> , now <i>Philip</i> , in the regal authority; whilst his late father's conquered provinces are distributed among his chief favourites.	9	8
			<i>Roxana</i> , in her son's name, and her favourite <i>Perdiccas</i> , now reigning with an untroubled sway, send for the unhappy <i>Statira</i> , the wife, and <i>Dripetis</i> , the daughter, of the late king <i>Darius</i> , to <i>Babylon</i> , where they cause them to be executed; whilst <i>Syfigambis</i> , his mother, puts an end to her misfortunes by a voluntary death.	9	10
			The mercenary <i>Greeks</i> attempt to march homewards, under <i>Philo</i> , one of their chiefs;		

but

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			but are cut off by <i>Python</i> , whom <i>Perdiccas</i> had sent against them. ———	9	12	
3681	2025	323	The <i>Rhodians</i> revolt from the <i>Macedonians</i> , drive out all their garifons, and become, once more, a free people. ———	8	172	
3682	2026	322	The city of <i>Rhodes</i> is greatly damaged by storms, and violent rains, whereby many of the inhabitants are destroyed; when the walls being broken down by the violence of the waters, give a vent to them; and saves the city from farther hurt. ———	8	172	
—	—	—	<i>Jaddua</i> , the <i>Jewish</i> high-priest, dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Onias</i> ; who enjoys that dignity about 21 years. ———	10	226	
—	—	—	<i>Seuthes</i> , of the race of the <i>Odrysian</i> monarchs, comes against <i>Lyfmachus</i> , governor of <i>Thrace</i> , with 20,000 foot, and 8,000 horse, to dispossess him of that province; but is gallantly repulsed by him, with an handful of men. ———	9	13	
—	—	—	The <i>Athenians</i> send <i>Leosthenes</i> against the <i>Macedonians</i> ; who defeats <i>Antipater</i> , and besieges him in <i>Lamia</i> , a city of <i>Thessaly</i> ; but is himself slain by a stone, and succeeded by <i>Antiphalus</i> . ———	6	520	
—	—	—	<i>Antiphalus</i> defeats the <i>Macedonians</i> , commanded by <i>Leonatus</i> ; but, growing careless and secure, is defeated, by the joint forces of <i>Antipater</i> and <i>Leonatus</i> : upon which the dispirited <i>Greeks</i> sue for peace, and obtain a separate one; which obliges the <i>Athenians</i> to submit to such hard terms as the <i>Macedonians</i> think fit to impose on them; soon after which <i>Demosthenes</i> poisons himself. ———	6	521	
—	—	—	The brave <i>Timoleon</i> , after a retirement of eight years, dies, in a good old age, highly regretted and revered by the grateful <i>Syracusans</i> ; who cause his funeral obsequies to be performed, in a most splendid manner, at the public charge; and appoint annual sports, and other shews, in honour of him, &c. ———	8	69	
—	—	—	<i>Perdiccas</i> defeats <i>Ariarathes</i> , king of <i>Cappadocia</i> , on the frontiers of that kingdom; causes that prince to be crucified; and settles <i>Eumenes</i> governor of it, under the two <i>Macedonian</i> kings. ———	9	14	
—	—	—	<i>Perdiccas</i> takes <i>Lauranda</i> by storm, puts the garifon to the sword, and sells the youths, women, and children, for slaves; then	10	8	

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			marches against, and besieges <i>Iffaurus</i> , a strong and populous city; whose inhabitants, after a long and stout defence, set fire to it, and burn themselves, their wives, children, &c. in the flaming city, rather than they will surrender to him. ———	9	14
3682	2026	322	The <i>Lucanians</i> are drawn, by a stratagem, to declare for the <i>Samnites</i> against <i>Rome</i> . ———	12	77
			A new law is enacted by the <i>Roman</i> senate, to curb the power of creditors, and to forbid the imprisoning citizens for debt. ———	12	78
			<i>Perdiccas</i> is persuaded, by his brother <i>Alcetas</i> , to marry <i>Nicea</i> , the daughter of <i>Antipater</i> ; and causes <i>Cynane</i> , the daughter of <i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> , to be murdered. ———	9	15
3683	2027	321	<i>Ptolemy</i> , now in quiet possession of <i>Egypt</i> , is prevailed upon, by <i>Antipater's</i> ambassadors, and <i>Craterus</i> , to league, with them, against the boundless power of <i>Perdiccas</i> . ———	9	16
			<i>Thymbro</i> , the murderer of <i>Harpalus</i> , is defeated, taken, and crucified, by <i>Ophelles</i> ; and <i>Cyrene</i> becomes subject to <i>Ptolemy</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> . ———	9	16
			<i>Agathocles</i> , a man of mean extract, becomes the wealthiest citizen of <i>Syracuse</i> ; and, being driven out of it some time after, by <i>Sofistratus</i> , the reigning tyrant of it, retires into <i>Italy</i> ; where he endeavours to seize upon <i>Crotone</i> and <i>Tarentum</i> ; but, being repulsed at both places, lives some time upon plunder and robbery; then drives <i>Sofistratus</i> from <i>Rhegium</i> ; soon after which, he obtains the chief command of the <i>Syracusan</i> forces. ———	8	69
			<i>Arideus</i> , having spent two years in making preparations for <i>Alexander's</i> funeral, sends his corpse, with all imaginable pomp, to <i>Ptolemy</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> ; who receives it with suitable magnificence; and causes it to be interred, after the <i>Macedonian</i> manner at <i>Memphis</i> ; whence it is transported, a few years after, into <i>Alexandria</i> . ———	9	16
			<i>Perdiccas</i> is advised to make war against <i>Ptolemy</i> ; and appoints <i>Eumenes</i> to command his forces against <i>Antipater</i> and <i>Craterus</i> ; who gains, soon after, two signal victories, against <i>Craterus</i> and <i>Neoptolemus</i> ; in the last of which, the latter is slain, and the former mortally wounded. ———	9	17

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3683	2027	321	<i>Perdiccas</i> marches into <i>Egypt</i> , at the head of a great army, and takes the two young kings with him. Here, having disobliged his men by a too haughty behaviour, and lost great numbers by death and desertion, he is assassinated by the rest, in his own tent. <i>Ptolemy</i> , being informed of it, treats the <i>Macedonian</i> army with great humanity; and <i>Aridæus</i> and <i>Pytho</i> n are chosen prime ministers of state, and protectors of the young kings persons. — — — — —	9	18	
			The soldiers, hearing of <i>Eumenes</i> 's two victories, two days after <i>Perdiccas</i> 's death, proscribe him, and 50 other noblemen; and, leaving <i>Egypt</i> , return into <i>Cælesyria</i> , under the command of <i>Aridæus</i> and <i>Pytho</i> n. —	9	19	
			<i>Aridæus</i> and <i>Pytho</i> n resign their office to <i>Antipater</i> , who is chosen protector of the kingdom, with sovereign power; but is soon after accused to the army, by <i>Eurydice</i> , the wife of king <i>Philip</i> ; and, with some difficulty, rescued by <i>Antigonus</i> and <i>Seleucus</i> : but, after some days, is confirmed in his post, and begins to make a new division of the provinces. — — — — —	9	20	
			<i>Antipater</i> proscribes <i>Eumenes</i> , as a public enemy; orders <i>Antigonus</i> to prosecute the war against him; and returns to his own province, with the two kings; and is highly esteemed by the <i>Macedonians</i> . — — — — —	9	21	
			The <i>Vesstini</i> , a people seated on the <i>Adriatic</i> sea, make war against the <i>Romans</i> ; but are defeated by the consul <i>Jun. Brutus</i> . — — — — —	12	78	
			<i>L. Papir. Cursor</i> is chosen dictator against the <i>Samnites</i> ; but is obliged to return, on account of the ill-boding auspices, and leaves the command of the army with <i>Fabius</i> ; but with express orders not to engage the enemy; however, he ventures to disobey, and gains a signal victory; for which the dictator condemns him to death; but, going to <i>Rome</i> , and appealing to the people, he is presently pardoned and absolved. — — — — —	12	79	
3684	2028	320	<i>Eumenes</i> provides for his own defence against <i>Antigonus</i> ; but, being betrayed by <i>Apollonides</i> , his general of horse, is totally routed; upon which, having taken proper care of the bodies of his slain, he retires, with 600 of his men (dismissing the rest), into the strong fortress of <i>Nora</i> , which <i>Antigonus</i>			

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			<i>Antigonus</i> not being able to take, furrounds with a wall; and, leaving a sufficient number of men to guard it, marches against <i>Alcetas</i> and <i>Attalus</i> , who side with <i>Eumenes</i> .		9	21
3684	2028	320	<i>Alcetas</i> , being defeated in <i>Pisidia</i> by <i>Antigonus</i> , flees to <i>Termessus</i> , where he kills himself, and his body is sent, by the <i>Termessians</i> , to <i>Antigonus</i> ; who now begins to aspire at the sovereignty of <i>Asia</i> .		9	22
			<i>Ptolemy</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , seizes on <i>Cælesyria</i> and <i>Jerusalem</i> , the latter of which he takes by stratagem; and, being informed that the <i>Jews</i> neither wrought nor fought on the sabbath, enters it without the least opposition, and carries off 100,000 <i>Jews</i> captives into <i>Egypt</i> .		10	227
			<i>Sechem</i> , or <i>Sichem</i> , becomes now the capital of the <i>Samaritans</i> , or <i>Cutheans</i> : whose extract, religion, &c. are described in the page here quoted, & seq.		10	228
			<i>L. Papirius</i> , the dictator, defeats the <i>Samnites</i> , and forces them to sue for peace, upon hard terms; and, upon his return, is honoured with a triumph.		12	82
			<i>Ptolemy</i> treats his captive <i>Jews</i> with great humanity; takes great numbers of them into his service; and, upon full proof of their fidelity, commits the custody of his strongholds to them.		10	235
3685	2029	319	<i>Antigonus</i> , finding his design of making himself master of <i>Asia</i> is discovered by <i>Ariaeus</i> , and other chiefs, endeavours to bring <i>Eumenes</i> over to his side, but is over-reached by him; upon which <i>Eumenes</i> is set at liberty; and, for his attachment to the royal family, is created commander in <i>Asia</i> , by the two kings; and, marching with his army towards the <i>Tigris</i> , waits there the coming of <i>Antigonus</i> ; and, soon after, engages and defeats him.		9	23
			The <i>Samnites</i> league with the <i>Apulians</i> in war against <i>Rome</i> ; and, upon the approach of the consular army, retire into their strongholds, and prevent them performing any great matters against them this year.		12	79
			<i>Æacidas</i> , king of <i>Epirus</i> , being deposed, his son <i>Pyrrhus</i> , an infant, is privately conveyed, by some <i>Epirots</i> , to <i>Glaucyas</i> , king of <i>Illyricum</i> ; whilst <i>Æacidas</i> flees into <i>Macedon</i> , to <i>Polyperchon</i> ; but, being afterwards re-			

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			called by his subjects, is defeated and killed by <i>Philip</i> , brother of <i>Cassander</i> . ———	10	79
3685	2029	319	<i>Antigonus</i> , growing jealous of the brave <i>Python</i> , who had done him such great services, invites him out of <i>Media</i> , where he governed, and causes him to be seized and tried for treason, and to be put to death.	9	33
			<i>Antigonus</i> strips <i>Peucestas</i> of his government of <i>Persia</i> ; rifles the treasury of <i>Susa</i> , and other places, of immense sums of gold, silver, and other wealth, to the value of above 25,000 talents; and prepares himself to march to <i>Babylon</i> . ———	9	34
3686	2030	318	The <i>Samnites</i> , being defeated by the <i>Romans</i> , and most of their horse and foot cut off, submit to them, and deliver up <i>Brutulus</i> , their ringleader; who, to avoid a worse fate, kills himself. ———	12	82
			<i>A. Cornelius</i> is made dictator at <i>Rome</i> , to preside at the games, in the absence of the consul, and sickness of the prætor. ———	12	83
			<i>Antipater</i> dies; and, at his death, nominates <i>Polyperchon</i> , the oldest of <i>Alexander's</i> captains, governor-general of <i>Macedon</i> , and protector of the two kings; and his eldest son, <i>Cassander</i> , to be only chiliarch under him; which occasions a double faction there, the one in favour of the former, and the other in favour of the latter. ———	6	524
			<i>Cassander</i> , soon after his father's death (or, according to others, just before it), orders <i>Demades</i> , the <i>Athenian</i> ambassador, and his son <i>Demias</i> , to be put to death. ———	9	70
			<i>Cassander</i> appoints <i>Nicanor</i> governor of <i>Athens</i> , and, upon his being opposed by <i>Polyperchon</i> , enters that port with a large fleet, places a <i>Macedonian</i> garison in the city, and gives the government of it to <i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> , a person of great merit, &c. and highly esteemed by the <i>Athenians</i> . ———	6	524
3687	2031	317	<i>Agathocles</i> , after having been deposed from his command of the <i>Syracusan</i> forces, and narrowly escaped by a stratagem, is again recalled and restored, and seizes on the government; and tyrannizes over them with an arbitrary sway, by the most horrid oppressions, cruelties, and butcheries. ———	8	71
			Whilst <i>Cassander</i> is busied in carrying on his schemes, <i>Polyperchon</i> issues out a new edict of the council, for removing all <i>Antipater's</i>		

governors

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			governors in <i>Greece</i> , and for re-establishing democracy, where-ever it had been abolish- ed; which edict occasions a general confusion every-where.		
3687	2031	317	The <i>Athenians</i> send <i>Phocion</i> , &c. embassadors, to accuse <i>Polyſperchon</i> to the two kings, now on the borders of <i>Attica</i> ; and <i>Polyſperchon</i> ſends them back in chains, to be adjudged at <i>Athens</i> , where <i>Phocion</i> is actually tried, condemned, and executed; and <i>Polyſperchon</i> highly cried up by the ungrateful <i>Athe- nians</i> .	9	74
3688	2032	316	The <i>Romans</i> , reſuſing the <i>Samnites</i> peace, are deſeated by a ſtratagem; and the dictator, with his whole army, forced to paſs under the yoke, and to give 600 <i>Roman</i> knights as hoſtages. An interregnum follows; after which <i>Pap. Curſor</i> , and <i>Pub. Philo</i> , are choſen conſuls.	6 9	525 75
			<i>Antigonus</i> leaves <i>Seleucus</i> to beſiege <i>Suſa</i> , and marches againſt <i>Eumenes</i> ; but, part of his army being cut off before his face, in croſſ- ing the <i>Tigris</i> , he retires towards <i>Media</i> ; and is greatly haraſſed by the <i>Coffeans</i> , thro' whoſe country he chooſes to paſs for nearneſs.	12 12	84 88
			<i>Eumenes</i> marches into the upper provinces, and arrives with his army at <i>Perſepolis</i> , where he is magnificently treated by <i>Peuceſtas</i> , go- vernor of <i>Persia</i> , whom he amuſes with a counterfeit letter, as from <i>Orontes</i> , governor of <i>Armenia</i> , intimating, that the intereſt of the two kings daily increaſed; and that a <i>Macedonian</i> army was ſoon to be ſent into <i>Asia</i> , under the command of <i>Polyſperchon</i> .	9	28
			<i>Eumenes</i> defeats <i>Antigonus</i> , and kills 8000 of his men.	9	29
			<i>Polyſperchon</i> lays ſiege to <i>Megalopolis</i> ; but is forced to turn it into a blockade. <i>Clytus</i> deſeats <i>Nicanor</i> , <i>Caffander's</i> general; but is, ſoon after, ſurpriſed, defeated, and killed, by him: upon the news of which, <i>Poly- ſperchon</i> reſolves to leave <i>Greece</i> , and to re- turn to <i>Macedon</i> .	9	76
			<i>Olympias</i> , among other cruelties, cauſes <i>Ari- daeus</i> , now king <i>Philip</i> , to be murdered; after which, <i>Alexander Aegus</i> , the ſon of <i>Alexander</i> the Great, bears the royal title alone.	9	78

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			
3688	2032	316	<i>Alcetas</i> , brother of <i>Æacidas</i> , succeeds him in <i>Epirus</i> ; and, after being twice defeated by <i>Lyciscus</i> , general of <i>Cassander</i> , is driven out of that kingdom, and the city of <i>Eurymenus</i> is taken and rased: but <i>Alcetas</i> , obtaining, some time after, a peace from <i>Cassander</i> , is restored to his dominions. —	10	80
3689	2033	315	<i>Imilcar</i> , al. <i>Amilcar</i> , is sent by the <i>Carthaginians</i> against <i>Agathocles</i> , tyrant of <i>Syracuse</i> , and defeated by him; but, upon receiving a fresh reinforcement, falls upon him again, routs, and pursues him to <i>Syracuse</i> , and there besieges him. —	8	74
			<i>Agathocles</i> carries the war into <i>Africa</i> , where he burns his own ships, plunders several places, engages the two <i>Carthaginian</i> generals, kills <i>Hanno</i> , and defeats <i>Bomilcar</i> . —	8	75
			<i>Olympias</i> , having shut herself up in <i>Pydna</i> , is there besieged by <i>Cassander</i> , and taken, and put to death; <i>Roxana</i> and her son are made prisoners at <i>Amphipolis</i> ; and the line of <i>Alexander the Great</i> is quite set aside. —	9	80
			<i>Rome</i> is in the utmost consternation, at the late disgrace of their army; the treaty, lately made with the <i>Samnites</i> , is declared null by the new tribunes; and the consuls who made it are delivered up to the <i>Samnites</i> ; but are unbound, and set at liberty, by their generals; and the <i>Romans</i> renew the war against them. —	12	89
			<i>Antigonus</i> endeavours to surprize <i>Eumenes</i> , but is prevented by a stratagem; he seizes on his baggage; and, by that means, gets him to be delivered up into his hands; and, after having kept him a close prisoner, and used him with much cruelty, for some time, orders him to be put to death. —	9	80
			Many of the enemies of <i>Eumenes</i> , particularly <i>Antigenes</i> , <i>Edamus</i> , and <i>Celbanus</i> , are put to cruel deaths. —	9	33
			<i>Antigonus</i> strips <i>Peucestas</i> of his government in <i>Persea</i> , and gives it to <i>Asclepiodorus</i> ; and, having amassed prodigious wealth, prepares to march into <i>Babylon</i> , as soon as the season will permit it. —	9	34
			<i>Antigonus</i> dispatches some squadrons to seize on <i>Seleucus</i> ; who is by this time got into <i>Egypt</i> , and is there supported by <i>Ptolemy</i> , <i>Cassander</i> , and <i>Lysimachus</i> , who league with him, in		

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			order to suppress the overgrown power of <i>Antigonus</i> .	9	35
3690	2034	314	<i>Seleucus</i> defeats <i>Demetrius</i> , <i>Antigonus</i> 's son, at <i>Gaza</i> ; recovers <i>Babylon</i> ; engages and kills <i>Nicanor</i> in <i>Media</i> ; reduces that province, together with <i>Susiana</i> , &c. and assumes the title of king of <i>Babylon</i> .	9	176
			<i>Antigonus</i> leaves his son <i>Demetrius</i> to guard <i>Syria</i> and <i>Phœnice</i> , whilst himself marches against <i>Cassander</i> .	9	36
			<i>Ptolemy</i> defeats <i>Demetrius</i> , and recovers <i>Syria</i> , <i>Phœnice</i> , and <i>Palestine</i> .	9	37
			The <i>Romans</i> having renewed the war against the <i>Samnites</i> , these surprise the city of <i>Fregellæ</i> ; whose inhabitants, after a stout defence, surrender, on promise of being spared; but are most of them barbarously murdered.	12	90
			<i>Antandrus</i> , governor of <i>Syracuse</i> , defeats <i>Amilcar</i> , at the head of 120,000 men, be- fore that city; takes him prisoner; and causes him to be tortured to death.	8	79
			The <i>Capuans</i> attempt to shake off the <i>Roman</i> yoke; but <i>C. Manius</i> , being chosen dictator, to examine and punish crimes against the state, so frightens the conspirators, that they kill themselves; and all is quiet again.	12	91
3691	2035	313	<i>Demetrius</i> totally defeats <i>Cilles</i> , one of <i>Ptolemy</i> 's generals; and, immediately after, recovers <i>Syria</i> , <i>Phœnice</i> , &c. from him.	9	38
			<i>Agathocles</i> , tyrant of <i>Syracuse</i> , by the assistance of the <i>Cyreneans</i> , among whom he had greatly increased his army, assumes the title of king of <i>Afric</i> ; lays siege to <i>Carthage</i> , the care of which he commits to his son, and returns to <i>Sicily</i> , where he soon quells all the revolvers; and is acknowledged, by most places of that island, for their sovereign.	8	80
			<i>Demetrius</i> is sent against <i>Seleucus</i> , and forces him to abandon <i>Babylon</i> , and gives up that city to be plundered by his men; which alienates the hearts of the <i>Babylonians</i> from him, and occasions the return of that metro- polis to the obedience of <i>Seleucus</i> .	9	40
3692	2036	312	<i>Seleucus</i> is received at <i>Babylon</i> with all possible demonstrations of joy; particularly by his children and friends, who were detained prisoners there.	9	175
			<i>Seleucus</i> defeats <i>Nicanor</i> , and puts most of his officers to death; recovers <i>Media</i> , <i>Susiana</i> , &c.	9	173

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			and, by his singular clemency, gains the love of the <i>Jews</i> , vast numbers of whom come over to him, and obtain considerable privileges from him. ———	9	174
			<i>N. B.</i> From this retaking of <i>Babylon</i> begins the æra of the <i>Seleucidæ</i> , made use of in the east, and stiled by the <i>Jews</i> , the æra of contracts. ———	10	236
3692	2036	312	<i>Ptolemy</i> is obliged to abandon <i>Judæa</i> to <i>Antigonus</i> , contenting himself with the towns of <i>Ace</i> , <i>Samaria</i> , <i>Joppa</i> , and <i>Gaza</i> ; and returns into <i>Egypt</i> , with an immense spoil, and a vast number of <i>Jews</i> , whom he settles at <i>Alexandria</i> . ———	10	235
			<i>Agathocles</i> sets sail for <i>Africa</i> ; where he is totally defeated, his two sons murdered, and his army abandoned, to capitulate for themselves; upon which he returns into <i>Italy</i> , and there commits the most cruel outrages and butcheries, without distinction of age, sex, &c. but chiefly on the relations of those whom he had left in <i>Africa</i> . ———	8	82
3693	2037	311	<i>Athenæus</i> is sent by <i>Antigonus</i> to surprise <i>Petra</i> , the metropolis of <i>Arabia Petrea</i> ; but is defeated, and cut off, with his whole army, by the <i>Arabs</i> , who take an immense booty from them. ———	9	39
			The island of <i>Cyprus</i> , which was fallen to the lot of <i>Antigonus</i> , is invaded by <i>Ptolemy</i> , with a powerful fleet, and reduced; and the king of it obliged to do homage to him. —	8	252
3694	2038	310	<i>Nicocles</i> , king of <i>Paphos</i> , being accused to <i>Ptolemy</i> , and surrounded by his troops, stabs himself with his own sword: his wife <i>Axiothe</i> is no sooner informed of it than she kills all her daughters and herself, to prevent falling into their hands. ———	8	252
			<i>Agathocles</i> is brought into great streights by <i>Democrates</i> ; but at length gains a complete victory over him, and puts the remnant of his scattered army to the sword. ———	8	82
			<i>Agathocles</i> subdues the <i>Brutii</i> in <i>Italy</i> ; compels them to pay him 100 talents; with which, and the plunder of the temples, &c. he lades eleven ships, ten of which are shipwrecked in their passage into <i>Sicily</i> . ———	8	83
3695	2039	309	<i>Antigonus</i> enters into an alliance with <i>Ptolemy</i> , and other princes; among all of whom a new treaty of partition is agreed on. ———	9	42

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Page.
3695	2039	309	<i>Cassander</i> puts the young king, <i>Alexander Ægus</i> , and his mother <i>Roxana</i> , to death.	9	42
			<i>Polyperchon</i> receives <i>Barsina</i> , and her son <i>Hercules</i> , and causes him to be proclaimed king; but is afterwards prevailed on, by <i>Cassander</i> , to murder him; which he accordingly does at an entertainment, to which he had invited that young prince. —	9	87
			<i>Fregellæ</i> , a Roman colony, being surpris'd by the <i>Samnites</i> , makes a most noble stand against them, the very women and children taking up arms in its defence; but, being promised to have their lives spared, surrender, and are all treacherously murdered.	9	88
3696	2040	308	<i>Corn. Lentulus</i> is chosen dictator against the <i>Samnites</i> , and gives them a dreadful overthrow.	12	91
			<i>Papir. Cursor</i> lays siege to <i>Luceria</i> , during which he receives a threatening message from the <i>Tarentines</i> ; and, falling upon the <i>Samnites</i> in <i>Apulia</i> , gives them a signal overthrow; and concludes the campaign with the taking of <i>Luceria</i> , and compelling the enemy, with their general at their head, to pass under the yoke.	12	91
			<i>Cleopatra</i> , the sister of <i>Alexander</i> the Great, endeavouring to escape out of the confinement under which <i>Antigonus</i> (now stiled king) kept her, is murdered by his order; and, to wipe off the guilt of the fact, is most pompously interred by him.	12	93
3697	2041	307	<i>Ophellas</i> , king of the <i>Cyreneans</i> , who had been, by promises, &c. persuaded to join with <i>Agathocles</i> , after having seen his army reduced to the last extremity for want of provision, and great numbers killed by serpents, &c. is at length treacherously murdered by that tyrant.	9	43
			<i>Ferentum</i> and <i>Satricum</i> are taken by the <i>Romans</i> , and all the <i>Samnites</i> in their garison, put to the sword.	8	80
			<i>Bomilcar</i> , now in high credit at <i>Carthage</i> , makes a bold push for the sovereignty of it; but meets with a brave repulse, and is forced to flee to <i>Neapolis</i> .	17	459
3698	2042	306	<i>Demetrius</i> is sent by <i>Antigonus</i> with a large fleet to <i>Athens</i> , where he proclaims that city free, takes <i>Munichia</i> , and is honoured with the highest titles. &c. priests being appointed to pay divine honours to his	12	94
				17	462

father,

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			father, and to him ; and the statues of the noble <i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> are thrown down, and himself waylaid, and basely murdered.	6	527
3698	2042	306	The <i>Samnites</i> , after their late defeats, sue for peace ; but can only obtain a truce for two years from the <i>Romans</i> : the <i>Capuans</i> , being likewise harassed with intestine broils, obtain a <i>Roman</i> governor ; soon after which, <i>Campania</i> is turned into a <i>Roman</i> prefecture.	12	95
			<i>Alcetas</i> II. king of <i>Epirus</i> , with two of his sons, is murdered for his tyrannic government ; and his third son <i>Alexander</i> is set upon the throne by <i>Glaucias</i> , king of <i>Illyria</i> .	9	86
			<i>Demetrius</i> , being recalled out of <i>Greece</i> by his father, seizes on several cities in <i>Cyprus</i> ; defeats <i>Menelaus</i> , the brother of <i>Ptolemy</i> , by sea and land ; and proves so successful, that his father, on the news of it, causes himself to be crowned, and assumes the title of king, and bestows the same upon his son ; not long after which, <i>Ptolemy</i> and <i>Lyfimachus</i> follow his example, and take upon them the kingly diadem and title.	10	80
			<i>Apulia</i> is wholly subdued by the <i>Romans</i> ; and the city of <i>Antium</i> obtains from them a governor, and receives its laws from them.	8	253
3699	2043	305	<i>Antigonus</i> prepares a powerful army and fleet ; goes at the head of the former, and commits the care of the latter to his son, and with them intends to invade <i>Egypt</i> ; but both suffer so much in their way, and find <i>Ptolemy</i> so well prepared against them, that they are obliged to abandon that enterprize, and turn their arms against the island of <i>Rhodes</i> .	9	43
			<i>Ptolemy</i> , upon their departure, assuming the title of king of <i>Egypt</i> , from this time begins the canon of the kings of <i>Egypt</i> , tho' he had governed it already 19 years since the death of <i>Alexander</i> the Great.	12	95
3700	2044	304	<i>Demetrius</i> , among his other successes, and his defeat of <i>Ptolemy</i> at sea, makes himself master of the whole island of <i>Cyprus</i> .	9	46
			<i>Demetrius</i> sails with a fleet and army into <i>Attica</i> , where he defeats <i>Cassander</i> , and obliges him to abandon that country : but, upon his vast successes, becomes haughty and tyrannical, and so libidinous, that <i>Damocles</i> ,	9	365
				8	254

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			one of the finest youths in all Greece, is obliged to leap into a caldron of boiling water, to avoid his unnatural lust. ———	9	47
3700	2044	304	<i>Cassander</i> , fearing lest <i>Demetrius</i> should pursue his blow, sends embassadors to <i>Antigonus</i> to treat of a peace; which being rejected, he forms a new confederacy against him. ———	9	47
			<i>Dionysius</i> , tyrant of <i>Heraclea</i> , dies, after a reign of 33 years. ———	10	119
			<i>Demetrius</i> lays close siege to <i>Rhodes</i> by sea and land; but meets with such a brave repulse, that, after several considerable losses, &c. he is glad to conclude a peace with the <i>Rhodians</i> . ———	8	174
				8	182
3701	2045	303	The <i>Rhodians</i> , by the advice of the oracle of <i>Jupiter Ammon</i> , pay divine honours to <i>Ptolemy</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> ; and give him the surname of <i>Soter</i> , or <i>Saviour</i> . ———	8	183
			<i>Eumelus</i> , king of <i>Bosporus</i> , is killed by the wheels of his own chariot, after a reign of five years, and five months. ———	10	151
			<i>Seleucus</i> defeats and kills <i>Nicanor</i> ; and, being grown very powerful, not only subdues <i>Media</i> , <i>Bactria</i> , <i>Hyrcania</i> , &c. but carries his conquests as far into <i>India</i> as <i>Alexander</i> had done; and, at length, makes peace with <i>Sandrocottus</i> , who came to oppose him at the head of 600,000 men, and a vast number of elephants; yields him all <i>India</i> on certain conditions, and marches back into the west against <i>Antigonus</i> . ———	9	176
3702	2046	302	<i>Cassander</i> prevails upon <i>Seleucus</i> , <i>Lysimachus</i> , <i>Ptolemy</i> , &c. to enter into a confederacy with him against the overgrown power of <i>Antigonus</i> , who, on his side, threatens to scatter those united allies as boys do birds with a volley of stones. ———	9	48
			<i>Fabius</i> , the Roman dictator, defeats the <i>Samnites</i> ; takes <i>Saticula</i> , a city in alliance with them; and lays siege to <i>Sora</i> , which is afterwards taken by stratagem, by the consuls who succeeded him in the command; whereby that brave general is deprived of a triumph. ———	12	97
			Two hundred and fifty of the chiefs of the revolted <i>Sorans</i> are sent prisoners to <i>Rome</i> , and there whipped and beheaded. ———	12	98
			<i>Pyrrhus</i> , king of <i>Epirus</i> , being invited into <i>Illyricum</i> , to the marriage of one of king <i>Glauces</i> 's sons, the <i>Molossians</i> take that op-		

portunity

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			portunity to drive all his friends out of that kingdom, and set his great uncle, <i>Neoptolemus</i> , upon the throne; upon the news of which <i>Pyrrhus</i> retires to <i>Demetrius</i> , who had married his sister.	10	81
3703	2047	301	The <i>Romans</i> take <i>Aufona</i> , <i>Minturne</i> , and <i>Vescia</i> , all in one day; and put the inhabitants to the sword. <i>Luceria</i> is also retaken, which had revolted, and massacred the <i>Roman</i> colony; and a strong <i>Roman</i> garison is sent into it.	12	99
			The <i>Samnites</i> make a fresh push to recover their liberty; but are defeated by the dictator <i>C. Manius</i> , with the loss of 30,000 men.	12	100
			In this year is fought the famous battle near <i>Ipsus</i> , a city in <i>Phrygia</i> , in which <i>Antigenus</i> is slain, his army cut in pieces by the confederates, who divide his kingdom between them, leaving his son <i>Demetrius</i> little else but the empty title of king; but they, falling out soon after about the partition of it, form two parties; in the one of which <i>Seleucus</i> joins with <i>Demetrius</i> , and <i>Ptolemy</i> with <i>Lysimachus</i> .	9	49
			<i>Appius Claudius</i> , the <i>Roman</i> censor, admits the libertines, or freed-men, into the senate; and by that step, as well as debasing the priesthood, gives a fatal blow to the nobility.	12	100
			<i>Appius Claudius</i> strives to make amends to his country, for his affront to the senate and priesthood, by several useful works; particularly by his famed aqueduct, seven miles long; and his noble highway from <i>Rome</i> to <i>Capua</i> ; which lasted intire above 800 years.	12	101
			<i>Demetrius</i> , after his late defeat by the confederates, sets sail from <i>Ephesus</i> to <i>Athens</i> ; but in his way is met by some <i>Athenian</i> ambassadors, near the <i>Cyclades</i> , sent to acquaint him, that their republic had made a law to forbid all crowned heads to enter into their city; upon which, he, having obtained from them his queen <i>Deidamia</i> , and some few ships he had left there, sails towards <i>Chersonesus</i> .	6	529
			<i>Simon</i> , for his extraordinary virtues surnamed the <i>Just</i> , succeeds his father <i>Onias</i> in the <i>Jewish</i> high-priesthood.	10	236

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3704	2048	300	<i>Lacharis</i> , a private citizen, seizes on the sovereignty of <i>Athens</i> , and forces the people to submit to him.	6	530
			<i>Seleucus</i> raises the city of <i>Antigonia</i> , and makes himself master of all <i>Syria</i> ; after which he founds the famed city of <i>Antioch</i> , on the river <i>Orontes</i> , at an equal distance from <i>Constantinople</i> and <i>Alexandria</i> , and makes it the metropolis of that province; which dignity it preserved during a long series of centuries.	9	177
			<i>Seleucus</i> builds several other cities, and, amongst them, those of <i>Seleucia</i> , <i>Apamea</i> , and <i>Laodicea</i> .	9	179
			<i>Lysimachus</i> marries the daughter of <i>Ptolemy</i> , the son of <i>Lagus</i> , by <i>Eurydice</i> ; and enters into an alliance with him against <i>Seleucus</i> .—	9	180
			The two consuls, <i>Jun. Brutus</i> and <i>Q. Æmil. Barbula</i> , cancel all the new-made senators by <i>Claudius</i> , with the approbation of the people; and the senate is restored to its pristine dignity.	12	102
3705	2049	299	<i>Seleucus</i> enters into an alliance with <i>Demetrius</i> , and marries his daughter <i>Stratonice</i> ; upon which <i>Demetrius</i> equips a fleet to convey her to him; and in his passage seizes on 1200 talents at <i>Quinda</i> , and meets <i>Seleucus</i> at <i>Rossus</i> , where the marriage is consummated.	9	51
			<i>Demetrius</i> makes a descent into <i>Cilicia</i> , and subdues it; soon after which, by the interposition of <i>Seleucus</i> , his new son-in-law, he enters into an alliance with <i>Ptolemy</i> , and marries his daughter <i>Ptolemaida</i> .	9	180
3706	2050	298	<i>Demetrius</i> falls out soon after with <i>Seleucus</i> ; refuses to deliver up <i>Tyre</i> and <i>Sidon</i> to him; and, having placed a strong garison in each, marches against <i>Athens</i> , in order to revenge the affront put upon him by that ungrateful republic.	9	51
			<i>Demetrius</i> , having reduced <i>Athens</i> by famine, obliges them to surrender at discretion; and being entered into the city, commands the chief magistrates, &c. to attend him at the market-place, where, having severely reprov'd them for their ingratitude, he orders 100,000 bushels of wheat to be distributed amongst them, and appoints such magistrates over them as he thinks most agreeable to the people.	6	530
				9	51

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3706	2050	298	The <i>Hetrurians</i> and <i>Samnites</i> are defeated; the former by <i>Fabius</i> , and the latter by <i>Papirius</i> . ———	12	108
3707	2051	297	<i>Pyrrhus</i> , king of <i>Epirus</i> , having married the daughter of <i>Berenice</i> , now <i>Ptolemy's</i> queen, doth, by her intercession, obtain from him a sufficient number of forces, by the help of which he recovers his kingdom. ———	10	82
—	—	—	<i>Cassander</i> , after a reign of 19 years, three of them with the title of king, dies; and leaves three sons, <i>Philip</i> , <i>Antipater</i> , and <i>Alexander</i> ; the first of whom succeeds him, and dies shortly after, leaving the other two to dispute the crown between them. —	9	90
3708	2052	296	<i>Demetrius</i> takes and demolishes <i>Samaria</i> , formerly built by <i>Perdiccas</i> . ———	2	439
—	—	—	The <i>Hernici</i> , once so formidable to the <i>Romans</i> , are now subdued by <i>Marcus</i> , who, in a few days, takes three of their camps, and obliges them to surrender at discretion. —	2	463
3709	2053	295	<i>Pyrrhus</i> , having recovered his whole kingdom, and put his great uncle, <i>Neoptolemus</i> , to death; in gratitude for the assistance received from <i>Ptolemy</i> and <i>Berenice</i> , calls his first son by the name of the former, and the city of <i>Berenice</i> in honour of the latter. ———	12	111
—	—	—	<i>Pyrrhus</i> raises a powerful army, and leads it into <i>Macedon</i> to assist <i>Alexander</i> , the son of <i>Cassander</i> , against his brother <i>Antipater</i> ; and performs wonders there. ———	10	82
3710	2054	294	<i>Antipater</i> , on the death of his brother <i>Philip</i> , being opposed by his younger brother <i>Alexander</i> , causes his mother <i>Thessalonica</i> to be murdered before his face, under pretence of her having sided with him. ———	9	96
—	—	—	<i>Alexander</i> , to revenge her death, having invited <i>Pyrrhus</i> to his assistance, and being ready to fall upon the parricide; <i>Ptolemy</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , finds means to prevent the fatal encounter, by preventing <i>Pyrrhus</i> from joining him; soon after which <i>Alexander</i> meets with his death where he expected to have given it, and is murdered by <i>Demetrius</i> . ———	10	82
—	—	—	<i>Alexander</i> being thus dispatched, <i>Demetrius</i> justifies the deed in a set speech to the <i>Macedonians</i> , upon which they salute him king of <i>Macedon</i> ; whereupon <i>Antipater</i> is obliged to flee to <i>Lyfimachus</i> , his father-in-law, where he is soon after put to death by ———	9	92
—	—	—	him,	9	52
—	—	—	him,	9	93

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Page.
			him, and <i>Demetrius</i> becomes master of all <i>Macedon</i> .	9	52
3710	2054	294	<i>Ptolemy</i> recovers the whole island of <i>Cyprus</i> from <i>Demetrius</i> , and sends him back his mother, wife, and children, with magnificent presents, and a safe convoy.	9	94
			<i>Demetrius</i> takes the city of <i>Thebes</i> ; which soon after revolts, and is retaken by him, and he dangerously wounded; notwithstanding which, he treats the inhabitants with singular and unexpected clemency.	8	255
3711	2055	293	<i>Clearchus</i> , tyrant of <i>Heraclea</i> , in <i>Pontus</i> , assisting <i>Lyfimachus</i> against the <i>Getæ</i> , is taken prisoner with him; and afterwards set at liberty.	9	94
3712	2056	292	<i>Simon</i> the Just, the worthy <i>Jewish</i> high-priest, dies, in the 9th year of his pontificate; highly esteemed for his virtues, writings, &c. and, leaving an only son, <i>Onias</i> , a child, is succeeded, in his priestly dignity, by his brother <i>Eleazar</i> ; and, in the civil government, by <i>Antigonus Socho</i> , chief of the <i>Sadducean</i> faction.	10	118
			The <i>Samnites</i> , though so often defeated by the <i>Romans</i> , enter <i>Campania</i> ; and are again overthrown, in two engagements.	10	236
			The <i>Æqui</i> , having declared war against the <i>Romans</i> , are totally defeated, and almost exterminated, by them; upon the fame of which, the <i>Marfi</i> , <i>Peligni</i> , <i>Marrucini</i> , &c. send to desire an alliance with <i>Rome</i> .	12	112
3713	2057	291	<i>Seleucus</i> invites the <i>Jews</i> into the several cities which he had built in <i>Asia</i> , and <i>Syria</i> ; and particularly into the metropolis of <i>Antioch</i> ; and grants them the same privileges and favours with the <i>Greeks</i> and <i>Macedonians</i> .	12	113
			Painting is first brought into <i>Rome</i> about this time, by <i>Fabius</i> ; who, from thence, receives the surname of <i>Pictor</i> ; as he doth that of <i>Maximus</i> , for his signal defeat of the <i>Hetrurians</i> .	10	236
3714	2058	290	<i>Quintus</i> and <i>Cneius Ogulnii</i> get a law enacted at <i>Rome</i> , to qualify the plebeians for the pontificate, and augury: and <i>Dec. Mus</i> , an hot plebeian, assisted by the consul <i>Valerius</i> , obtains the reviving of some other laws in favour of the people.	12	114
3715	2059	289	<i>Niquinum</i> , one of the strongest cities in <i>Italy</i> , is betrayed to the <i>Roman</i> consul, <i>M. Fulv. Patinus</i> .	12	115
				12	116

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Y. of Wld	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Page
3715	2059	289	The <i>Hetrurians</i> , having bribed the <i>Gauls</i> to join with them against <i>Rome</i> , renew the war on one side, whilst the <i>Samnites</i> do the same on the other; the former of whom are defeated by <i>Vader. Corvus</i> , and forced to sue for peace; and the latter are totally defeated by <i>Fabius</i> , and their country is laid waste by him.	12	116
			<i>Agathocles</i> , after having tyrannized 28 years over <i>Sicily</i> , with the utmost injustice and cruelty, is, at length, poisoned by <i>Mænon</i> , whom he had unnaturally abused, with an invenomed toothpick, which putrifies his gums, and, by degrees, his whole body; so that, being racked with the most torturing pains, he throws himself into his funeral pile, and burns himself alive, in the 95th year of his age.	8	83
			<i>Mænon</i> , having likewise poisoned <i>Archagathus</i> , <i>Agathocles's</i> grandson, and gained the army, seizes on the sovereignty of <i>Syracuse</i> ; upon which the people invite <i>Pyrrhus</i> , king of <i>Epirus</i> , to their assistance; who reduces the whole island of <i>Sicily</i> in a little time, and causes his son to be acknowledged king of it.	8	85
			The <i>Umbrians</i> , <i>Samnites</i> , and <i>Gauls</i> , confederate against <i>Rome</i> ; upon which <i>Fabius</i> is raised, a fifth time, to the consulate, and sent against them, instead of <i>Appius</i> .	17	475
3716	2060	288	<i>Amastris</i> is murdered by her two sons, <i>Clearchus</i> and <i>Oxathres</i> , as she is retiring from <i>Heraclea</i> , to a city of her name and founding.	12	122
			<i>Lyfimachus</i> , her husband, revenges her death on the two parricides; and then restores the <i>Heracleans</i> to their antient liberty.	10	120
			The <i>Mamertines</i> , being discharged from the <i>Syracusan</i> service, seize on the city of <i>Messana</i> , kill all the inhabitants, and, soon after, possess themselves of great part of <i>Sicily</i> .	8	84
			<i>Nequinum</i> , a strong fortress of the <i>Umbrians</i> , is betrayed to the <i>Roman</i> ; and hath its opprobrious name changed into that of <i>Narnia</i> .	12	116
			Whilst the <i>Hetrurians</i> are negotiating with the <i>Gauls</i> against the <i>Romans</i> , <i>Val. Corvus</i> gives them a signal overthrow, and lays their country waste.	12	117

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3716	2060	288	<i>Demetrius Poliorcetes</i> raises a most powerful army, and stations his vast fleet at <i>Pella</i> , <i>Corinth</i> , and <i>Athens</i> ; and enters into an alliance with <i>Pyrrhus</i> , king of <i>Epirus</i> , in order to recover his own dominions. —	9	53
3717	2061	287	<i>Lyfimachus</i> , <i>Seleucus</i> , and <i>Ptolemy</i> , alarmed at the vast preparations of <i>Demetrius</i> , enter into a confederacy against him; and, soon after, prevail on <i>Pyrrhus</i> to break with him, which he accordingly doth; and, having routed his army, and put him to flight, makes himself master of the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> . —	9	54
			<i>Pyrrhus</i> takes <i>Athens</i> from <i>Demetrius</i> , and uses the inhabitants with great humanity; but, withal, advises them not to suffer any crowned heads to come into it. —	9	96
			<i>Demetrius</i> is reduced to great streights; makes a fresh attempt upon <i>Athens</i> , but is prevailed upon to set it aside; makes a fruitless one on <i>Caria</i> and <i>Lydia</i> ; but is more successful at <i>Sardis</i> . —	9	98
			<i>Lyfimachus</i> , beholding <i>Pyrrhus</i> 's success with an envious eye, invades his new conquests; and, in a year or two, strips him of all <i>Macedon</i> , and becomes master of it. —	9	55
			The <i>Hetrurians</i> and <i>Samnites</i> are defeated by <i>Appius</i> and <i>Volumnius</i> , who take several considerable places from them. —	9	98
3718	2062	286	The <i>Hetrurians</i> , <i>Umbrians</i> , and <i>Samnites</i> , unite with the <i>Gauls</i> , against the <i>Romans</i> ; and are defeated by <i>Fabius</i> , with great slaughter. —	12	121
			<i>Seleucus</i> , greatly affected with his son-in-law <i>Demetrius</i> 's misfortunes, and the streights into which he is reduced by <i>Agathocles</i> , the son of <i>Lyfimachus</i> , sends orders to have him plentifully supplied with men, money, &c. but, being afterwards diverted from it by <i>Patrocles</i> , becomes his open enemy. —	12	124
			<i>Demetrius</i> , in a kind of rage and despair, gains some considerable advantages over his enemies, and greatly alarms them, by his valour and success; but, being suddenly seized with a malignant fever, which deprives him of his senses, is abandoned by a great part of his army. —	9	55
			<i>Syracuse</i> is in the utmost confusion, being in danger from <i>Icetas</i> , the <i>Syracusan</i> general, and, soon after, from <i>Tænion</i> , of being reduced into slavery: the latter being strenuously opposed by <i>Sosistratus</i> , a civil-war is	9	57

carried

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			Vol.	pag.
			carried on, with great fierceness, by both sides.		8	85
3718	2062	286	<i>Lyfmachus</i> over-runs the remainder of the <i>Macedonian</i> dominions; and settles himself so firmly, that he enjoys it, afterwards, five years, and six months.		17	475
			<i>Demetrius</i> , being defeated and betrayed, sur- renders himself to <i>Seleucus</i> ; who, at first, gives him a tender and generous reception; but causes him, soon after, to be closely con- fined in a castle.		9	56
			Whilst other princes apply to <i>Seleucus</i> for the restoring of <i>Demetrius</i> to his liberty, <i>Lyfima- chus</i> alone sends him an embassy, to solicit him, with vast promises, to put him to death; which he, however, generously re- jects.		9	98
3719	2063	285	<i>Demetrius</i> , finding his hopes deluded of being brought to an interview with <i>Seleucus</i> , abandons himself to pleasures, and is car- ried off, suddenly, in the 3d year of his imprisonment, and 54th of his age: upon whose death, <i>Seleucus</i> seizes on all the domi- nions which he held in <i>Asia</i> and <i>Syria</i> .		9	60
			<i>Ptolemy Soter</i> , thro' the intrigues of <i>Berenice</i> , appoints his son <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> his colleague and successor, in prejudice of his eldest son, <i>Ptolemy Ceraunus</i> ; upon which this last retires to <i>Lyfmachus</i> ; and, after- wards, to <i>Seleucus</i> . This year is the first of the <i>Egyptian</i> chronological canon; which begins on the 7th of our month of <i>No- vember</i> .		9	60
			<i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> , who had solicited <i>Ptolemy Soter</i> so strongly in behalf of his son by <i>Eurydice</i> , against <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> , is, nevertheless, taken into great favour, by father and son; and assists them in the found- ing of the famed <i>Alexandrian</i> library.		9	185
3720	2064	284	This year is the last of <i>Ptolemy Soter</i> , who dies in the 84th year of his age, and 41st of his reign, and is succeeded by his son <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> ; in the beginning of whose reign, the famed image of <i>Serapis</i> is brought from <i>Sinope</i> to <i>Alexandria</i> , and the celebrated library and museum are begun, under the direction of <i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> .		9	365
			The magnificent watch-tower in the island of <i>Pharos</i> is finished, by that great architect		9	373
					9	374

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			
			<i>Sostratus</i> of <i>Cnidos</i> ; and is esteemed one of the wonders of the world.	9	366
3720	2064	284	<i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> obtains, by his magnificent presents, and other privileges, granted to the <i>Jews</i> , a copy of the old testament; which he causes, afterwards, to be translated into <i>Greek</i> , and deposited in his <i>Alexandrian</i> library.	9	374
			<i>Antigonus</i> , the son of the deceased <i>Demetrius</i> , sails, with a noble fleet, to the <i>Archipelago</i> , to meet his father's ashes, which are sent to him from <i>Syria</i> , by <i>Seleucus</i> ; and causes them to be deposited in a rich golden urn, and to be buried with all possible splendor.	10	238
			The <i>Samnites</i> renew the war against the <i>Romans</i> , with great valour, and somewhat better success; but are at length defeated by <i>Attilius</i> .	9	60
			<i>Spartacus</i> , king of the <i>Cimmerian Bosphorus</i> , dies, in the 20th year of his reign; and is succeeded by <i>Satyrus</i> .	12	227
3721	2065	283	<i>Lyfmachia</i> , a fair city, built by <i>Lyfmachus</i> , is swallowed up by an earthquake.	10	149
			<i>Lyfmachus</i> , at the instigation of his queen <i>Arfinoe</i> , causes his eldest son, the brave <i>Agathocles</i> , who had conquered for him above half of his kingdom, to be imprisoned, and afterwards poisoned; upon which a great part of his army, and some considerable cities, revolt to <i>Seleucus</i> .	9	99
			The <i>Samnites</i> oblige themselves, by a solemn oath, to conquer or die, and attack the <i>Romans</i> with great valour and intrepidity; but are again defeated, with great slaughter, by <i>Papirius</i> ; after which, <i>Arvilius</i> makes himself master of <i>Cominium</i> , and several other important places.	9	99
3722	2066	282	<i>Antiochus Soter</i> , the son of <i>Seleucus</i> , falls deeply in love with <i>Stratonice</i> , his mother in-law; which being discovered by his physician <i>Erasistratus</i> , he, by an artful stratagem, persuades <i>Seleucus</i> to yield her to him, which he readily doth, and with her the upper provinces of <i>Asia</i> .	12	130
			<i>Fabius Gurges</i> , the son of <i>Fabius Maximus</i> , is chosen consul, in spite of his father's opposition, and is defeated by the <i>Samnites</i> ; upon which his father, who served under him,	9	186

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			engages them afresh, and gives them a signal overthrow.	12	134
3723	2067	281	<i>Lyfimachus</i> engages <i>Seleucus</i> near <i>Corupedion</i> in <i>Phrygia</i> , and is slain, in the 70th (or, according to others, in the 80th) year of his age; by whose death <i>Seleucus</i> becomes king of <i>Macedonia</i> , &c.	9	100
			The <i>Heracleans</i> , one of whose citizens killed <i>Lyfimachus</i> , recover their liberty presently after; imprison <i>Heracritus</i> ; rase the citadel built by <i>Lyfimachus</i> ; and ally with <i>Mithridates</i> , king of <i>Pontus</i> .	9	188
			The god <i>Æsculapius</i> is brought from <i>Epidaurus</i> to <i>Rome</i> , after a whole year's expectation; and puts an happy end to the then raging pestilence.	10	120
3724	2068	280	<i>Seleucus</i> , who had given a kind reception to <i>Ptolemy Ceraunus</i> , and loaded him with signal favours, is treacherously stabbed in the back by that vile monster; who immediately hastens to <i>Lyfimachia</i> , and, putting the crown upon his own head, causes himself to be proclaimed king of <i>Macedon</i> .	12	135
			<i>Antiochus Soter</i> succeeds his father <i>Seleucus</i> in <i>Syria</i> ; and <i>Patrocles</i> , his general, is defeated, and his army cut off, in <i>Bithynia</i> .	9	100
			After the death of <i>Lyfimachus</i> , <i>Ptolemy Ceraunus</i> applies to <i>Arfinoe</i> , his widow, and his own sister, then at the castle of <i>Cassandria</i> ; where he promises to adopt her children, and make her his partner in the kingdom; but she is no sooner married to him, than he murders her children, turns her out shamefully, and seizes on the <i>Macedonian</i> kingdom.	9	137
			The <i>Samnites</i> , after so many dreadful overthrows, obtain, at length, an alliance with <i>Rome</i> ; the articles of which are drawn up by the worthy <i>Curius Dentatus</i> .	9	191
			The brave <i>Sabines</i> are reduced by <i>Curius Dentatus</i> ; who bestows the rights of citizenship upon them.	9	376
			<i>Pyrrhus</i> makes some considerable conquests in <i>Italy</i> and <i>Sicily</i> ; but is repulsed with loss before <i>Lilybæum</i> .	12	139
			The <i>Achæans</i> prevail upon most of the <i>Grecian</i> states to join in the <i>Achæan</i> league; and those of <i>Patra</i> and <i>Dyma</i> are the first who enter into it.	12	140
				17	478
				7	220

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3724	2068	280.	<i>Antigonus Gonatas</i> comes, with a powerful fleet and army, to seize on <i>Macedon</i> ; but is defeated by <i>Ptolemy Ceraunus</i> ; who brings over, soon after, <i>Antiochus</i> and <i>Pyrrhus</i> to his side.	9	100
			<i>Antiochus</i> , the son of <i>Seleucus</i> , soon after his defeat in <i>Bithynia</i> , resigns all his pretences to the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , to <i>Antigonus</i> .	9	191
			<i>Zypætes</i> , the good old king of <i>Bithynia</i> , dies for joy, at the news of his son's success against <i>Patrocles</i> , <i>Antiochus's</i> general.	9	191
			<i>Zypætes</i> is succeeded by his son <i>Nicomedes</i> ; who puts two of his brothers to death, whilst <i>Zypætes</i> , the youngest of them, seizes on part of the kingdom, calls the <i>Gauls</i> to his assistance, and makes himself master of the rest ; upon which he settles them in that country ; since called, from them, <i>Galatia</i> , or <i>Gallogræcia</i> .	10	126
3725	2069	279	<i>Antiochus Soter</i> gains a complete victory over the <i>Gauls</i> , whom <i>Nicomedes</i> had settled in <i>Asia</i> , and who harassed all the neighbouring provinces ; and obliges them to live quiet within their own territory : upon which he hath the surname of <i>Soter</i> given to him.	9	192
			<i>Ptolemy Ceraunus</i> , after having, with singular haughtiness, rejected the assistance offered to him by the king of the <i>Dardanians</i> , is defeated, killed, and torn in pieces, by the <i>Gauls</i> .	9	102
			The <i>Macedonians</i> , in the utmost distress and confusion, choose <i>Melvager</i> , <i>Ceraunus's</i> brother, their king ; and, two months after, depose him, and place <i>Antipater</i> , the son of <i>Cassander</i> , upon the throne.	9	102
			<i>Sosthenes</i> , a young <i>Macedonian</i> nobleman, totally defeats the <i>Gauls</i> , and hath the crown offered to him, but generously refuses it ; and governs <i>Macedon</i> near two years, with only the title of general.	9	102
			The number of malefactors daily increasing at <i>Rome</i> , the office of triumviri capitales is instituted, to relieve the prætor in trying of criminals.	12	140
			<i>Pyrrhus</i> , king of <i>Epirus</i> , embarks for <i>Italy</i> , with a powerful fleet ; but is shipwrecked by a storm, and, with great difficulty, lands at <i>Tarentum</i> , where he is received with the greatest demonstrations of joy ; reforms and disciplines the <i>Tarentines</i> ; and, with them,		

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Ref. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
			engages the <i>Romans</i> in <i>Lucania</i> , defeats them with great slaughter, plunders their territories, and seizes on <i>Campania</i> . —	10	87
3726	2070	278	<i>Brennus</i> , the general of the <i>Gauls</i> , invades <i>Macedonia</i> with a prodigious army; and, having defeated and killed the brave <i>Sophenes</i> , gluts himself, and his men, with the spoil of that rich country. —	9	102
			<i>Brennus</i> marches thence into <i>Greece</i> , and makes an impious attempt on the <i>Delphic</i> temple and treasury; for which he is supposed to be severely punished by the gods, his army being almost destroyed, and himself forced to put an end to his own life; whilst most of the other barbarian chiefs come likewise to a miserable end. —	18	644
			<i>Zyxtis</i> II. king of <i>Bithynia</i> , being defeated and outed by his brother <i>Nicomedes</i> , with the assistance of the <i>Gauls</i> , dies in banishment. —	10	127
			<i>Pyrrhus</i> surprises <i>Fregellæ</i> , besieges <i>Pranesfe</i> , and takes a view of <i>Rome</i> ; but retires, soon after, to <i>Tarentum</i> , to avoid fighting with <i>Lævinus</i> . —	10	93
			<i>Antiochus</i> Soter engages in a war against <i>Antigonus</i> Gonatas, the son of <i>Demetrius</i> Poliorcetes, now in alliance with <i>Nicomedes</i> , king of <i>Bithynia</i> ; and, instead of crossing the <i>Hellepont</i> to engage him, directs all his force against the latter; but, the contending parties soon after agreeing, he withdraws them again, without any farther hostilities. —	9	103
3727	2071	277	<i>Ptolemy</i> Philadelphus, having, at the request of <i>Demetrius</i> Phalereus, obtained the sacred <i>Hebrew</i> books from the sanhedrin of <i>Jerusalem</i> , causes them to be translated into <i>Greek</i> , by 72 learned interpreters of their nation (whence that version is commonly called the septuagint); after which, he causes them to be dismissed with the greatest honours, and magnificent presents, and the books to be deposited in his celebrated library. —	10	239
			The famed battle of <i>Asculum</i> is fought, between <i>Pyrrhus</i> and the <i>Romans</i> , in which their brave consul, <i>Dec. Mus</i> , is slain; but they gain a signal victory over the <i>Epirots</i> . —	10	98
3728	2072	276	<i>Nicias</i> , king <i>Pyrrhus</i> 's physician, offers the <i>Roman</i> consul to poison his master, for a certain reward; who, instead of agreeing		

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.	[170]	Vol.	Pag.
			to it, sends notice of it to the king, in a most obliging letter to him. ———	10	100
3728	2072	276	<i>Antignus Gonatas</i> having entertained the <i>Gaulish</i> ambassadors with more magnificence than prudence, the barbarians, allured by the splendid things they had seen, resolve to surprise and strip him of them; but are totally defeated in their attempt. ———	9	103
			<i>Antigonus Gonatas</i> , attempting to recover the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> , is defeated, and put to flight, by <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> ; but regains a great part of it soon after. ———	9	105
3729	2073	275	<i>Pyrrhus</i> , being defeated by the <i>Mamertines</i> , and narrowly escaping being taken, punishes the <i>Locrians</i> for their treachery; plunders the temple of <i>Proserpine</i> ; and, with some difficulty, reaches <i>Tarentum</i> again. ———	10	101
			<i>Curius Dentatus</i> defeats the <i>Senones</i> , and lays waste great part of their country. ———	17	480
3730	2074	274	<i>Pyrrhus</i> , venturing to attack the <i>Romans</i> near <i>Beneventum</i> , is totally defeated by <i>Cur. Dentatus</i> ; loses 30,000 men upon the spot, together with his elephants, camp, baggage, &c. upon which the <i>Roman</i> consul is honoured with a splendid triumph; in which elephants are first introduced. ———	12	144
			<i>Pyrrhus</i> marches with the remains of his shattered army into <i>Macedon</i> ; where he defeats <i>Antigonus Gonatas</i> , and makes himself master of that kingdom, and of the city of <i>Ægis</i> ; but highly displeases the <i>Macedonians</i> , by his severity to the inhabitants. ———	10	102
			<i>Antigonus Gonatas</i> is reduced to the greatest straits by <i>Ptolemy</i> , the son of <i>Pyrrhus</i> ; who makes himself master of <i>Thessalonica</i> , and drives him out of all places of safety. ———	12	150
3731	2075	273	<i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> sends, for the first time, an embassy to <i>Rome</i> , to conclude an alliance with the senate; which is agreed to by the consuls, and an embassy is sent by them to him. ———	9	104
			<i>Pyrrhus</i> , being invited into <i>Lacedæmon</i> by king <i>Cleonymus</i> , is defeated, and his son <i>Ptolemy</i> slain, in their attempt against <i>Sparta</i> , by <i>Aræus</i> , and the singular valour of the <i>Spartan</i> women. ———	10	103
3732	2076	272	<i>Pyrrhus</i> , having got one of the gates of the city of <i>Argos</i> betrayed to him, enters the place in the dead of night, but is bravely repulsed by the citizens; and, endeavouring to re-	10	104
				9	379
				12	152
				7	126

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			Vol.	Pag.
			treat, is wounded, by a tile thrown from the top of an house, so that, before he can recover himself, his head is cut off by the <i>Argives</i> : by which means <i>Antigonus Gonatas</i> recovers the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> ; but is soon after deprived of it. ———		7 10	129 107
3732	2076	272	The <i>Samnites</i> are so totally defeated by <i>Papir. Cursor</i> , that an effectual end is put to that long and bloody war; upon which the <i>Lucanians</i> and <i>Brutians</i> likewise submit; and the <i>Tarentines</i> are the only people that remain unsubdued. ———		12	152
			<i>Alexander II.</i> the son of <i>Pyrrhus</i> , succeeds him in <i>Epirus</i> , and invades <i>Macedon</i> with a powerful army; defeats the unfortunate <i>Antigonus</i> , and forces him to flee into <i>Greece</i> . ———		9 10	107 111
3733	2077	271	Upon the death of <i>Pyrrhus</i> , <i>Milo</i> , governor of <i>Tarentum</i> , betrays the citadel to <i>Papirius Cursor</i> ; the citizens deliver up their arms, &c. by which an end is put to the <i>Tarentine</i> war. ———		12	152
			<i>Demetrius</i> , the son of <i>Antigonus</i> , brings a considerable army against <i>Alexander</i> , king of <i>Epirus</i> ; and drives him first out of <i>Macedon</i> , and then out of <i>Epirus</i> ; but <i>Alexander</i> , having procured some fresh forces from <i>Ætolia</i> , &c. defeats, and drives him out of <i>Epirus</i> , into <i>Macedon</i> . ———		9	107
3734	2078	270	The <i>Romans</i> , having now no war with their neighbours upon their hands, take a severe revenge on the <i>Campanian</i> legion, for their perfidy and cruelty to the <i>Rbegians</i> , condemning them to be all whipped and beheaded, by 50 at a time. ———		12 17	153 487
3735	2079	269	<i>Attalus</i> , the son of <i>Attalus</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> , and brother of <i>Philaterus</i> , is born, and becomes, afterwards, his successor in that kingdom. ———		10	17
3736	2080	268	<i>Antigonus Gonatas</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , invades the <i>Athenian</i> territories; besieges and takes their capital; and puts a strong garison into it. ———		6 9	531 107
3737	2081	267	The <i>Sarcinates</i> , a people of <i>Umbria</i> , are defeated by <i>C. Genutius</i> ; who is thereupon honoured with a triumph. ———		12	154
3738	2082	266	<i>Lollius</i> , a revolted <i>Samnite</i> , joined by the <i>Cuvicini</i> , lay the <i>Roman</i> territories under contribution; but both are, with some difficulty, defeated by the consul <i>Fab. Piſſor</i> . ———		12	155

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3738	2082	266	In the same year, they begin to coin silver money at <i>Rome</i> , instead of the brass coin hitherto used; and, from the temple of <i>Juno Moneta</i> , the place appointed for the mint, that coin hath the name of <i>Moneta</i> given to it.	12	155
3739	2083	265	<i>Mithridates</i> I. third king of <i>Pontus</i> , dies, in the 36th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Ariobarzanes</i> .	9	537
3740	2084	264	<i>Acrotatus</i> , king of <i>Sparta</i> , engages <i>Aristodemus</i> , prince of <i>Megapolis</i> , and is defeated and slain; and succeeded by his son <i>Aræus</i> .	7	131
			The <i>Picnians</i> are invaded by the consul <i>Ap. Claud. Græffus</i> : and the <i>Camerini</i> are subdued, and sold for slaves; but are redeemed by the senate, and settled on mount <i>Aventine</i> .	12	155
3741	2085	263	<i>Philæterus</i> I. king of <i>Pergamus</i> , dies, in the 20th year of his reign, and 80th of his life; and leaves the crown to his brother <i>Eumenes</i> I.	10	17
			<i>Claudius</i> , going to the relief of <i>Messana</i> , overreaches <i>Hanno</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> general, and seizes both town and citadel; for which <i>Hanno</i> is crucified, on his return to <i>Carthage</i> .	8	95
			The first <i>Punic</i> war is declared by the <i>Romans</i> against the <i>Carthaginians</i> ; in which the former carry their arms, for the first time, out of <i>Italy</i> , and engage their enemies at sea.	12 17	160 485
			The consul <i>Fabius Gurgæ</i> is killed in the war against <i>Volfinii</i> ; but they are defeated and subdued, and their capital is rased to the ground.	12	160
3742	2086	262	A new <i>Hanno</i> is sent into <i>Sicily</i> from <i>Carthage</i> ; who besieges <i>Claudius</i> in <i>Messana</i> , and orders all the <i>Italians</i> in his army to be massacred. <i>Hiero</i> , king of <i>Syracuse</i> , and in alliance with <i>Carthage</i> , is requested, by <i>Claudius</i> , to withdraw his forces; who, instead of complying, bitterly inveighs against the treachery and tyranny of the <i>Roman</i> nation; but, being at length defeated by that consul, draws them off; upon which <i>Claudius</i> routs the <i>Carthaginians</i> , raises the siege of <i>Messana</i> , and ravages <i>Sicily</i> to the very gates of <i>Syracuse</i> ; and, for his conduct and success, is honoured with a triumph.	8 17	96 492

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Page.
3742	2086	262	A war breaks out between the <i>Rhodians</i> and <i>Byzantines</i> ; which is, however, soon composed, by the interposition of <i>Cavarus</i> , king of the <i>Thracian Gauls</i> . ———	8	185
—	—	—	<i>Nicomedes</i> , the son of <i>Zypætes</i> , king of <i>Bithynia</i> , enlarges and beautifies the city of <i>Astacus</i> ; and calls it, by his own name, <i>Nicomedia</i> . ———	10	114
—	—	—	<i>Antiochus Soter</i> , attempting to invade <i>Pergamus</i> , after the death of <i>Philæterus</i> , is defeated near <i>Sardis</i> , by <i>Eumenes</i> , his successor; who likewise takes several considerable places from him, and obliges him to retreat to <i>Antioch</i> . ———	9 10	192 17
—	—	—	<i>Antiochus Soter</i> puts one of his sons to death, for raising disturbances in his kingdom during his absence; and appoints the other (<i>Antiochus Theos</i>) his successor to the crown; and dies soon after. ———	9	192
—	—	—	<i>Sotades</i> , the <i>Synedian</i> poet, is put to death, for lampooning of <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> . ———	9	381
—	—	—	<i>Megas</i> , half-brother to <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> , and in high favour with him, revolts, and causes himself to be proclaimed king of <i>Libya</i> and <i>Cyrene</i> ; but comes, soon after, to an accommodation with him. ———	9 9	194 381
3743	2087	261	<i>Antiochus Theos</i> (so styled by the <i>Milesians</i> , whom he had freed from tyranny) succeeds his father in <i>Syria</i> ; in the beginning of whose reign flourisheth the famed <i>Babylonish</i> historian <i>Berosus</i> , who dedicated his history to him. ———	9	193
—	—	—	<i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> , desirous to put an effectual end to the war he had long waged against <i>Antiochus Soter</i> , makes an alliance with his son and successor, <i>Antiochus Theos</i> ; and gives him his daughter <i>Berenice</i> in marriage, with an immense dowry; and sends her to him with the greatest pomp and magnificence; which marriage, however, proves the fatal source of endless evils. ———	9 9	195 384
—	—	—	<i>Antiochus Theos</i> courts the friendship of the <i>Jeros</i> ; and grants to those of <i>Ionia</i> the same privileges with the <i>Greeks</i> . ———	10	246
3744	2088	260	The office of provincial questors is instituted at <i>Rome</i> , to take care of the public revenue. ———	12	157
—	—	—	A grievous plague rages at <i>Rome</i> ; and the <i>Sibylline</i> books being consulted, a vestal is convicted of incontinency, and condemned to		

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			be buried alive; to prevent which, she strangles herself. ———	12	158
3744	2088	260	<i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> keeps such a powerful fleet on the <i>Mediterranean</i> , &c. that he, in some measure, engrosses the whole commerce, and keeps other trading nations in awe. ———	9	382
3745	2089	259	<i>Eleazar</i> , the son of <i>Onias I.</i> high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> , dies; and is succeeded by his great uncle <i>Manasseh</i> , the son of <i>Jaddua</i> , and uncle to <i>Simon</i> the Just. ———	10	246
			<i>Laodice</i> , the wife of <i>Antiochus Theos</i> , is delivered of a son, afterwards surnamed <i>Hierax</i> . ———	9	196
3746	2090	258	The inhabitants of <i>Segesta</i> and <i>Aliena</i> massacre the <i>African</i> garisons, and open their gates to the <i>Roman</i> consuls; whilst <i>Hilaria</i> , and others, are taken by assault, and the inhabitants cruelly treated by them. ———	12	161
3747	2091	257	<i>Cleombrotus</i> deposes and succeeds <i>Leonidas</i> in <i>Sparta</i> ; but is soon after banished, and <i>Leonidas</i> restored. ———	17	500
			<i>Agrigentum</i> is closely besieged, and reduced to great streights, and, after a five months siege, is relieved by the <i>Carthaginians</i> ; but these being defeated, about two months after, in a set battle, and <i>Hannibal</i> making his escape, by a sally, through the <i>Roman</i> camp, the <i>Agrigentines</i> murder the rest of the <i>Carthaginians</i> , and the city is taken and plundered. ———	7	134
				12	163
3750	2094	254	<i>Hannibal</i> draws <i>Corn. Scipio</i> into an ambush; but is soon after attacked by the consul <i>Duilius</i> , with a great force, and the new-invented machine called the <i>corvus</i> , and is totally defeated by him, <i>Hannibal</i> himself escaping with great difficulty; for which he is degraded by the <i>Carthaginians</i> ; whilst <i>Duilius</i> is honoured at <i>Rome</i> with an uncommonly magnificent triumph. ———	17	501
				12	167
3751	2095	253	<i>Duilius</i> lands with his forces, and relieves <i>Segesta</i> , besieged by <i>Hamilcar</i> , and takes <i>Macella</i> , though strongly garisoned. ———	17	503
			During <i>Duilius's</i> absence, the tribe of slaves at <i>Rome</i> form a conspiracy to burn the city, being joined by 4,000 <i>Samnites</i> ; but the plot is happily discovered, and the conspirators are brought to condign punishment. ———	12	169
3752	2096	252	The <i>Romans</i> conquer <i>Corfica</i> and <i>Sardinia</i> ; in the last of which islands <i>Hanno</i> is slain,	12	170

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			in defending the city of <i>Olbia</i> ; upon which the place surrenders, and most of the rest do the same. ————	12	172
3753	2097	251	The <i>Carthaginians</i> send to desire <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> to lend them 2,000 talents, to be repaid at the end of the war ; but are denied, on account of his alliance with the <i>Romans</i> . ————	17	509
			<i>Aratus</i> , the brave <i>Sicyonian</i> commander, at the age of twenty, rescues his country from tyranny, and restores it to its pristine freedom, by the expulsion of <i>Nicocles</i> , and joins <i>Sicyon</i> in the <i>Achæan</i> league ; while <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> presents him with 150 talents, to forward his noble design. ————	9	380
				7	221
3754	2098	250	The <i>Parthians</i> , under the conduct of <i>Arfaces</i> , and, soon after, the <i>Bactrians</i> , under that of <i>Theodotus</i> , revolt from <i>Antiochus Theos</i> ; whilst he is engaged in a war with <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> ; and both lay the foundation of those two potent kingdoms of <i>Parthia</i> and <i>Bactria</i> , which became so famous in history. ————	9	384
			This year, in which <i>Manlius Vulso</i> , and <i>Attilius Regulus</i> , are chosen consuls, is noted by <i>Polybius</i> , to be the 14th of the <i>Punic</i> , or <i>Carthaginian</i> war, which had been hitherto carried on with various success on both sides ; but the transactions of which, not being clearly enough distinguished under their several years, are referred to the <i>Roman</i> and <i>Carthaginian</i> history. ————	9	195
				12	160
3755	2099	249	<i>Aratus</i> prevails upon <i>Diogenes</i> , the <i>Macedonian</i> governor at <i>Athens</i> , to deliver up the fortresses of <i>Pyreum</i> , <i>Munichia</i> , and <i>Museum</i> , for 150 talents, 20 of which he pays him out of his own purse ; and leaves the <i>Athenians</i> to enjoy their new-gotten freedom, under their <i>Achæan</i> protectors. ————	17	485
				6	532
3756	2100	248	<i>Attilius Regulus</i> , the <i>Roman</i> proconsul, recovers all that <i>Hamilcar</i> had conquered in <i>Sicily</i> ; besieges and takes <i>Mysistratum</i> ; but is in imminent danger of being cut off by a <i>Carthaginian</i> ambush, and is, with some difficulty, saved by the bravery of a legionary tribune. ————		
				12	173
3757	2101	247	<i>Hannibal</i> , at the head of the <i>Carthaginian</i> fleet, is surprised by the <i>Roman</i> admiral <i>Sulpitius</i> , and has most of his ships taken, or sunk in the harbour ; for which his mutinous sailors		

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			pursue him to <i>Fulci</i> in <i>Sardinia</i> , and there crucify him; whilst <i>Sulpitius</i> is honoured with a triumph at <i>Rome</i> . — — — — —	12 17	175 507
3758	2102	246	<i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> dies in <i>Egypt</i> , in the 63d year of his age, and 40th of his reign; and is succeeded by his eldest son <i>Ptolemy Euergetes</i> . — — — — —	9	386
			Upon the news of his death, <i>Antiochus</i> puts away <i>Berenice</i> , and recalls his beloved first wife <i>Laodice</i> , by whom he had had a son named <i>Hierax</i> (see above <i>A. M.</i> 3746.); but that politic princess soon repays his affection with the blackest ingratitude. — — — — —	9	196
			<i>Ptolemy Euergetes</i> engages in a fierce war against <i>Antiochus Theos</i> , in behalf of his sister <i>Berenice</i> ; and gains very great advantages over him in <i>Syria</i> . — — — — —	9	194
			<i>Laodice</i> , fearing her husband's inconstancy, causes him to be poisoned, his body to be concealed, and a man like him to be placed in his bed, till she had also cut off queen <i>Berenice</i> , and her son, who had refuged themselves in <i>Daphne</i> . — — — — —	9	197
			Upon the first news of <i>Berenice</i> having taken sanctuary at <i>Daphne</i> , her brother <i>Ptolemy Euergetes</i> , now upon the throne, comes at the head of some of his own, and other <i>Grecian</i> forces, to her assistance; but, arriving too late, he revenges her death by that of <i>Laodice</i> ; and by making himself master of all <i>Syria</i> . — — — — —	9	197
			<i>Ptolemy Euergetes</i> , being now master of <i>Syria</i> , goes up to <i>Jerusalem</i> , and there offers a great number of sacrifices at the temple, as an acknowledgement for his late success. — — — — —	10	246
			<i>Seleucus Callinicus</i> , having succeeded his father <i>Antiochus Theos</i> in <i>Syria</i> , strives with all his might to recover what <i>Ptolemy Euergetes</i> had stripped him of; but without any success. — — — — —	9	200
3759	2103	245	<i>Hanno</i> and <i>Hamilcar</i> are totally defeated by <i>Attilius Regulus</i> , at the famed fight of <i>Ecnomus</i> , near <i>Heraclea</i> ; where 33 ships are sunk, and 63, with their whole crews, are taken. — — — — —	12 17	176 513
3760	2104	244	<i>Seleucus Callinicus</i> equips a powerful fleet against <i>Ptolemy Euergetes</i> ; which is cast away by a violent storm, himself with great difficulty escaping; soon after which he is defeated afresh, and forced to flee to <i>Antioch</i> ;		

where

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			where he is again over-reached by his brother <i>Hierax</i> , who, under colour of assisting him, seizes on as many of his territories as he can get into his hands. — — —	9	200	
3760	2104	244	<i>Attilius Regulus</i> makes a successful descent into <i>Africa</i> , where he defeats <i>Hamilcar</i> , and makes himself master of 80 considerable cities in that country. — — —	12	177	
			The <i>Smyrnæans</i> and <i>Magnesian</i> s enter into an alliance with <i>Callinicus</i> , who is nevertheless forced, through a series of losses and misfortunes, to make a truce with <i>Ptolemy Evergetes</i> for ten years. — — —	9	201	
3761	2105	243	<i>Aratus</i> seizes on the citadel of <i>Acrocorinth</i> ; and soon after on the city of <i>Magara</i> from the <i>Macedonians</i> ; and prevails with several considerable states to join in the <i>Achæan</i> league. — — —	7	221	
			<i>Antigonus Gonatas</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , dies, in the 80th, or, according to other authors, in the 83d year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Demetrius</i> . — — —	9	109	
			The <i>Numidians</i> declare against <i>Carthage</i> , invade and waste its territories, and threaten that metropolis with famine. — — —	17	519	
			The <i>Carthaginians</i> reject the offers of peace sent to them by <i>Attilius Regulus</i> , whilst encamped under the walls of their metropolis; presently after which arrives <i>Xantippus</i> , the <i>Lacedæmonian</i> general, under whose command the <i>Romans</i> are defeated, and <i>Regulus</i> is taken prisoner. — — —	12	181	
3762	2106	242	<i>Antiochus Hierax</i> declares war against his brother <i>Seleucus Callinicus</i> , for breach of promise; hires a number of <i>Gauls</i> , by whose assistance he defeats him at <i>Ancyra</i> ; but is soon after in no less danger from his barbarian auxiliaries, who, on a flying report, that his brother was slain, fall upon him with a view of destroying the royal family, and being more at liberty to ravage the country; so that he is forced to redeem himself, at an extravagant rate, from those ravenous mercenaries; who are soon after overthrown by the brave <i>Eumenes</i> . — — —	17	519	
			The <i>Carthaginians</i> repair and augment their fleet and army; the former of which is defeated by the <i>Romans</i> near the cape <i>Hermea</i> , and the latter, commanded by the two <i>Hanno</i> 's, father and son, near <i>Clypea</i> . — — —	9	201	
				12	183	
				17	526	
Vol. XXI.			N	<i>Eumenes,</i>		

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3763	2107	241	<i>Eumenes</i> , the son of <i>Eumenes</i> , elder brother of <i>Philærus</i> , dies of excessive drinking; and is succeeded by <i>Attalus</i> in <i>Pergamos</i> .	10	17
			The <i>Romans</i> , notwithstanding their two late signal victories, are forced, for want of provisions, to evacuate <i>Utica</i> and <i>Clypea</i> ; and, upon their return home, are shipwrecked, by a violent storm; their fleet almost destroyed; and 300 of their transport-vessels, together with all the treasure which <i>Regulus</i> had laid up in <i>Clypea</i> , are sunk into the sea.	12 17	184 526
			<i>Ptolemy Euergetes</i> , after having conquered the greatest part of <i>Syria</i> and <i>Cilicia</i> , concludes a peace with <i>Seleucus Callinicus</i> ; and turns his arms towards <i>Arabia</i> , where he makes himself master of all the coasts of the <i>Red sea</i> , on the <i>Arabian</i> and <i>Egyptian</i> sides.	9	203
			<i>Demetrius</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , being harassed by the <i>Ætolians</i> , and other neighbouring nations, is obliged to stir up <i>Agrion</i> , king of the <i>Illyrians</i> , against them.	9	109
			The <i>Romans</i> equip a fleet, take <i>Cephalonia</i> and <i>Panormus</i> ; in the last of which they oblige the inhabitants to buy their lives at an extravagant price.	12	185
			<i>Metellus</i> takes <i>Lipara</i> , and other important places; defeats <i>Asdrubal</i> , and the <i>Carthaginians</i> , in <i>Sicily</i> ; for which he is honoured with a magnificent triumph at <i>Rome</i> ; whilst <i>Asdrubal</i> flees to <i>Lilybæum</i> after his defeat, and is soon after condemned and crucified.	12 17	186 527
3764	2108	240	<i>Attalus</i> , having gained a signal victory over the <i>Gauls</i> , takes the royal title of king of <i>Pergamus</i> ; his predecessors having, till then, contented themselves with that of princes.	10	18
			The <i>Romans</i> lay close siege to <i>Lilybæum</i> ; at the same time, the disheartened <i>Carthaginians</i> send their noble prisoner <i>Attil. Regulus</i> , upon his parole, to <i>Rome</i> , with others of their ambassadors, to treat of a peace; but <i>Regulus</i> , unknown to these, exhorts the senate to pursue the war by all means; for which the <i>Carthaginians</i> , at his return, condemn him to the most excruciating death; in revenge of which, the <i>Romans</i> use their <i>Carthaginian</i> prisoners with the same cruelty.	12 17	189 522
			<i>Agis</i> and <i>Cleombrotus</i> , kings of <i>Sparta</i> , having degraded the ephori, and placed others in		their

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			their room, propose the cancelling of old debts, and an equal distribution of lands; upon which all the old bonds are called in, and burnt; but the ephori soon after condemn <i>Agis</i> to death, and his colleague to banishment.	7	134
3765	2109	239	The <i>Roman</i> consuls go on with the siege of <i>Lilybæum</i> , and beset it so closely, both by sea and land, that they reduce it to great streights, for want of provisions; notwithstanding which, the <i>Carthaginians</i> find means to throw a fresh supply of them into it.	7	137
3766	2110	238	<i>Hannibal</i> finds out a strange expedient to bring intelligence to the besieged through the <i>Roman</i> fleet; but is taken in his return to <i>Carthage</i> , after a gallant defence.	12	193
3767	2111	237	The <i>Roman</i> works before <i>Lilybæum</i> being set on fire, by the help of a sudden storm, the siege is, at length, turned into a blockade.	17	531
			The <i>Roman</i> fleet is, thro' the rashness of the consul <i>Claudius Pulcher</i> , defeated by <i>Adherbal</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> admiral; for which that consul is degraded, tried, and severely sentenced.	12	194
3768	2112	236	The consul <i>Junius Pullus</i> , being sent with a powerful fleet against <i>Lilybæum</i> , is intercepted by the <i>Carthaginian</i> admiral <i>Carthalo</i> , and forced to retire among the rocks, where the enemy pursues him; soon after which a sudden storm arises, which destroys all the <i>Roman</i> fleet, to one ship.	12	195
3769	2113	235	<i>Junius</i> , to retrieve his late misfortune, surprises the important fortress of <i>Eryx</i> ; which is soon after retaken by <i>Hamilcar</i> , and the <i>Roman</i> garison put to the sword.	12	196
3770	2114	234	A grievous mutiny arises among the <i>Carthaginian</i> soldiers in <i>Sicily</i> , for want of their pay, and which <i>Carthalo</i> in vain strives to appease; upon which he is recalled, and the famed <i>Hamilcar Barcas</i> is sent thither in his stead.	12	197
3771	2115	233	<i>Onias</i> II. the son of <i>Simon</i> the Just, who had been set aside from the high-priesthood, but had since succeeded his great-uncle <i>Manassæb</i> , and enjoyed that dignity about four years, doth, by his baseness and avarice, greatly endanger the <i>Jewish</i> state, by suffering it to run prodigious sums in arrears to <i>Ptolemy Evergetes</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> .	12	198
			<i>Joseph</i> , the son of <i>Onias's</i> sister, a noble and gallant youth, offers himself to go into	10	246

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				<i>Egypt</i> , and satisfy the exasperated monarch ; and, upon his being sent thither by the fordid high-priest, behaves himself with such address, that he becomes, shortly, a great favourite at the court ; satisfies <i>Euergetes</i> ; and is promoted to some considerable posts by him. — — —	10	147
3771	2115	233		The <i>Romans</i> equip a new fleet to plunder the coasts of <i>Africa</i> ; which sets the city of <i>Hippo</i> on fire, and intercepts the provisions that were sent to <i>Hamilcar</i> ; notwithstanding which, that general finds means to throw a fresh supply of them into <i>Lilybæum</i> . — — —	12	200
				The new office of <i>prator peregrinus</i> is instituted at <i>Rome</i> ; and <i>Valer. Falto</i> is 'the first that is nominated to it, who begins it with the siege of <i>Drepanum</i> ; in which the consul <i>Lutatius</i> is dangerously wounded. — — —	12	204
3772	2116	232		<i>Hamilcar</i> seizes on the strong fortrefs of <i>Eryx</i> , puts all that are in arms to the sword, and sends the rest prisoners to <i>Drepanum</i> ; and maintains that important post with singular valour and gallantry. — — —	12	202
				<i>Lutatius</i> , the <i>Roman</i> consul, defeats the <i>Carthaginians</i> at sea, near the <i>Ægades</i> islands ; and, following his blow, besieges <i>Hamilcar</i> in <i>Eryx</i> ; and obliges him, soon after, to surrender it, and to conclude a peace with <i>Rome</i> , though upon very disadvantageous terms ; which inspires the <i>Carthaginian</i> general with an indeleble hatred against the <i>Romans</i> . And thus ends the first <i>Punic</i> war ; in which the <i>Carthaginians</i> lost 700, and the <i>Romans</i> 500 ships, besides an immense deal of blood and treasure. — — —	17	537
				The disbanded <i>Carthaginian</i> mercenaries revolt, under their two chiefs <i>Mathos</i> and <i>Spendius</i> ; and, being increased to 70,000, rifle the military chest, &c. lay siege to <i>Utica</i> , <i>Hippacra</i> , &c. defeat <i>Hanno</i> in <i>Utica</i> ; but are at length overthrown at several engagements, by <i>Hamilcar</i> : upon which they put <i>Gnisco</i> , and 700 <i>Carthaginians</i> , to death. — — —	12	204
				<i>Utica</i> and <i>Hippacra</i> join with the rebels, and put the <i>Carthaginian</i> garisons to the sword. — — —	17	238
				<i>Hannibal</i> is sent against them, and forces them to raise the siege : after which <i>Hamilcar</i> defeats and kills above 40,000 of them, and obliges the rest to submit ; whilst	17	541
					17	542

Mathos,

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			<i>Mathos</i> , with a small remnant, flees to <i>Tunis</i> , and is there besieged by the two <i>Carthaginian</i> generals: there <i>Hamilcar</i> causes <i>Spendius</i> , and some others of the rebel prisoners, to be crucified, in full sight of the besieged; upon which <i>Mathos</i> makes a bold sally upon the <i>Carthaginian</i> army, takes <i>Hannibal</i> prisoner, and crucifies him, and other prisoners, in revenge. —	17	548	
3772	2116	232	A general onset is at length given, in which the revolted are overthrown, with great slaughter, and <i>Mathos</i> , and his chief attendants, are taken prisoners; and, after having adorned <i>Hamilcar</i> 's triumph, are put to excruciating deaths: soon after which, the revolted towns all submit, <i>Utica</i> and <i>Hippo</i> excepted, which are at length reduced by <i>Hamilcar</i> ; and an end is put to that bloody war, after it had lasted three years and an half. —	17	560	
			<i>Demetrius</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , dies, leaving only one son <i>Philip</i> , not above two years old, under the government of his brother <i>Antigonus</i> , surnamed <i>Dofon</i> , from his great promises; who, by his condescending behaviour to the <i>Macedonians</i> , and his marriage with his pupil's mother, gains their affections, and is saluted king by them. —	9	110	
3773	2117	231	The <i>Falisci</i> in <i>Hetruria</i> revolt; but are totally defeated and subdued by <i>Lutatius Cer Co</i> , and <i>Manlius Atticus</i> . —	12	207	
			The city of <i>Rome</i> is overflowed by the <i>Tyber</i> ; and, not long after, the upper part of it is burnt to the ground, and, among other sumptuous edifices, the temple of <i>Vesta</i> ; out of which, however, <i>Cecil. Metellus</i> saves the palladium, &c. by rushing thro' the flames. —	12	209	
3774	2118	230	The <i>Sardinian</i> mercenaries revolt against the <i>Carthaginians</i> ; against whom <i>Hanno</i> is sent, but, being abandoned by his troops, is taken and crucified by the rebels: but the inhabitants, by the help of the <i>Romans</i> , drive them out, and oblige the <i>Carthaginians</i> to pay the expences, together with a fine of 1,200 talents. —	17	564	
			<i>Sicily</i> is delivered up to the <i>Romans</i> ; and soon after made a <i>Roman</i> province, excepting the kingdom of <i>Syracuse</i> . —	12	208	

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3775	2119	229	The Romans secure their frontiers against the Gauls and Ligurians, by planting colonies in them.	12	209
			L. Andronicus reforms the Roman stage, after the Grecian model.	12	209
			Antigonus Doson is invited into Greece by the Achæans; and Aratus sends his son hostage to him, on his promise to assist them against Cleomenes.	7 9	341 111
3776	2120	228	Ennius, the famed poet, who was afterwards the inventor of the Latin hexameter, tho' himself a Greek, and wrote the history of Rome in verse, is born at Rudia, in Calabria.	11 12	217 210
3777	2121	227	Leonidas, king of Sparta, obliges the wife of Archidamus (whom her husband, in his flight, was forced to leave behind him), to marry his own son Cleomenes, but a boy; whom that princess inspires with the most generous sentiments in favour of the late king Agis, and with a desire of following his noble example.	7	138
			Hamilcar makes a descent into Spain, and chooses Cades for his head-quarters, where he afterwards continued nine years, and loads himself with an immense spoil; and, being at length slain in a battle, is succeeded by his son-in-law Asdrubal.	17	567
			Antiochus Hierax breaks out of the confinement in which Ptolemy had kept him some years; and, falling into the hands of a troop of banditti, is slain by them.	9	203
			Arsaces, king of Parthia, taking the advantage of the troubles raging in Syria, to establish himself in his new kingdom, defeats Seleucus, and takes him prisoner.	9	203
3778	2122	226	Seleucus Callinicus dies in Parthia, soon after his defeat and imprisonment, by a fall from an horse; and leaves two sons behind him, viz. Seleucus, and Antiochus, since surnamed the Great; and a daughter, married to Mithridates, king of Pontus.	9	203
			Seleucus succeeds his father; and takes the surname of Ceraunus, or thunderer; which little suits with his character or circumstances, being weak in body and mind, and in no condition to perform any thing worthy of it, during the four years of his reign.	9	204
			Carthage affects a great regard for Rome; whilst Hamilcar is forming two considerable		

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			schemes against it, and <i>Hannibal</i> swears an eternal enmity to it. ———	12	210
3778	2122	226	The <i>Boii</i> and <i>Ligurians</i> renew the war, and seem to threaten <i>Rome</i> ; but are, soon after, defeated by the two consuls <i>Valerius</i> and <i>Sempronius</i> ; the latter of whom is recalled from pursuing his success, to go against the revolted <i>Sardinians</i> . ———	12	211
			<i>Cleomenes</i> , on his mounting the <i>Spartan</i> throne, begins to suppress the power of the ephori, with causing four of them to be put to death; by which, and other prudent means, he soon restores the <i>Lacedæmonian</i> kingdom to its antient <i>Lycurgian</i> constitution. ———	7	139
			<i>Cleomenes</i> associates his brother <i>Euclidas</i> with him in the kingdom; and ordains, that, thenceforth, <i>Sparta</i> shall be governed by two kings, as it formerly had been. ———	7	140
			The <i>Ligures</i> and <i>Boii</i> are subdued; and <i>Sardinia</i> is recovered by <i>Sempronius</i> , who obliges the inhabitants to pay, besides the charges of their reduction, a fine of 1,200 talents. ———	12	112
			The <i>Corficans</i> revolt; against whom <i>Claud. Glycias</i> is sent, with a powerful army; who, instead of reducing, makes a shameful peace with them; which is, however, annulled by the consul, and <i>Glycias</i> is condemned to a dreadful death; after which, the war is pursued, and the island soon reduced. ———	12	214
3779	2123	225	<i>Cleomenes</i> , being attacked by <i>Aratus</i> , invades <i>Achaia</i> , takes several cities, and treats the inhabitants with singular humanity. ———	7	142
			<i>Hamilcar</i> obliges his son, now but nine years old, to swear before the altar an eternal enmity against the <i>Romans</i> , as before observed. ———	12	211
3780	2124	224	<i>Manl. Torquatus</i> having completed the reduction of <i>Corfica</i> , and <i>Rome</i> being now in perfect peace, the temple of <i>Janus</i> is shut up. ———	12	215
			<i>Seleucus Ceraunus</i> marches over <i>Taurus</i> , at the head of a vast army, against <i>Attalus</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> , who had subdued a great part of <i>Asia</i> on that side. ———	9	205
			The tribunal called centumviri is erected at <i>Rome</i> , which is to consist of four courts, and to take cognizance of all the last wills, testaments, guardianships, &c. ———	12	217
			The <i>Rhodians</i> are provoked to a war with the <i>Egyptians</i> , for laying a tax on their ships;		

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3781	2125	223	and are assisted therein by <i>Prusias</i> , king of <i>Bithynia</i> , who takes the field in their defence, and seizes on <i>Hieron</i> , a considerable post, purchased by the <i>Byzantines</i> for the safety of their trade. ———	8 185
			<i>Teuta</i> , queen of <i>Illyricum</i> , commissions her subjects to pirate along her coasts; upon which the <i>Romans</i> send ambassadors to expostulate against it, whom she causes to be put to death: she, soon after, pretends to relent, but means only to amuse the <i>Romans</i> ; but, being at length invaded by the consuls <i>Spur. Corvilius</i> , and <i>Q. Fab Maximus</i> , is obliged to make a disadvantageous peace with them. ———	12 219
			<i>Seleucus Ceraunus</i> , after a disagreeable and unsuccessful reign of four years (in which he was chiefly supported by the noble <i>Achæus</i>), is poisoned, and succeeded by his brother <i>Antiochus</i> , surnamed the Great; for whom the brave <i>Achæus</i> had reserved the crown, which he had generously refused, when offered to him by the army. ———	9 205
			Two brothers, <i>Molo</i> , governor of <i>Media</i> , and <i>Alexander</i> , governor of <i>Persia</i> , revolt, and set up for themselves; and prove so successful as to defeat their opposers; and possess themselves, the one of the government of <i>Babylon</i> , and the other of that of <i>Mesopotamia</i> . ———	9 206
			<i>Xenatas</i> the <i>Achæan</i> , and general of <i>Antiochus</i> , is defeated and killed by the two rebel brothers. ———	9 207
			<i>Antiochus</i> the Great is advised, by <i>Epigenes</i> , to march in person against those two rebels; but is strenuously diverted from it by <i>Hermias</i> , his prime minister; who finds means, soon after, to raise a false accusation against <i>Epigenes</i> , and to have him condemned to death. ———	9 206
3782	2126	222	<i>Asdrubal</i> having, by this time, much enlarged his conquests in <i>Spain</i> , and built the city of <i>New Carthage</i> there, the jealous <i>Romans</i> make a treaty with him, that he should not extend them beyond the <i>Iberus</i> ; and that <i>Saguntum</i> should continue free. ———	12 221
			Two <i>Gauls</i> , and two <i>Greeks</i> , one of each sex, are buried alive at <i>Rome</i> , by the pretended direction of the <i>Sibylline</i> books. ———	12 222
				17 572

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3782	2126	222	<i>Antiochus</i> the Great marches against the two rebel brothers, <i>Molo</i> and <i>Alexander</i> ; but is again deceived by <i>Hermias</i> , his prime minister, with a false and dangerous route; but, being better advised by <i>Xeuxes</i> , overtakes and defeats <i>Molo</i> ; who, to avoid a severer punishment, kills himself. — — —	9	210
			The famed battle of <i>Sallasia</i> is fought; in which <i>Cleomenes</i> , the brave <i>Spartan</i> king, is defeated by <i>Antigonus Doson</i> ; and <i>Philopæmen</i> , as yet only a young volunteer, distinguishes himself, in a singular manner, against <i>Euclidas</i> . — — —	7	232
			A dreadful earthquake overthrows the celebrated colossus at <i>Rhodes</i> , together with the arsenal, and other public buildings: to repair which, most of the crowned heads, and states of <i>Greece</i> , contribute with singular munificence. — — —	8	187
			<i>Cleomenes</i> , after his defeat at <i>Sallasia</i> , retires from <i>Sparta</i> into <i>Egypt</i> , and is there generously treated by <i>Ptolemy Euergetes</i> ; who, being highly provoked at the <i>Achæans</i> , for having engaged <i>Antigonus Doson</i> in that war, resolves to assist the <i>Spartan</i> monarch with a powerful army and fleet, but dies before he can perform it. — — —	9	395
3783	2127	221	<i>Ptolemy Euergetes</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> , dies, in the 27th year of his reign, and is succeeded by his unworthy son <i>Ptolemy Philopator</i> ; who begins his reign with the murder of his brother <i>Magas</i> , for no other crime but his having too great a credit with the army. — — —	9	395
			<i>Antiochus</i> defeats and subdues the <i>Atropatii</i> , a people in <i>Media</i> ; and resolves upon a war against <i>Ptolemy Philopator</i> . — — —	7	237
			The famous battle of <i>Caphya</i> is fought, in which the brave <i>Aratus</i> is defeated by the <i>Ætolians</i> ; and is, on that account, severely arraigned by the <i>Achæans</i> , at a general assembly; but, by his singular modesty and submission, obtains an honourable acquittal. — — —	12	229
			<i>Asdrubal</i> , after eight years success in <i>Spain</i> , is publicly murdered by a <i>Gaul</i> , whose matter he had caused to be put to death; and is succeeded in his command by his son <i>Hannibal</i> , with universal applause. — — —	17	273
3784	2128	220	<i>Cleomenes</i> endeavouring to vindicate the character of the murdered <i>Magas</i> , becomes suspected to <i>Ptolemy Philopator</i> , and is, by		

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				the advice of the prime minister, closely confined, with twelve of his chief friends, who, being unfortunately caught in their attempt to escape, are forced to kill one another; upon which <i>Philopator</i> orders <i>Cleomenes's</i> skin to be flayed off, and his body to be crucified. — — —	7 9	245 397
3784	2128	220		<i>Achæus</i> , being greatly envied, and unjustly traduced, by his enemies, is obliged, at length, to assume the regal title and dignity (which he had formerly refused); and is crowned king of <i>Asia</i> at <i>Laodicea</i> . — — —	9	214
				<i>Achæus</i> , by his valour and conduct, reduces the greatest part of <i>Asia Minor</i> ; whilst <i>Antiochus</i> , instead of marching against him, leads his army directly into <i>Celæsyria</i> , where he makes himself master of <i>Seleucia</i> , <i>Ptolemais</i> , <i>Tyre</i> , and other strong places. — — —	9	214
				<i>Antiochus</i> makes a truce of four months with <i>Ptolemy Philopator</i> ; which is no sooner ended, than both kings renew the war with fresh vigour. — — —	9	218
				<i>Antigonus Dæson</i> having defeated the <i>Illyrians</i> , dies soon after, of spitting of blood; and leaves the crown to his young nephew and pupil <i>Philip</i> ; who, at the earnest and dying request of his uncle, enters into the social war, and leads his army against the <i>Ætolians</i> . — — —	9	113
				<i>Antiochus</i> defeats the <i>Egyptians</i> , and marches directly against <i>Sidon</i> ; but, finding that city too well fortified and defended, turns his thoughts on the conquest of <i>Palæstine</i> . — — —	9	218
				<i>Hannibal</i> subdues the <i>Olcades</i> , near the <i>Iberus</i> ; takes their capital; and, by his singular largesses, fixes himself in the affections of his army. — — —	12 17	129 575
				Complaints are brought to <i>Rome</i> against <i>Demetrius</i> of <i>Pharos</i> , who had abused his regency in <i>Illyricum</i> ; but the consuls are obliged to put off their expedition against him till the next campaign: and this year ends with a census. — — —	12	129
				<i>Theodosius</i> , <i>Ptolemy's</i> general, in revenge of the ill usage received from him, delivers up <i>Tyre</i> and <i>Ptolemais</i> (as was observed), together with forty sail of ships, magazines, &c. to <i>Antiochus</i> the Great. — — —	9	216
				The <i>Spartans</i> , animated by the ephori, rebel against <i>Antigonus</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> ; but, upon		

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3784	2128	220	his sending his son <i>Philip</i> , with a powerful army, against them, they submit, and come off with a gentle reprimand. ———	7	148
3785	2129	219	The <i>Gauls</i> , under their two kings, <i>Concolitanus</i> and <i>Androestus</i> , lay waste the <i>Roman</i> territories; but are at length defeated by <i>Attilius</i> , who is killed in the action, and his head carried in triumph through the <i>Gaulish</i> ranks. <i>Concolitanus</i> is taken prisoner, and his colleague kills himself. ———	12	223
—	—	—	<i>Antiochus</i> the Great invades the country of the <i>Atropatii</i> ; whose king, being worn out with age, chooses to submit to any peace, rather than to be forced to make head against him. ———	9	212
—	—	—	<i>Apollophanes</i> , <i>Antiochus</i> 's physician, having laid open to him all the treasonable arts and designs of his prime-minister <i>Hermias</i> , the king condemns him to be put to death. ———	9	213
—	—	—	<i>Simon II.</i> the son of <i>Onias II.</i> succeeds him in the <i>Jewish</i> high-priesthood at <i>Jerusalem</i> ; and proves a most pious, zealous, and excellent pontiff. ———	10	249
—	—	—	<i>Hannibal</i> takes <i>Salmantica</i> , defeats and subdues the <i>Vaccai</i> and <i>Carpetani</i> . ———	17	575
—	—	—	<i>Antiochus</i> makes himself master of several important places in <i>Syria</i> , <i>Galilee</i> , and <i>Judæa</i> . ———	9	217
—	—	—	<i>Prusias</i> , king of <i>Bithynia</i> , finds means to withdraw <i>Attalus</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> , from assisting the <i>Byzantines</i> ; so that they are glad, about a year after, to make peace with the <i>Rhodians</i> . ———	10	249
—	—	—	<i>Mithridates</i> , king of <i>Pontus</i> , makes war against the <i>Sinopians</i> ; but finding their capital, which was built on a strong peninsula, too well fortified, is diverted from making any farther attempts against it. ———	8	186
—	—	—	The <i>Romans</i> send an army against <i>Demetrius</i> , which seizes on the strong fortress of <i>Dimatum</i> ; takes the island of <i>Pharos</i> ; rases the town of that name; and obliges <i>Demetrius</i> to flee into <i>Macedon</i> . ———	9	539
—	—	—	The islands of <i>Sardinia</i> and <i>Corfica</i> , being thoroughly subdued by the consuls <i>Pomponius Matbo</i> and <i>Papir. Maso</i> , are made a <i>Roman</i> province; the latter of whom, being denied a triumph, takes a method intirely new to obtain one. ———	12	230
—	—	—	<i>Teuta</i> , queen of the <i>Illyrians</i> , after having baffled the <i>Romans</i> for some years, sees her-	12	218

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3785	2129	219	self obliged to conclude a disadvantageous peace with them, and to become tributary to them.	12	220
			<i>Hannibal</i> , flushed with his great success in Spain, lays close siege to <i>Saguntum</i> (contrary to the late treaty concluded with the <i>Romans</i> by <i>Asdrubal</i> , by which that city was declared free); and, in spite of all the remonstrances of the <i>Romans</i> , carries it on with such vigour, that, after the most desperate defence during eight months, he makes himself master of it; upon which the besieged set fire to their houses, and burn themselves, their families, riches, &c. in the flames.	12 17	231 576
			The <i>Romans</i> , upon the news of <i>Saguntum's</i> catastrophe, declare war against the <i>Carthaginians</i> ; and a second <i>Punic</i> war is begun the following year.	12 17	232 577
3786	2130	218	<i>Antiochus</i> , designing to engage the king of <i>Egypt</i> , is joined by the <i>Aradians</i> , with whom he continues his march into <i>Syria</i> , thro' the narrow pass called <i>Theconprosope</i> ; encamps at <i>Damura</i> ; whence, getting on an eminence, where he can have a full view of his army and fleet, he hath the pleasure to see them both victorious over the <i>Egyptians</i> .	9	218
			<i>Theodotus</i> the <i>Ætolian</i> enters <i>Ptolemy's</i> camp in the dead of night, with a full design to murder him, and put an end to the war; but the king being out of his pavilion that night, he mistakes his physician for him, kills him, and escapes safe to his own camp.	9	219
			<i>Antiochus</i> takes <i>Rabata-Mana</i> , al. <i>Rabbath-ben-Ammon</i> , and other places in <i>Judæa</i> , after a long and vigorous defence.	9	219
			<i>Hippolochus</i> and <i>Heraas</i> , two of <i>Ptolemy's</i> generals, go over to <i>Antiochus</i> , to whom he gives the government of his new conquests, and goes into winter-quarters.	9	219
			<i>Attalus</i> totally defeats the <i>Gauls</i> , called <i>Tectosages</i> ; after which he takes the royal title upon him, his predecessors having only borne that of princes.	10	18
			<i>Sempronius</i> sails towards <i>Sicily</i> ; and, in conjunction with the <i>Syracusan</i> squadron, defeats the <i>Carthaginian</i> fleet, which was sent to plunder along the <i>Italian</i> coasts; takes		

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			<i>Lilybeum</i> , and the island <i>Melita</i> (now <i>Malta</i>). from them. — — — — —	12	233
3786	2130	218	<i>Hannibal</i> marches, at the head of a powerful army, out of <i>Spain</i> into <i>Italy</i> ; crosses the <i>Iberus</i> , the <i>Pyrenees</i> , and the south part of <i>Gaul</i> ; and, with great danger and difficul- ty, gets over the <i>Alps</i> , and arrives at the plains of <i>Insubria</i> ; which long march, con- sisting of above 1,000 <i>English</i> miles, he per- forms in about five months and an half; and, notwithstanding the great losses he sustained, of his forces, &c. besieges and takes <i>Tau-</i> <i>rinum</i> (now <i>Turin</i>) by storm. and puts his army in the best posture of defence. — — —	12 17	233 577
3787	2131	217	<i>Scipio</i> leaves <i>Gaul</i> , and marches against <i>Hanni-</i> <i>bal</i> , who engages the <i>Roman</i> army near the banks of the <i>Ticinus</i> , and pursues them quite to those of the <i>Trebia</i> , where he gives them a signal overthrow, and kills vast numbers of them: thence he proceeds to <i>Centumvir</i> , and makes himself master of that place; and treats both the inhabitants and garison with the utmost cruelty. — — —	12 17	246 600
			<i>Hannibal</i> continues his march through deep marshy grounds, during four whole days and nights; which kills most of his horses with cold, deprives him of one of his eyes; in spite of all which fatigues and losses, he enters the country of <i>Hetruria</i> . — — —	12 17	252 606
			The famed battle of <i>Raphia</i> is fought, in which <i>Antiochus</i> is totally defeated by <i>Ptolemy</i> <i>Philopator</i> , and forced to abandon all his conquests to him; and, with the shattered remains of his forces, retires to <i>Antioch</i> ; upon which most of the cities in <i>Cælesyria</i> , <i>Palæstine</i> , &c. readily submit to the con- queror. — — — — —	9	220
			<i>Ptolemy</i> marches through <i>Judæa</i> to <i>Jerusalem</i> ; restores the <i>Jews</i> to their antient privileges; offers magnificent sacrifices to God; and be- stows very sumptuous presents on the temple, priests, &c. but, attempting at length to enter into the most holy place, is struck with a sudden panic and phrensy, which fills him with the greatest disdain and re- sentment against the <i>Jews</i> . — — — — —	9 10	221 250
			<i>Antiochus</i> sends an embassy to treat of a peace with <i>Ptolemy</i> ; which is concluded accord- ingly, upon his consenting to yield <i>Cæle-</i> <i>syria</i> and <i>Palæstine</i> to him: after which, he		

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			bends all his force against <i>Achæus</i> , and closely besieges him in <i>Sardis</i> . ———		9	221
3787	2131	217	<i>Ptolemy</i> , having spent near three months in <i>Syria</i> and <i>Phœnice</i> , returns to <i>Alexandria</i> , where he gives himself up to his diversions, and gives the government of his new conquests to <i>Andromachus</i> ; by which unwise conduct he hath no sooner put an end to a foreign war than he kindles a new one in his dominions, and raises a revolt of his subjects against himself. ———		9	222
			<i>Attalus</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> , fearing lest the <i>Gauls</i> should join with <i>Achæus</i> , settles them in the <i>Hellepont</i> , where he assigns them a large tract, and assures them of his protection and friendship. ———		9	397
					10	18
3788	2132	216	<i>Corn. Scipio</i> is sent into <i>Spain</i> , to join his brother <i>Cnrius</i> , who by this time had gained several considerable advantages there; defeated and taken prisoners <i>Hanno</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> chief, and <i>Indibilis</i> , a <i>Spanish</i> prince; and reduced most of the tracts along the <i>Iberus</i> . ———		12	253
			<i>Hannibal's</i> troops and horses being infected with a scorbutic distemper, occasioned by their frequent encampments in marshy and unwholesome grounds, he is obliged to take them into the more healthy territories of <i>Adria</i> ; where he arms his troops after the <i>Roman</i> manner, and marches thence into <i>Campania</i> . ———		17	609
			From thence he retires, with no small difficulty, to the frontiers of <i>Samnium</i> , and then into <i>Apulia</i> , taking and plundering many considerable cities in his way. ———		17	611
			The battle of <i>Thrasymenus</i> is fought, near the lake of that name; in which <i>Flaminius</i> is, by <i>Hannibal</i> , drawn into an ambush, by his own rashness, and is defeated and killed; and with him 15,000 are slain, and 6,000 taken prisoners, of whom the greatest part die of their wounds. ———		12	253
					17	608
			Six thousand other <i>Romans</i> , who had surrendered to <i>Adherbal</i> , are put in chains by <i>Hannibal</i> , whilst the auxiliaries are set free; that general declaring, that he fought only against <i>Rome</i> : and of 4,000 more, which <i>Servilius</i> had sent to reinforce his colleague, 2,000 are cut off and slain by <i>Maherbal</i> . ———		12	256
					17	609

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3789	2133	215	<i>Antiochus</i> and <i>Attalus</i> go on with the siege of <i>Sardis</i> ; which place, after a stout and vigorous defence, is, in the second year, betrayed to them by the treachery of two <i>Cretans</i> : the brave and noble <i>Achæus</i> is taken prisoner, and put to an ignominious death; after which all the other parts of <i>Asia</i> quickly submit to <i>Antiochus</i> . ———	9	222
			<i>P. Scipio</i> , having received a reinforcement of 8,000 <i>Roman</i> troops, and the character of proconsul, penetrates, in conjunction with his brother <i>Cneius</i> , into the heart of the <i>Carthaginian</i> conquests in <i>Spain</i> ; and, by an artful stratagem, releases the <i>Spanish</i> hostages (which <i>Hannibal</i> had caused to be kept till then in the city of <i>Saguntum</i> , under a strong garison commanded by <i>Bostar</i>), and restores them to their respective parents and families; by which generous action he gains the affections of the <i>Spaniards</i> ; whilst the <i>Carthaginians</i> , by their contrary beaviour, become daily more hateful to them. ———	12	262
			The two <i>Scipio's</i> defeat <i>Asdrubal</i> in <i>Spain</i> , and gain very considerable advantages both there, and in <i>Afric</i> , and the <i>Balearic</i> islands; upon the fame of which many of the principal cantons of <i>Spain</i> submit to them; whilst <i>Asdrubal</i> is reduced to very great streights, and prevented from joining <i>Hannibal</i> in <i>Italy</i> . ———	17	615
			<i>Philip</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , makes himself master of <i>Thebes</i> , or <i>Phthiotis</i> ; sells all the inhabitants, new-colonies the place with <i>Macedonians</i> , and new-names it <i>Philippopolis</i> ; soon after which he assists at the <i>Nemean</i> games, where he receives the news of the <i>Romans</i> having been totally defeated near the lake <i>Thrasymenus</i> . ———	7	257
3790	2134	214	The two new consuls at <i>Rome</i> raise eight new legions, to oppose the progress of the <i>Carthaginians</i> in <i>Italy</i> ; but are divided in their judgment about fighting them, <i>Hannibal</i> having privately decamped in the night, and posted himself in a most advantageous manner, on the banks of a river near <i>Cumæ</i> , an obscure city of <i>Apulia</i> . ———	12	263
			The battle of <i>Cumæ</i> is fought, in which the <i>Romans</i> are again totally defeated, horse and foot, 40,000 of them being slain upon the		

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			spot, and amongst them the brave consul <i>Æmilius</i> ; and such a number of <i>Roman</i> knights, that the rings taken from them are said to have filled three bushels: the <i>Roman</i> camp is likewise taken and plundered, and 10,000 <i>Romans</i> are made prisoners. ———	12 17	268 618
3790	2134	214	<i>Maherbal</i> in vain presses <i>Hannibal</i> to lead his victorious troops strait to the gates of <i>Rome</i> ; and, upon his positive refusal, takes the liberty to tell him, that he knew better how to conquer, than how to improve his victories. ———	12 17	268 624
			A dangerous conspiracy is discovered and suppressed, among those troops that had escaped from the battle to <i>Canusium</i> . ———	12	269
			<i>Rome</i> is in the utmost consternation at the news of <i>Hannibal's</i> victory and success; the noble <i>Metellus</i> is sent to take the command of the army against him, whilst <i>Jun. Pera</i> is chosen dictator, and immediately orders all the <i>Roman</i> youths above 17 years of age to enlist themselves, and the slaves to be taken into the service. ———	12	270
			<i>Hannibal</i> sends <i>Carthalo</i> to <i>Rome</i> , at the head of ten of the principal <i>Roman</i> prisoners, to propose a peace; but is forthwith ordered by the dictator to depart out of the territory of that metropolis. ———	12	272
			<i>Hannibal</i> , in great straits for want of money, fixes an extravagant price on the head of the prisoners; which the <i>Romans</i> refusing to pay, he sends the most considerable of them away to <i>Carthage</i> , and obliges the rest to turn gladiators, and fight against each other for the diversion of his army. ———	12	273
			<i>Hannibal</i> sends his brother <i>Mago</i> express to <i>Carthage</i> , with an account of his having slain 200,000 <i>Romans</i> , taken 50,000 prisoners, and reduced <i>Apulia</i> , <i>Brutium</i> , <i>Lucania</i> , and <i>Campania</i> . ———	12	274
			<i>Mago</i> desires fresh supplies to be sent into <i>Italy</i> , but is strenuously opposed by <i>Hanno</i> ; upon which <i>Asdrubal</i> , who had gained a victory in <i>Spain</i> , is ordered to march into <i>Italy</i> ; but the two <i>Scipio's</i> , having notice of his march, engage and totally defeat him. ———	12	275
			The <i>Carthaginians</i> equip two fleets out, to ravage the coasts of <i>Hiero</i> in <i>Sicily</i> , on account of his being allied with <i>Rome</i> . <i>Ota-</i> <i>cilius</i> , the proprætor of that island, sends in		

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			vain to <i>Rome</i> for a reinforcement, which is not now in a condition to assist him. ———		
3791	2135	213	<i>Hannibal</i> besieges and takes <i>Capua</i> , which had offered itself to him soon after the battle of <i>Thrasymenus</i> ; together with <i>Nuceria</i> , and other important places; and then lays close siege to <i>Nola</i> . ——— ——— ———	12 17	275 626
			<i>Marcellus</i> makes a brave sally out of <i>Nola</i> , kills 5,000 of the besiegers, and obliges <i>Hannibal</i> to raise the siege. ——— ———	12	276
			<i>Hannibal</i> lays siege to <i>Casilinum</i> ; but is forced to turn it into a blockade, and retires to <i>Capua</i> ; where, being taken with the allurements of the place, he gives himself up to the most enervating delights. ——— ———	12 18	278 5
3792	2136	212	<i>Antiochus</i> the Great recovers most of the provinces which had been taken from him by <i>Arsaces</i> , <i>Theodotus</i> , &c. particularly <i>Media</i> , <i>Parthia</i> , and <i>Hyrkania</i> . ——— ———	9	225
			<i>Hannibal</i> makes himself master of <i>Casilinum</i> ; and soon after that of <i>Petilia</i> ; both after a long and vigorous defence. ——— ———	12	278
			<i>Philip</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , in conjunction with <i>Pyrrhus</i> and <i>Attalus</i> , gives the <i>Ætolians</i> two signal overthrows. ——— ———	7	264
3793	2137	211	The <i>Romans</i> , under the conduct of <i>Posth. Albinus</i> , are cut off by the <i>Boii</i> . ——— ———	12	280
			<i>Himilco</i> is sent to succeed <i>Asdrubal</i> in <i>Spain</i> , and oppose the two <i>Scipio's</i> . ——— ———	18	9
			<i>Hannibal</i> makes himself master of several considerable places in <i>Great Greece</i> , and besieges the consul <i>Sempronius</i> at <i>Cumæ</i> ; but is forced to raise the siege: about which time the <i>Romans</i> discover, that an alliance hath been concluded, defensive and offensive, between <i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> and the <i>Carthaginians</i> . ——— ——— ———	12 18	281 13
			<i>Hannibal</i> is defeated, in a pitched battle, by <i>Marcellus</i> , before <i>Cumæ</i> ; and a considerable body of his best horse go over to the <i>Romans</i> .* ——— ——— ———	12 18	281 17
			<i>Leontium</i> , which had lately revolted, is reduced by <i>Marcellus</i> ; who, nevertheless, restores the inhabitants to their antient liberties, goods, &c. ——— ——— ———	8	123
			<i>Lævinus</i> the prætor persuades the <i>Ætolians</i> , and <i>Attalus</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> , to enter into an alliance with <i>Rome</i> . ——— ——— ———	7	327
3794	2138	210	The <i>Sardinians</i> , who, with the assistance of the <i>Carthaginians</i> , had revolted from the		

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			<i>Romans</i> , are reduced, by <i>Mānl. Torquatus</i> , who takes <i>Asdrubal</i> , <i>Hanno</i> , and <i>Mago</i> , prisoners. About the same time <i>Asdrubal</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> general in <i>Spain</i> , is totally defeated by the two <i>Scipio's</i> , and wholly incapacitated from sending any succours to <i>Hannibal</i> . — — —	12	284
3794	2138	210	<i>Sempronius</i> , with an army of <i>Volones</i> , or slaves, defeats <i>Hanno</i> ; whilst <i>Marcellus</i> doth the same to <i>Hannibal</i> , and retakes <i>Casilinum</i> ; and <i>Fabius Maximus</i> ravages <i>Campania</i> , and takes and kills 15,000 of the enemy.	12	285
—	—	—	<i>Hiero</i> , king of <i>Syracuse</i> , dies, in the 90th year of his age, and 54th of his reign; and bequeaths his crown to his grandson <i>Hieronymus</i> ; who proves a very debauched prince, breaks with the <i>Romans</i> , is hated and murdered by his subjects, and his body is left to rot above-ground; and soon after him the rest of the royal blood are likewise destroyed. — — —	8	106
—	—	—	The <i>Roman</i> senate sends <i>M. Attilius</i> and <i>M. Acilius</i> embassadors to <i>Ptolemy</i> , with large and noble presents, to renew the old alliance with him; which is readily accepted.	9	400
—	—	—	<i>Arfaces</i> I. king of <i>Parthia</i> , dies; and is succeeded by his son <i>Arfaces</i> II., who wages war with <i>Antiochus</i> the Great, and reigns 35 years. — — —	11	9
3795	2139	209	<i>Epicydes</i> and <i>Hippocrates</i> , two creatures of <i>Hannibal</i> , find means to get into <i>Syracuse</i> , put the senators to death, and seize upon the government; upon which <i>Marcellus</i> comes and invests them, in it, with a powerful army and fleet, and is greatly annoyed in both by the new-invented machines and engines of the famed <i>Archimedes</i> .	8	125
—	—	—	<i>Himilco</i> lands in <i>Sicily</i> , takes several cities from the <i>Romans</i> , being assisted by <i>Hippocrates</i> , who sallies out to their assistance; but both are defeated by <i>Marcellus</i> , who presently returns to the siege of the place. — —	8	130
—	—	—	<i>Ptolemy</i> hath a son born by his wife <i>Arfinoe</i> (who succeeds him five years afterwards, under the surname of <i>Epiphanes</i> , or illustrious); and his birth is celebrated with the greatest magnificence, whilst his father receives congratulations, and rich presents, from all the parts of his dominions. — —	9	401

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3795	2139	209	The <i>Capuan</i> territories having been laid waste by the <i>Romans</i> , <i>Hanno</i> comes to the relief of the place ; but is defeated by <i>Fulvius</i> with great loss, and forced to retire to <i>Brutium</i> with a small body of horse. ———	12	291
—	—	—	<i>Sempronius</i> is betrayed by a <i>Lucasian</i> , and defeated and killed ; and his funeral obsequies are performed, with great pomp and grandeur, by <i>Hannibal</i> . ———	12	292
—	—	—	<i>Mago</i> and <i>Asdrubal</i> in <i>Spain</i> are reinforced by <i>Masiniſſa</i> and <i>Indibilis</i> ; by which means <i>P. Scipio</i> is attacked and surrounded by three different armies. ———	12	293
—	—	—	The two brave <i>Scipio's</i> in <i>Spain</i> , being abandoned by the <i>Celtiberians</i> , are defeated and killed, and most of their forces cut off, by <i>Mago</i> and <i>Asdrubal</i> . ———	12	293
—	—	—	Young <i>Marius</i> gathers up the scattered remains of the <i>Roman</i> troops, defeats <i>Hannibal</i> , burns his camp, kills 37,000 of his men, and takes 18,000 prisoners ; and dispatches the news of it to <i>Rome</i> . ———	12	295
3796	2140	208	<i>Capua</i> is invested on all sides by the <i>Romans</i> ; and <i>Hannibal</i> attempts in vain, by several means, to relieve it ; but is still repulsed with great loss ; and at length takes his march directly towards <i>Rome</i> . ———	12	296
—	—	—	<i>Hannibal</i> makes himself master of <i>Tarentum</i> , <i>Metapontum</i> , <i>Heraclea</i> , and <i>Thurium</i> : in this last the gates are shut up against the <i>Romans</i> , on their return from a sally they had made against <i>Hanno</i> , and they are all cut off, except <i>Atinius</i> , governor of the place, and a few of his officers. ———	18	30
—	—	—	<i>Centenius Penula</i> , a gallant commander, is defeated by <i>Hannibal</i> ; and, not long after, <i>Cn. Fulvius</i> , with the loss of 800 ships, and 16,000 prisoners ; and with difficulty escapes with about 2,000 of his forces. ———	18	32
—	—	—	<i>Hannibal</i> , afraid of hazarding a battle with the <i>Romans</i> , returns from <i>Rome</i> to the assistance of <i>Capua</i> ; but, in spite of all his efforts, the place is surrendered to <i>Fulvius</i> , its senators are put to the sword, and all the fertile territory about that city is colonied by <i>Roman</i> freemen. ———	12	298
—	—	—	<i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> , and the <i>Achaens</i> , are repulsed before <i>Elis</i> , by <i>Sulpitius</i> , and the <i>Aetolians</i> ; in revenge of which he plunders	18	35

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			the <i>Elean</i> territories, and sells 4,000 <i>Eleans</i> for slaves. ————	7	334
3796	2140	208	<i>Sulpitius</i> , in conjunction with <i>Attalus</i> , makes himself master of <i>Oreum</i> , <i>Opus</i> , <i>Torone</i> , and other considerable cities in <i>Eubœa</i> . ————	7	334
3797	2141	207	<i>Ptolemy Philopator</i> , at the instigation of his prime-minister <i>Sofibius</i> , causes his queen <i>Arſinoe</i> to be put to death; for which that wicked counsellor is shortly after disgraced, and turned out. ————	9	401
			<i>Scipio</i> , the son of the late proconsul in <i>Spain</i> , takes the city of <i>New Carthage</i> , makes 10,000 freemen prisoners, besides a prodigious number of women and children, and an immense quantity of gold, silver, &c. ————	12 18	304 39
			A dreadful pestilence rages in <i>Syracuse</i> , of which <i>Hamilcar</i> and <i>Hippocrates</i> , and most of the <i>Carthaginians</i> , die. <i>Bomilcar</i> is sent into <i>Sicily</i> , at the head of a good fleet; but is defeated by <i>Marcellus</i> ; upon which <i>Syracuse</i> surrenders to the <i>Romans</i> , after a three years siege. ————	8	139
			<i>Marcellus</i> takes <i>Salapia</i> in <i>Apulia</i> , and some other towns in <i>Samnium</i> . ————	12	303
			The <i>Tarentines</i> defeat a <i>Roman</i> squadron carrying provisions to the citadel. ————	12	303
			The proconsul <i>Fulvius Centumalus</i> is defeated and killed by <i>Hannibal</i> in <i>Apulia</i> ; soon after which <i>Marcellus</i> comes against and obliges the <i>Carthaginians</i> to retire. ————	12 18	303 39
			<i>Ptolemy Philopator</i> falls in love with the infamous sister of <i>Agathocles</i> , and turns over the whole care of the government to him, whilst he riots in debauchery. ————	9	401
			<i>Lycurgus</i> and <i>Ageſipolis</i> , kings of <i>Sparta</i> , invade and defeat the <i>Messenians</i> . ————	7	150
			<i>Lycurgus's</i> life is attempted by the <i>ephor</i> i; upon which he retires into <i>Ætolia</i> , but is soon after recalled by the <i>Spartans</i> . ————	7	150
			Somewhat about this time <i>Machanidas</i> is supposed to have seized on the sovereignty of <i>Sparta</i> , during <i>Lycurgus's</i> absence; but is soon after deprived both of it and life by the brave <i>Philopœmen</i> . ————	7	151
			<i>Marcellus</i> , after the reduction of <i>Syracuse</i> , gains a complete victory over <i>Epicydes</i> and <i>Hanno</i> , and returns to <i>Rome</i> in triumph. ————	8	151
3798	2142	206	<i>Marcellus</i> causes the <i>Syracusans</i> to be restored, by an edict, to their ancient liberties; in		

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3798	2142	206	gratitude for which the <i>Sicilians</i> decree some singular honours both to him, and to his descendants.	8	153
			<i>Sofibius</i> , the wicked counsellor of <i>Arfinoe's</i> death, is discarded by <i>Ptolemy</i> , as is observed p. 197. and succeeded by <i>Tlepolemus</i> , a person utterly unqualified for that high post.	9	402
			<i>Mutines</i> delivers up <i>Agrigentum</i> to the <i>Romans</i> ; upon which <i>Lævinus</i> causes the inhabitants to be whipped and beheaded: soon after which the whole island of <i>Sicily</i> is reduced, and made a <i>Roman</i> province.	8	155
3799	2143	205	<i>Lævinus</i> is chosen dictator, but declines that dignity; and <i>Fulvius</i> is raised to it. <i>Lælius</i> arrives from <i>Spain</i> , with <i>Mago</i> , and other prisoners, and an immense booty; and <i>Scipio</i> is confirmed in his proconsulship there.	12	306
			<i>Tarentum</i> surrenders to <i>Fabius Maximus</i> ; who finds there an immense quantity of gold and silver, which he orders to be brought into the <i>Roman</i> treasury; and the inhabitants he commands to be sold for slaves.	12	307
			<i>Hannibal</i> defeats <i>Marcellus</i> ; and, on the very next day, is defeated by him; and <i>Fulvius</i> recovers <i>Lucania</i> , <i>Hyrpinia</i> , and part of <i>Bratium</i> .	12	307
			<i>Asdrubal</i> is defeated in <i>Spain</i> , with the loss of 80,000 men, and 13,000 horse and foot taken prisoners; of which last, only the <i>Carthaginians</i> were sold for slaves; and the rest are set at liberty, without ransom, by <i>Scipio</i> .	12	310
			The statue of the mother of the gods is brought from <i>Pessinus</i> to <i>Rome</i> , according to the interpretations, by the decemvirs, of a prophecy in the <i>Sibylline</i> books.	18	45
			<i>Antiochus</i> the Great, after a long war with <i>Euthydemus</i> , king of <i>Bactria</i> , concludes a peace with him; and, being much taken with his son, who is sent hostage to him, gives him his daughter in marriage; and, to his father, the title of king; soon after which he renews his alliances with several <i>Indian</i> princes; and, having settled the affairs of those parts, returns into <i>Syria</i> .	10	19
3800	2144	204	<i>Antiochus</i> the Great enters into an alliance with <i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> , against <i>Ptolemy</i> , with a view of dividing the kingdom between them: he likewise bribes the <i>Jews</i> , with	9	227

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			vast gifts and privileges, to side with him; which they readily come into, contrary to their usual fidelity and loyalty. —	9	227
3800	2144	204	<i>Lævinus</i> , the Roman admiral, makes a descent into <i>Africa</i> ; where he defeats the <i>Carthaginians</i> , and returns, laden with an immense booty. — — —	10	252
			<i>Ptolemy Philopator</i> , worn out with debauches, dies in <i>Egypt</i> , in the 37th year of his age, and 17th of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i> , a child of five years of age; at whose accession that kingdom is in the utmost confusion. —	12	313
			<i>Marcellus</i> is chosen consul a 5th time; is defeated and killed by a <i>Numidian</i> party; and the <i>Romans</i> are forced to raise the siege of <i>Locri</i> . <i>Hannibal</i> pays extraordinary honours to the deceased consul's body; and <i>Quintius</i> , his colleague, decamps on the night following, desperately wounded, and takes refuge amongst the inaccessible mountains. —	9	402
			<i>Hannibal</i> , having secured the ring of the deceased <i>Marcellus</i> , sends it, inclosed in a letter, to the garisons of <i>Salapia</i> , and <i>Aquilea</i> , by a <i>Roman</i> prisoner, to acquaint them, that he (<i>Marcellus</i>) would be with them by the next morning; and sends a detachment of his own forces to surprise those two places: but the wounded consul <i>Quintius</i> had taken care to forewarn them of the design; and, by that means, saves those two cities from falling into the enemy's hands. —	12	311
			<i>Cl. Nero</i> , and <i>M. Liv. Salinator</i> , give <i>Hannibal</i> two signal overthrows; and oblige him to go and join <i>Hanno</i> at <i>Mejopotum</i> . —	18	46
			<i>Asdrubal</i> crosses the <i>Alps</i> , to go and join <i>Hannibal</i> in <i>Italy</i> ; but is defeated in <i>Umbria</i> , by <i>Cl. Nero</i> , with the loss of 50,000 slain; and is himself taken prisoner, and beheaded, by the <i>Roman</i> general; who immediately dispatches some of his prisoners to acquaint <i>Hannibal</i> with the news. <i>Hanno</i> and <i>Mago</i> , soon after, join their forces; which, being most of them newly raised, are likewise defeated; and <i>Hanno</i> is taken prisoner. —	12	312
3801	2145	203	In this year the learned <i>Usher</i> places the recalling of <i>Hannibal</i> ; which, for the reason mentioned in the history, we have	12	313
				12	315
				18	50

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			placed seven years lower ; that is, in the year of Christ 196.		
3801	2145	203	The <i>Rhodians</i> ally with <i>Attalus</i> , king of <i>Per-</i> <i>gamus</i> , against <i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> ; who had invaded their territories.	8	188
			<i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> hires <i>Heraclides</i> , a <i>Tarentine</i> , of a vile character, to burn the <i>Rhodian</i> fleet.	8	188
			<i>Scipio</i> , in <i>Spain</i> , sends his brother <i>Lucius</i> to <i>Rome</i> , with an account of his success against <i>Mago</i> and <i>Hanno</i> ; the latter of whom, with other considerable <i>Carthaginian</i> prisoners, he sends thither along with him.	12 18	315 54
3802	2146	202	<i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> defeats the <i>Rhodians</i> at sea ; and gains several other advantages against them.	8	188
			<i>Machidas</i> , the tyrant of <i>Sparta</i> , is defeated and killed by the brave <i>Philopæmen</i> : for which great service, a noble statue is erected to him in the temple of <i>Delphos</i> .	7	150
			<i>Machidas</i> is succeeded by <i>Nabis</i> ; who proves a more cruel tyrant than he, or any that ever were before him, or came after him.	7	151
			<i>Philip</i> , venturing to engage the united fleets of <i>Attalus</i> and the <i>Rhodians</i> , near <i>Chios</i> , is de- feated, with the loss of 3,000 <i>Macedonians</i> , and 6,000 allies ; and 2,000 made prisoners.	8	188
			The two victorious fleets sail to <i>Pyrcum</i> , and there renew their alliance with the <i>Athe-</i> <i>nians</i> ; who, having been lately insulted by <i>Philip</i> , pay them extraordinary respects.	8	189
			<i>Philip</i> , after his retreat, sends <i>Philocles</i> to ra- vage the <i>Athenian</i> territories; whilst he makes himself master of <i>Meronea</i> , <i>Enos</i> in <i>Thrace</i> , and several other considerable places, taken from the <i>Rhodians</i> .	8	189
			Complaints being brought to <i>Rome</i> against <i>Philip</i> , the senate send commissioners to examine the matter, and to put an end to that war; presently after which, they enter into an alliance with the <i>Rhodians</i> , and <i>At-</i> <i>talus</i> .	8	190
			<i>Scipio</i> , in <i>Spain</i> , defeats the united forces of <i>Mago</i> , <i>Asdrubal</i> , and <i>Masniſſa</i> , king of <i>Numidia</i> ; scarce 6000 escaping being slain, or taken prisoners.	12	316
3803	2147	201	<i>Scipio</i> engages <i>Syphax</i> , king of the <i>Maſaſyli</i> , to ally with <i>Rome</i> ; takes the cities of <i>Illiturgis</i> , <i>Caſtalo</i> , and <i>Alapa</i> ; the last of which is reduced to ashes by the desperate		
				besieged	

besieged,

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			besieged, who throw themselves, their families, &c. into the flames. ————	12 18	317 58
3803	2147	201	A false report of <i>Scipio's</i> death occasions a mutiny in the <i>Roman</i> army; upon which, <i>Mandonius</i> , and <i>Indibilis</i> , two <i>Spanish</i> reguli, who were lately come over to him, revolt, and raise an army against him.	12 18	318 58
			<i>Scipio</i> causes the two chiefs of the mutineers in his army to be beheaded, to quell the rest; then engages and defeats the two reguli; soon after which follow the taking of <i>Gades</i> , and the reduction of <i>Spain</i> . ————	12 18	318 59
			<i>Philip</i> lays close siege before <i>Abydos</i> ; at which time the three <i>Roman</i> ambassadors come to expostulate against him, for the hostilities committed against their allies; who being dismissed with an illusory answer, the senate declare war against him; and send, soon after, <i>P. Sulpitius</i> , at the head of an army, into <i>Macedon</i> . ————	8	190
			<i>Æmilius Lepidus</i> is sent from <i>Rome</i> into <i>Egypt</i> , to take upon him the guardianship of young <i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i> ; and, after a short stay there, leaves him to the care of <i>Arifomenes</i> , a wise <i>Acarnanian</i> minister; who sends, soon after, an embassy to <i>Rome</i> , to complain of <i>Philip's</i> ravages in <i>Attica</i> . ————	9	405
			<i>Philip</i> pursues the siege of <i>Abydos</i> with such vigour, that the besieged, to avoid falling under the <i>Macedonian</i> yoke, set the city on fire, and throw their families and themselves into the flames. ————	7	382
3804	2148	200	<i>Scipio</i> is recalled from <i>Spain</i> , and chosen consul at <i>Rome</i> ; whence he sends <i>Lælius</i> into <i>Afric</i> , whilst himself sails to <i>Sicily</i> , and makes himself master of <i>Locri</i> by surprize. ————	12 18	318 63
			<i>Mago</i> , the brother of <i>Hannibal</i> , lands in <i>Liguria</i> , with 12,000 foot and 2,000 horse.	12 18	319 61
			<i>Mandonius</i> and <i>Indibilis</i> , the two <i>Spanish</i> reguli, despising the new <i>Spanish</i> proconsuls, revolt afresh; and are totally defeated by them. ————	12 18	320 62
3805	2149	199	<i>Sempronius</i> is defeated by <i>Hannibal</i> ; but, a few days after, gives him a more fatal overthrow; returns victorious to <i>Rome</i> ; and there builds a temple to <i>Fortune</i> . ————	12	321
			About this time <i>Onias III.</i> succeeds <i>Simon II.</i> in the <i>Jewish</i> high-priesthood; and proves a mild, pious, and exemplary pontiff. ————	10	254

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3805	2149	199	The fair <i>Sophonisba</i> , the daughter of <i>Asdrubal</i> , is given in marriage to <i>Syphax</i> , tho' before promised to <i>Masiniſſa</i> ; by which alliance he is induced to break with the <i>Romans</i> .	12	321
			<i>Scopbas</i> the <i>Ætolian</i> , who had been employed the preceding year by <i>Ptolemy</i> , to levy troops, and sent to recover <i>Palæſtine</i> and <i>Cœleſyria</i> , is defeated by <i>Antiochus</i> the Great; who reduces, ſoon after, the cities of <i>Sidon</i> , <i>Gaza</i> , and ſome others, which had been taken by him.	9	229
			<i>Scipio</i> lands in <i>Africa</i> , and there defeats the two <i>Hanno's</i> , with great ſlaughter; ravages the <i>Carthaginian</i> territories, to the very walls of their metropolis; and makes himſelf maſter of the opulent city of <i>Locha</i> .	12	322
			<i>Masiniſſa</i> hath a private interview with <i>Scipio</i> ; and is, by him, prevailed upon to join with the <i>Romans</i> .	12	323
3806	2150	198	<i>Scipio</i> ſets fire to the camps of <i>Syphax</i> and <i>Asdrubal</i> , and deſtroys men and beaſts in both with fire and ſword; whiſt <i>Lælius</i> and <i>Masiniſſa</i> purſue <i>Syphax</i> to the heart of <i>Nu-midia</i> ; take him and his ſon priſoners; and ſeize on his metropolis, in which they find the fair <i>Sophonisba</i> , who is thereupon married to <i>Masiniſſa</i> ; but not long after is poiſoned by the perſuaſions of <i>Scipio</i> , and dies with ſingular conſtancy.	12	325
			<i>Antiochus</i> purſues his conquelts in <i>Judæa</i> , <i>Sa-maria</i> , <i>Gadara</i> , &c. and eaſily prevails upon the <i>Jews</i> (highly provoked with the late depredations of <i>Scopbas</i>) to ſubmit to him; and is received with great pomp and ceremony by the <i>Jewiſh</i> prieſts and chiefs; who ſupply his army with all kinds of provisions, &c. in requital of which he grants them ſeveral conſiderable privileges.	9 10	230 254
3807	2151	197	<i>Antiochus</i> , having completed the conqueſt of <i>Palæſtine</i> , <i>Phœnice</i> , &c. carries his victorious arms into <i>Aſia Minor</i> ; where he likewise ſubdues ſeveral conſiderable provinces and cities; and, among the latter, thoſe of <i>Co-raceſum</i> , and <i>Ephesus</i> ; upon which the reſt of the free ſtates of <i>Aſia</i> ſend to implore the protection of the <i>Romans</i> againſt him.	9	231
			<i>Mago</i> , having ſuffered a ſignal overthrow from the <i>Romans</i> , in <i>Inſubria</i> , embarks the reſt of his forces for <i>Africa</i> ; but dies of his wounds, on the coaſt of <i>Sardinia</i> .	12	330

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3807	2151	197	<i>Antiochus</i> , having taken his winter-quarters at <i>Selymbra</i> , receives embassadors from <i>Rome</i> , who are sent to dissuade him from settling in <i>Europe</i> : but, on their very first audience of him, they receive such an unexpected, haughty answer, that they break up the conference, and depart, highly dissatisfied.	9	333
			<i>Philip</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , is defeated by the <i>Romans</i> , with great loss, near <i>Cynocephalus</i> , in <i>Thessaly</i> ; and, soon after, makes peace with them, upon their own terms.	7 8	338 191
			The <i>Rhodians</i> recover the province of <i>Perea</i> from <i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> .	8	191
			<i>Attalus</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> , is brought home from <i>Thebes</i> , and dies, in the 72d year of his age, and 43d of his reign; and, setting aside his own children, generously leaves the crown to his nephew <i>Attalus</i> , the son of <i>Eumenes</i> ; or, according to others, to his eldest son <i>Eumenes</i> .	10	20
3808	2152	196	<i>Hannibal</i> is recalled, and hath an interview with <i>Scipio</i> about a peace; but, they not agreeing about the terms, the fatal battle of <i>Zama</i> is fought; in which the <i>Carthaginians</i> , with a great number of their allies, particularly the <i>Macedonians</i> , are defeated: <i>Hannibal</i> escapes, with a few attendants, and, soon after, concludes a peace with the <i>Roman</i> general; which is ratified by the two senates of <i>Rome</i> and <i>Carthage</i> .	12 18	332 72
			<i>Scipio</i> brings from <i>Africa</i> , into the <i>Roman</i> treasury, 120,000 pounds weight of silver; and is honoured with the most magnificent triumph that ever had been seen at <i>Rome</i> , and with the offer of perpetual dictatorship; which he generously declines, and is contented with the surname of <i>Africanus</i> .	12	337
			<i>Antiochus</i> , upon a false report of <i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i> 's being dead, marches into <i>Egypt</i> ; but, being afterwards assured of the contrary, is shipwrecked, on his attempt on the isle of <i>Cyprus</i> , and forced to refit in <i>Seleucia</i> .	9	235
			The <i>Boii</i> , stirred up by <i>Hamilcar</i> , a <i>Carthaginian</i> captain, seize upon <i>Placentia</i> , and put the inhabitants to the sword; but are, soon after, overthrown, with the loss of their chief, and 30,000 of their men.	12	338
			<i>Masiniissa</i> takes possession of some <i>Carthaginian</i> territories, which the <i>Romans</i> had, pursuant to the 5th article of the late peace, obliged		

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			them to yield to him, and to enter into an alliance with him. ———	18	80
3808	2152	196	<i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i> , being disgusted at <i>Aristomencus's</i> salutary counsels, causes him to be put to death, upon which his subjects raise a rebellion in <i>Egypt</i> ; but <i>Polycrates</i> , an expert commander and statesman, being made prime minister, puts a speedy end to it; and all is quiet again. ———	9	406
3809	2153	195	<i>Hannibal</i> is chosen prætor at <i>Carthage</i> ; but, whilst he is employed in reforming some abuses there, the <i>Romans</i> , still jealous of his too great power and interest, find means to render him obnoxious to the senate; so that that great general sees himself obliged to retire to the <i>Syrian</i> court at <i>Ephesus</i> ; where he meets with a kind reception from <i>Antiochus</i> the Great. ———	18	81
			The <i>Romans</i> , having declared war against <i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> , and allied with <i>Attalus</i> , and with the <i>Rhodians</i> and <i>Ætolians</i> , gain very considerable advantages over him; but are obliged to raise the siege of <i>Corinth</i> , which is afterwards taken by <i>Philip</i> . ———	7	270
3810	2154	194	Whilst <i>Nabis</i> is tyrannizing over the <i>Spartans</i> , <i>Philip</i> besieges and takes the city of <i>Argos</i> ; but, not being able to secure it to himself, he delivers it up to him, upon certain conditions, after having plundered it of all its riches, &c. ———	8	191
			<i>Simon</i> , the <i>Jewish</i> high-priest, dies, and is succeeded by his eldest son <i>Onias</i> III. who enjoys that dignity 24 years, with an excellent character, as is observed p. 201. ———	12	339
3811	2155	193	<i>Antiochus</i> is consulting with <i>Hannibal</i> about the means of carrying on a war against the <i>Romans</i> ; and, first, sends an embassy to <i>Flaminius</i> , and a second to <i>Rome</i> , to propose an alliance; which is absolutely rejected, unless he will forbear to set foot in <i>Europe</i> ; which conditions the ambassadors refuse to agree to. ———	7	271
			<i>Antiochus</i> renews his caresses to the <i>Jews</i> ; grants them new privileges and favours; and sends letters, full of compliments and large promises, &c. ———	10	254
3812	2156	192	<i>Hannibal</i> endeavours to draw the <i>Carthaginians</i> into a confederacy with <i>Antiochus</i> , and, to that end, employs one <i>Aristo</i> , a <i>Tyrian</i> , to promote it; but that agent, being suspected,	9	237
				10	254

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			is forced to withdraw, and to retire into his ship; but not till he hath left a writing behind him, which sets the whole city in a ferment.	9	240
3812	2156	192	<i>Antiochus</i> , being now fully resolved to begin a war with <i>Rome</i> , allies with <i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i> , and gives him one of his daughters, with <i>Judea</i> , <i>Phœnice</i> , and <i>Cœlesyria</i> , for her portion: he gives a second daughter to <i>Ariarathes</i> , king of <i>Cappadocia</i> : and a third he offers to <i>Eumenes</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> ; but who absolutely rejects the alliance.	18	85
			<i>Cethegus</i> gains a complete victory over the revolted <i>Gauls</i> on the banks of the <i>Mincius</i> ; whilst his colleague ravages the country of the <i>Ligures</i> and <i>Boii</i> . <i>Spain</i> is divided into <i>Hither</i> , and <i>Farther</i> , and a prætor is sent to each of them; in the former of which, <i>Sempronius</i> is cut off, with most of his troops; which defeat is followed with a general revolt, in both provinces.	9	240
			<i>Hannibal</i> grows suspected to <i>Antiochus</i> , and takes a proper opportunity to clear himself to him; but the artful insinuations of <i>Thoas</i> , the <i>Ætolian</i> , make a stronger impression on that jealous monarch, and determine him to desert that faithful counsellor, and to be deaf to all his proposals.	12	341
			An embassy is sent from <i>Rome</i> to <i>Antiochus</i> (who had now invaded <i>Pisidia</i>), to prevail upon him to limit his views within <i>Asia</i> ; but the news which he then receives of his son's death, puts an end to all farther conferences.	18	86
3813	2157	191	<i>Rome</i> sends new commissioners into <i>Greece</i> ; and a decree is passed, that all the <i>Greek</i> cities in <i>Europe</i> and <i>Asia</i> shall be restored to their liberty.	9	243
			The two consuls destroy two <i>Gaulish</i> armies: at <i>Rome</i> , the new sacerdotal college of the <i>epulones</i> is erected, to regulate all the religious feasts: and the <i>Porcian</i> law is enacted, in favour of the people.	12	341
			<i>Antiochus</i> , being chosen generalissimo of all the forces in <i>Greece</i> , takes <i>Chalcis</i> and <i>Phera</i> (the former of which proves fatal to him and his army); he falls upon a <i>Roman</i> detachment sent to reinforce <i>Chalcis</i> , and cuts them all off, in the temple and grove of <i>Apollo</i> ; upon	12	342

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3813	2157	191	which the war is pursued, with greater vigour and success, against him. ———	7	352
			<i>Antiochus</i> , whilst in winter-quarters, marries his host's daughter; and spends the winter in nuptial revellings, instead of preparations for the next campaign. ———	9	240
			<i>Corn. Scipio</i> is sent into <i>Greece</i> , to take the command of the army against <i>Antiochus</i> ; and brings a large reinforcement with him, together with his own brother, <i>Scip. Africanus</i> , who serves as a volunteer under him. ———	7	366
			<i>Antiochus</i> is defeated, with great loss, on his seizing on the streights of <i>Thermopylæ</i> , by <i>Acilius Glabrio</i> ; who hath the assistance and advice of <i>Cato</i> in that memorable action. ———	12	247
			<i>Antiochus</i> invades the kingdom of <i>Pergamus</i> , during the absence of its king <i>Eumenes</i> , and lays siege to his capital; but is forced to raise it, and to quit both that and the <i>Per-gamenian</i> dominions. ———	9	250
			<i>Antiochus</i> sends ambassadors afresh to <i>Scipio</i> , and to <i>Rome</i> , with new overtures of peace; which are again rejected, unless he will pay the expence of the war which he himself had kindled; restore all the <i>Greek</i> cities in <i>Asia</i> to their liberties; and give up all his pretensions in <i>Asia</i> , on this side mount <i>Taurus</i> . ———	9	258
			<i>Gythium</i> , an <i>Achæan</i> sea-port, is besieged by <i>Nabis</i> , tyrant of <i>Sparta</i> , and relieved by <i>Philopæmen</i> , who is, at first, defeated; but falls upon him in the night, burns his camp, and cuts all his forces in pieces, at <i>Pleis</i> . ———	7	155
			<i>Nabis</i> hath recourse to the <i>Ætolians</i> , who send him a reinforcement, under the command of <i>Alexamenus</i> ; but he, instead of assisting, murders him; seizes and plunders <i>Sparta</i> ; and is, soon after, slain, with all his <i>Ætolians</i> : upon which, <i>Philopæmen</i> advises the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> to unite with the <i>Achæans</i> . ———	7	157
3814	2158	190	<i>Antiochus</i> , on his return from <i>Greece</i> , causes a new fleet to be speedily equipped, and gives the command of it to <i>Polyxenidas</i> ; who is defeated by that of the <i>Romans</i> , commanded by <i>C. Livius</i> . ———	9	247
			The <i>Ætolians</i> invade <i>Philip's</i> territories; and then send an embassy to <i>Rome</i> , to obtain a peace, and the quiet possession of their new conquests; both which are refused to them; ———		

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			and the embassadors are ordered to depart out of hand.	7	368
3814	2158	190	The <i>Appian</i> law, which stinted womens apparel to an ounce of gold, is, upon their complaint, repealed by the <i>Roman</i> senate.	12	341
			<i>M. Porcius Cato</i> is sent into <i>Spain</i> , where he overthrows the revolvers; causes their fortresses, &c. to be demolished; and returns home laden with immense booty.	12	342
			The <i>Rhodians</i> are defeated at sea, by a stratagem of <i>Polyxenidas</i> , <i>Antiochus's</i> admiral; and their whole fleet is destroyed.	8	193
			<i>Sempronius Longus</i> defeats the <i>Cisalpine Gauls</i> , and kills 11,000 of them; and <i>Scipio Nasica</i> gains a complete victory in <i>Lusitania</i> , now <i>Portugal</i> .	12	345
			Whilst <i>Antiochus</i> is laying close siege to <i>Colophon</i> , news is brought to him, that his fleet, commanded by <i>Polyxenidas</i> , is defeated by the consul <i>Æmilius</i> ; upon which he raises it, with the utmost confusion, and retires into <i>Cappadocia</i> : where he endeavours to rally his scattered forces.	9	254
			<i>Antiochus</i> sends new proposals of peace to <i>Scipio Africanus</i> , which he utterly rejects; and, upon his falling sick at <i>Elea</i> , the <i>Syrian</i> monarch sends him back his son, whom he had kept prisoner some time, without any ransom; which so highly obliges the <i>Roman</i> general, that, in requital, he sends him advice not to engage the <i>Romans</i> , till himself was recovered, and returned to the camp.	9	259
			Several skirmishes happening in the mean while, between the two armies, brings on, at length, the famed battle of <i>Magnesia</i> ; in which <i>Antiochus</i> is totally defeated, and forced to save himself by flight, whilst the victorious <i>Romans</i> make a most dreadful slaughter among his forces. This victory is recorded to have been looked upon as a perfect prodigy by all the eastern and western nations.	9	260
3815	2159	189	<i>Antiochus</i> retires first to <i>Sardis</i> , and then to <i>Apamea</i> ; to which last his son <i>Seleucus</i> had fled, after their defeat: and the <i>Roman</i> consul, taking the advantage of his absence, reduces some of the neighbouring provinces; upon which many considerable cities, particularly those of <i>Thyatira</i> , <i>Magnesia</i> , <i>Ephesus</i> , <i>Lydia</i> , &c. declare for the <i>Romans</i> .	9	265
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3815	2159	189	<i>Antiochus</i> sends, presently after, his brother <i>Antipater</i> , and <i>Zeuxis</i> , late governor of <i>Lydia</i> and <i>Phrygia</i> , to the two <i>Scipio's</i> , with new overtures of peace; which are, at length, agreed on by both sides, and by <i>Eumenes</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> . Soon after which, the <i>Syrian</i> fleet, riding at <i>Apamea</i> , is set on fire by the <i>Roman</i> commissaries, pursuant to the articles of peace.	9 12	266 348
			<i>Hannibal</i> , and <i>Thoas</i> the <i>Ætolian</i> , understanding that they were to be delivered up to the <i>Romans</i> by <i>Antiochus</i> , convey themselves away privately: the former retires to <i>Prusias</i> , king of <i>Bitthynia</i> ; but, being afterwards apprehensive of being betrayed to them, poisons himself.	18	89
3816	2160	188	<i>Manl. Vulso</i> , now consul, carries the war into <i>Gallogræcia</i> , on account of the vast succours which <i>Antiochus</i> had received from that nation; whom he defeats, and obliges to accept of such a peace as he is pleased to grant them.	12	349
			The <i>Ligurians</i> in <i>Gaul</i> are defeated and reduced by the consular army in one campaign.	12	350
3817	2161	187	<i>Antiochus</i> , in order to be able to pay the vast sums imposed upon him by the <i>Romans</i> , plunders the temple of <i>Jupiter Belus</i> , in <i>Elymais</i> , of all its immense treasure; for which he, and all his attendants, are assassinated by the people, in the 37th year of his reign, and 52d of his age. He is succeeded by his son <i>Seleucus</i> ; who proves no less a friend to the <i>Jews</i> than his father had been.	9 10	270 254
			<i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i> sends an embassy to <i>Philopæmen</i> , prætor of the <i>Achèans</i> , to renew his alliance with them: which is readily complied with, and three ambassadors are appointed to go to the <i>Egyptian</i> court; but, before they could be ready to set out, news is brought of the death of the <i>Egyptian</i> king.	9	407
			The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> having carried their complaints against the <i>Achèans</i> to the <i>Roman</i> senate, <i>Appius Claudius</i> is sent into <i>Achaia</i> to settle the differences there. In the mean time the <i>Achèans</i> , who had been courted, with vast gifts and promises, by <i>Ptolemy</i> , <i>Seleucus</i> , <i>Eumenes</i> , and other princes, and had accepted only the offers of the first of		them,

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			them, so stirs up the jealousy of the <i>Romans</i> , that they decide the controversy against them, in favour of the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> .	7	285	
3817	2161	187	<i>Eumenes</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> who had so gallantly behaved at the battle of <i>Magnesia</i> , goes to <i>Rome</i> , and is there highly honoured by the senate; who, moreover, decree, that all the countries on this side mount <i>Taurus</i> should be given to him.	10	22	
			The <i>Messenians</i> are, by the intrigues of <i>Democrates</i> , induced to break off their alliance with the <i>Achæans</i> .	7	289	
3818	2162	186	The <i>Romans</i> , having, by the reduction of the <i>Ligures</i> , &c. freed their republic from intestine wars, begin now, at the instigation of the famed <i>Cato</i> , to humble those whom they had formerly raised: amongst these, <i>Scipio Africanus</i> is twice summoned before the tribes, and accused of sundry crimes; but is, both times, acquitted with honour: and, upon his being summoned the 3d time, retires to <i>Liternum</i> ; where he dies, soon after, in the 48th year of his age.	12	350	
			<i>Scipio Asiaticus</i> is likewise arraigned, and severely fined, and reduced to the lowest degree of indigence: but the senate soon after declares him innocent; sends him upon a new embassy; and heaps new wealth and honours upon him.	12	352	
			<i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i> degenerates into tyranny and all other vices; and causes his worthy prime minister, <i>Aristomenes</i> , to be poisoned, for presuming to check him in them; all which occasions, the year after, a grievous insurrection against him.	9	406	
3819	2163	185	<i>Philopæmen</i> marches against the revolted <i>Messenians</i> ; is defeated, taken prisoner, and condemned to die, by them; and, with singular cheerfulness, drinks off the cup of poison prepared for him.	7	289	
			The combats of <i>athletæ</i> are first introduced into <i>Rome</i> , at the triumph of <i>Fulvius Nobilior</i> , who had lately reduced the <i>Ætolians</i> .	12	353	
			<i>Eumenes</i> , having enlarged his territories, and entered into an alliance with <i>Rome</i> , is engaged in a war against <i>Prusias</i> , king of <i>Bithynia</i> ; whom <i>Hannibal</i> , a refugee at his court, persuades to invade his dominions, and is therein assisted by <i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> ;			

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			and, by the contrivance of <i>Hannibal</i> , gives him a total defeat at sea, and takes or destroys most of his fleet. ———	10	23
3821	2165	183	<i>Eumenes</i> sends his brother to <i>Rome</i> , with a complaint against <i>Philip</i> and <i>Prusias</i> , and backs his suit with a crown of gold worth 15,000 talents; upon which the senate send commissioners to mediate a peace between him and the king of <i>Bithynia</i> ; and the latter consents to deliver up <i>Hannibal</i> to them; who shuts himself up in a strong castle, with seven gates. ———	10	23
			<i>Cato</i> , being chosen censor, begins his office with instances of great severity; and displays an inveterate hatred against the <i>Cornelian</i> family in particular. ———	10	25
			<i>Ptolemy</i> having, by the help of his prime minister <i>Polycrates</i> , forced his revolted subjects to capitulate, no sooner gets them into his power, than he causes them to be all put to death; and, by that unjust action, involves himself in greater difficulties. —	12	354
3822	2166	182	<i>Prusias</i> , being afraid of disobliging the <i>Romans</i> , causes <i>Hannibal's</i> castle to be surrounded on all sides, by his troops; upon which that unfortunate general, finding no way to escape, poisons himself, to avoid falling into their hands. ———	9	407
			<i>Agesspolis</i> , the late king of <i>Sparta</i> , dies in his banishment, falling into the hands of some pirates, in his way to <i>Rome</i> , to which he was sent on an embassy. <i>Polyb. Usher.</i>	10	25
3823	2167	181	<i>Pharnaces</i> , king of <i>Pontus</i> , seizes on <i>Sinope</i> from the <i>Rhodians</i> , and, soon after, invades the dominions of <i>Eumenes</i> ; who, thereupon, makes a new alliance with <i>Ariarthes</i> , king of <i>Cappadocia</i> ; and proves too strong for the invader. ———	18	89
			<i>Pharnaces</i> sends an embassy of complaint to <i>Rome</i> against the two monarchs; upon which <i>Marcus</i> is deputed to them, to inquire into the cause and merit of the war. ———	7	149
			<i>Pharnaces</i> , despising the <i>Romans</i> interposition, sends <i>Leocritus</i> into <i>Galatia</i> , at the head of 10,000 men; who lays it waste; takes the city of <i>Teios</i> ; and, by that monarch's orders, causes the garison, being chiefly mercenaries, to be put to the sword, contrary to the articles of capitulation. ———	9	539
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				9	540

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3823	2167	181	<i>Seleucus</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> , coming to <i>Pharnaces's</i> assistance, is absolutely forbid to proceed farther by the <i>Roman</i> ambassadors; so that <i>Pharnaces</i> , who chiefly depended upon him, is forced to sue for peace; which is granted to him, upon very hard terms. —	9	540	
			Commissioners are sent from <i>Rome</i> into <i>Greece</i> , to terminate the difference between the states of it, and king <i>Philip</i> ; and, as soon as they have heard both sides, decree, in arbitrary terms, that the <i>Macedonian</i> garisons shall be evacuated, and that <i>Philip's</i> dominions shall be reduced to their antient limits. —	9	115	
			New troubles arise in king <i>Philip's</i> family, between his two sons <i>Demetrius</i> and <i>Perfes</i> ; the former of which he causes to be unjustly put to death. —	9	115	
3824	2168	180	<i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i> meditating a war against <i>Seleucus</i> , with his treasury exhausted, is poisoned by his chief ministers, in the 29th year of his age, and 29th of his reign, leaving two sons, both infants, behind; viz. <i>Philometor</i> , and <i>Physcon</i> ; the former of whom succeeds him, under the guardianship of his mother <i>Cleopatra</i> . —	9	119	
			<i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> , being made sensible of his son <i>Demetrius's</i> innocency by <i>Quint. Flaminus</i> , falls into a deep melancholy. —	9	407	
3825	2169	179	<i>Pharnaces</i> makes a shameful peace with <i>Eumenes</i> and <i>Ariarethes</i> ; in which the <i>Roman</i> deputies display no small partiality against him; though he is justly punished in that, for his treacherous cruelty to the garison of <i>Teios</i> . —	9	122	
3826	2170	178	<i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> , stung with a deep sense of his misfortunes, and resentment against his unnatural son <i>Perfes</i> , dies, in the 60th year of his age, and 42d of his reign, and recommends his cousin <i>Antigonus</i> for his successor; but <i>Perfes</i> easily finds credit enough, both with the <i>Macedonians</i> and <i>Romans</i> , to get himself settled on the throne. —	9	540	
			The <i>Lycians</i> , being grievously oppressed by the <i>Rhodians</i> , send a pathetic complaint to the <i>Roman</i> senate, who send commissioners to see their grievances effectually redressed. —	9	123	
3827	2171	177	<i>Orcius</i> , the <i>Roman</i> tribune, enacts a law, forbidding any man to spend more than ten asses, or about 5 s. 6 d. at a feast. —	8	199	
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3827	2171	177	<i>Perfes</i> causes <i>Antigonus</i> to be put to death ; then sends an embassy to <i>Rome</i> , to renew the alliance they had made with his father.	9	124
3828	2172	176	<i>Seleucus</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> , being informed that an immense treasure was kept in the temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> , sends <i>Heliodorus</i> to fetch it away ; who, upon his being denied admittance by the worthy high-priest <i>Onias</i> III. forces the gates of it ; and is suddenly struck by God with a panic phrensy ; but is restored by the prayers of the good old pontiff	10	255
			<i>Simon</i> , a <i>Benjamite</i> , who had given the above information, out of spite to <i>Onias</i> , accuses him before <i>Seleucus</i> ; but the good pontiff, coming to court, clears himself, with such modesty and sincerity, that he meets with a very kind reception there ; and the traitor <i>Simon</i> is condemned to banishment.	10	256
			<i>Priapatius</i> succeeds his father <i>Asaces</i> in <i>Parthia</i> , and reigns 15 years.	11	9
3829	2173	175	<i>Seleucus</i> is poisoned by his treasurer <i>Heliodorus</i> , who seizes on the crown ; but is defeated and driven away by <i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i> , the brother of the deceased ; who had been sent for from <i>Rome</i> by his father, where he had remained 13 years an hostage, and was lately exchanged for his younger brother <i>Demetrius</i> ; and now, having defeated the usurper, ascends the throne, and takes the surname of <i>Epiphanes</i> , or the Illustrious ; but, by his vile behaviour, gains the nickname of <i>Epimanes</i> , or Madman.	9	274
			<i>Jason</i> , the brother of <i>Onias</i> III. taking advantage of <i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i> 's exigencies, buys the high-priesthood of him, for the sum of 350 talents ; and obtains an order from him, for removing the good old pontiff to, and confining him at <i>Antioch</i> ; and, in a little while after, the liberty of building a gymnasium at <i>Jerusalem</i> , for 150 talents more ; which proves a means of introducing a general apostasy, both in that city, and in <i>Judea</i> .	10	257
			The revolted <i>Ligurians</i> are defeated by <i>P. Æmilius</i> ; and the <i>Celtiberians</i> , <i>Ingauni</i> , and <i>Lusitanians</i> , in <i>Spain</i> , by <i>Q. Fulv. Flaccus</i> .	12	356
3830	2174	174	The apostate pontiff <i>Jason</i> sends rich presents and sacrifices to be offered up to the <i>Tyrian Hercules</i> ; and gives <i>Antiochus</i> a magnificent		

reception,

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			reception, in his way thro' <i>Judæa</i> , to his dominions in <i>Cæſſyria</i> . ———	9	279
3831	2175	173	<i>Antiochus</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> , finding, by his embaffador <i>Apollonius</i> (whom he had ſent to compliment <i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> , on his coming to age), that a war was deſigned againſt him, reſolves to be beforehand, and invade his territories; and, at the ſame time, ſends <i>Apollonius</i> on an embaffy to <i>Rome</i> , accompanied with large preſents, additional to the arrears due from <i>Selucus</i> ; by which means he renews the confederacy with the <i>Romans</i> , on the ſame foot it had ſtood in the reign of <i>Antiochus</i> the Great. ———	10	258
			A war is declared between the <i>Romans</i> , and <i>Perſes</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> . ———	9	279
3832	2176	172	<i>Jaſon</i> , the <i>Jewiſh</i> high-prieſt, ſends his brother <i>Menelaus</i> to <i>Antioch</i> , with the uſual tribute to <i>Antiochus</i> . <i>Menelaus</i> takes the opportunity of purchaſing that dignity from him, at the price of 300 talents more than <i>Jaſon</i> had given for it; whence a deadly ſtruggle ariſes between the two brothers. ———	9	129
			<i>Menelaus</i> , upon promiſing to renounce <i>Judaism</i> , gets himſelf confirmed in the pontificate, by main force, and obliges <i>Jaſon</i> to flee from <i>Judæa</i> into the land of the <i>Ammonites</i> : but, being ſoon after ſummoned to <i>Antioch</i> for non-payment, orders his brother <i>Lyſimachus</i> , whom he had left his vicegerent at <i>Jeruſalem</i> , to riſſe the temple of all its treaſure, and to ſend it to the <i>Syrian</i> court. ———	10	259
			The good old high-prieſt <i>Onias</i> III. who had been confined ſome time at <i>Antioch</i> , venturing to make loud complaints againſt <i>Menelaus</i> , is baſely murdered, by his order, in the very aſylum of <i>Daphne</i> , where he had taken ſanctuary. ———	10	259
			<i>Eumenes</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> , in his return from <i>Rome</i> , where he had acquainted the ſenate with <i>Perſes</i> 's deſigns, narrowly eſcapes being murdered by ſome of his <i>Macedonian</i> aſſaſſins; and allies, ſoon after, with the <i>Romans</i> , againſt him. ———	10	160
			<i>Attalus</i> , the brother of <i>Eumenes</i> , upon a falſe report of his having been murdered, not only ſeizes on the crown, but marries his ſiſter-in-law <i>Stratonice</i> ; notwithstanding which, <i>Eumenes</i> , on his return, generously	10	26

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			forgives them both, and receives them into his favour. ————	10	27
3833	2177	171	<i>Perfes</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , defeats the <i>Romans</i> , and then lues for peace; but is denied it by the haughty consul. ————	9	131
			<i>Antiochus</i> , and <i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> , declare war againſt each other, and purſue it with equal vigour; but the latter is defeated, with great loſs, near mount <i>Cafius</i> . ————	9	280
			<i>Iſtria</i> is reduced by <i>Claudius Pulcher</i> ; and the <i>Sardinian</i> and <i>Corſican</i> revoltors are defeated by <i>Sempronius Gracchus</i> . ————	9	408
			Complaints having been made to <i>Antiochus</i> , on his return, about the murder of good <i>Onias</i> , <i>Andronicus</i> , his aſſaſſin, is put to death on the very ſpot on which he had murdered him; but the traitor <i>Menelaus</i> finds means to eſcape, by his uſual way of bribery. ————	12	357
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3834	2178	170	<i>Petilius</i> , attempting to force the <i>Ligurian</i> camp, is killed by a javelin; but his troops defeat the enemy, with great ſlaughter. ————	12	358
			The <i>Jews</i> , being exaſperated at <i>Menelaus</i> 's crimes and apoſtaſy, kill his brother <i>Lyſimachus</i> , and moſt of his guards; after which they ſend a conſiderable number of deputies to juſtify the action, and complain againſt their worthleſs high-prieſt; who hath freſh recourſe to bribery, and gets thoſe deputies condemned and executed. ————	10	261
			<i>Jaſon</i> , the brother of <i>Menelaus</i> , enters <i>Jeruſalem</i> by main force, and commits moſt horrid butcheries there; upon which <i>Antiochus</i> marches againſt him, and takes the city by ſtorm; profanes and plunders the temple; and, at his departure, nominates two brutiſh miniſters to be governors, the one of <i>Judæa</i> , and the other of <i>Samaria</i> . ————	10	262
			<i>Antiochus</i> makes a ſecond expedition againſt <i>Egypt</i> ; in which he proves ſo ſucceſſful, that he becomes maſter of the whole kingdom, excepting <i>Alexandria</i> , and gets <i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> into his hands. ————	9	280
				9	408
3835	2179	169	<i>Martius</i> , at the head of his army, penetrates into the valley of <i>Tempe</i> , and thence into <i>Macedon</i> ; but is forced to retreat for want of proviſions. ————	9	133
			<i>Perfes</i> , upon the news of the <i>Romans</i> marching into <i>Macedon</i> , betrays the greateſt weakneſs and puſillanimity, and commits ſeveral cruel actions. ————	9	133

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3835	2179	169	<i>Perfes</i> prevails with <i>Gentius</i> , king of <i>Illyricum</i> , to ally with him againſt the <i>Romans</i> . ———	9	135	
			<i>Antiochus</i> iſſues out a decree, chiefly levelled at the <i>Jewiſh</i> religion; which occasions a cruel perſecution againſt the moſt zealous, and a general apoſtaſy among the reſt of the nation. ———	10	264	
			The <i>Samaritans</i> , to avoid the ſad effects of the former, diſclaim all kindred with the <i>Jews</i> ; and beg leave to dedicate their temple at <i>Samaria</i> to <i>Jupiter</i> , to ſhew their contempt for their religion. ———	10	266	
			The ſtatue of <i>Jupiter</i> is ſet up on the altar of burnt-offerings in the temple of <i>Jeruſalem</i> , by <i>Athenæus</i> , the implacable enemy of the <i>Jews</i> ; and all of that nation that reſuſe to ſacrifice to it, are moſt cruelly tortured to death. ———	10	267	
			The <i>Alexandrians</i> ſet <i>Ptolemy Euergetes</i> , ſince ſurnamed <i>Phyſcon</i> , on the throne; who is ſoon after driven out by <i>Antiochus</i> , in his third expedition into <i>Egypt</i> . ———	9	281	
			<i>Perfes</i> endeavours to perſuade the <i>Rhodians</i> to ſtand neuter; which they, at length, agree to, and ſend an haughty letter to the <i>Roman</i> ſenate, to engage them to peace. ———	9	408	
			<i>Athenæus</i> purſues his horrid butcheries in <i>Judæa</i> ; which obliges the zealous part of the <i>Jews</i> to retire into deſerts, caverns, &c. ———	8	221	
3836	2180	168	<i>Antiochus</i> rejects the offers of peace ſent to him by the two <i>Ptolemies</i> , and lays ſiege to <i>Alexandria</i> ; upon which both brothers ſend a joint embaſſy to <i>Rome</i> againſt him, and agree to reign together. ———	10	268	
			<i>Paulus Æmilius</i> , having ſurprized <i>Perfes</i> 's camp, defeats his whole army with great ſlaughter; and forces him to retire, in all haſte, to <i>Pydna</i> ; and thence to take refuge in the iſland of <i>Samothrace</i> . ———	9	282	
			The ſenate ſends <i>Popilius</i> , and two other embaſſadors, to <i>Antiochus</i> , with expreſs orders to forbear all farther hoſtilities againſt the two <i>Ptolemies</i> ; to which ſevere order he is obliged to ſubmit: but, at the ſame time, reſolves to wreak his whole reſentment on the innocent <i>Jews</i> . ———	9	409	
			<i>Antiochus</i> accordingly ſends <i>Apollonius</i> to <i>Jeruſalem</i> , who enters the city on the ſabbath, and cauſes vaſt numbers of the <i>Jews</i> to be horridly butchered; among whom <i>Eleazar</i> , and other chiefs, ſuffer martyrdom with ſur-	9	138	
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			prising constancy. He next plunders the city, and sets fire to several parts of it; and, with the materials, builds a fortress on the top of the city of <i>David</i> , to command the temple, and to annoy those that went thither to worship; upon which both city and temple are abandoned: and <i>Mattathias</i> , at the head of the escaped <i>Jews</i> , defeats some of the <i>Syrians</i> ; and retires, with his men, into the desert.		
3836	2180	168	The <i>Rhodians</i> send an embassy to <i>Rome</i> , to excuse their siding with <i>Perfes</i> , but meet with a very severe repulse from the senate; till <i>Cato</i> , taking their part, composes the matter	10	269
3837	2181	167	<i>Mattathias</i> , a noble <i>Jewish</i> chief, having collected a sufficient army, marches through the cities of <i>Judea</i> ; overthrows all the heathen idols, altars, &c. sets open the <i>Jewish</i> synagogues; and restores the worship and oracles of God within the space of one year, but, being now quite worn out with age, fatigues, &c. dies; and is succeeded by his son <i>Judas</i> , surnamed the <i>Maccabee</i> .	8	204
			The senate resumes the debate against the <i>Rhodians</i> ; and, in spite of <i>Cato's</i> partiality to them, condemns them to be stript of the provinces of <i>Lycia</i> and <i>Caria</i> .	10	272
			<i>Perfes</i> , having tried several times, in vain, to make his escape, surrenders himself to <i>Octavius</i> , the <i>Roman</i> admiral, and is brought to <i>P. Æmilius</i> : who, having settled a new government in <i>Macedon</i> , and the <i>Grecian</i> affairs at <i>Amphipolis</i> , causes magnificent games to be exhibited there, in honour of his victory; and then embarks in his prisoner's royal gally, and brings him and his children to <i>Rome</i> , where they are confined in a common gaol; and, having been led in triumph, he is left to make a miserable end of himself in his own way.	8	206
			<i>P. Æmilius</i> is ordered to see the city of <i>Epirus</i> plundered and destroyed, for their late siding with <i>Perfes</i> ; which sentence is punctually executed throughout the whole kingdom in one day; and the inhabitants are either sold for slaves, or sent prisoners to <i>Rome</i> , together with the rest of the plunder, to an immense value.	9	145
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3837	2181	167	<i>Antionicius</i> the <i>Ætolian</i> , and <i>Neo</i> the <i>Bæotian</i> , are beheaded by <i>Æmilius</i> , for their adhering to the unfortunate <i>Perses</i> . ———	9	149
—	—	—	A thousand <i>Abæans</i> are ordered to appear before the <i>Roman</i> senate, for siding likewise with <i>Perses</i> . ———	7	302
—	—	—	<i>Prusias</i> , king of <i>Bithynia</i> , makes his ridiculous entrance into <i>Rome</i> , and fawning appearance before the senate. ———	10	129
3838	2182	166	<i>Judas Maccabeus</i> , the famed <i>Jewish</i> hero, succeeds his brave father; and, with only 6000 men, drives the <i>Syrians</i> out of <i>Judæa</i> ; defeats and kills <i>Apollonius</i> , governor of <i>Jerusalem</i> ; and takes an immense spoil from him and the <i>Syrians</i> . ———	10	274
—	—	—	<i>Antiochus</i> swears the utter extirpation of the <i>Jews</i> , and sends <i>Lysias</i> , with 40,000 men, against them: <i>Judas</i> falls upon <i>Gorgias</i> , and defeats him, burns his camp, and injects a general panic among the <i>Syrians</i> : he thence marches over <i>Jordan</i> , and defeats <i>Timotheus</i> , the governor of that part of <i>Palestine</i> , and <i>Bacchides</i> , <i>Antiochus's</i> general; and takes their arms, baggage, &c. with which he supplies his now numerous army: soon after which he likewise defeats the haughty <i>Nicanor</i> , and puts him to a shameful flight. ———	9	288
—	—	—	Two plebeians are, for the first time, raised to the consulship at <i>Rome</i> . ———	10	275
—	—	—	The <i>Rhodians</i> , having given up <i>Lycia</i> and <i>Caria</i> , according to the senate's decree, are admitted into an alliance with the republic. ———	12	358
—	—	—	<i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> , being outed by his brother <i>Physcon</i> , after <i>Antiochus's</i> departure, goes to <i>Rome</i> in a mean train, and meets there with a kind reception; soon after which the two contending brothers are brought to an accommodation; <i>Physcon</i> is put in possession of <i>Libya</i> and <i>Cyrene</i> , and <i>Ptolemy</i> of <i>Egypt</i> and <i>Cyprus</i> , independently of each other. ———	8	207
—	—	—	<i>Antiochus</i> causes magnificent games to be exhibited at <i>Daphne</i> ; in which he strives to excel those of the late consul <i>P. Æmilius</i> , which were allowed the finest that ever were beheld in <i>Syria</i> . ———	9	409
—	—	—	The <i>Samaritans</i> , having now set up the statue of the <i>Grecian Jupiter</i> in their temple, are received into favour with <i>Antiochus</i> . ———	9	289
—	—	—		10	266

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3838	2182	166	<i>Antiochus</i> , having exhausted his finances by his extravagant shews, as well as by the revolt of the <i>Jews</i> , <i>Armenians</i> , and <i>Persians</i> , divides his army; sends one half of it against the <i>Jews</i> , under the command of <i>Lyfias</i> , and, with the other, he marches against and defeats <i>Artaxias</i> , king of <i>Armenia</i> , and takes him prisoner; thence he proceeds into <i>Persia</i> , but with worse success, and there attempts to plunder the city and temple of <i>Elymias</i> ; but meets with a most shameful repulse, from the inhabitants, and the neighbouring villagers.	9	291
3839	2183	165	<i>Lyfias</i> enters <i>Judæa</i> with a powerful army, and is totally overthrown by <i>Judas Maccabeus</i> , near <i>Betsura</i> , and forced to return back to <i>Antioch</i> ; upon which the <i>Jewish</i> chief enters <i>Jerusalem</i> ; cleanses both it, and the temple, and all the sacred utensils; restores the divine worship with the dedication of a new altar; and appoints a festival of eight days, which, from the vast illuminations made, both in the city and temple, is called the feast of lights.	9 10 10	292 281 284
3840	2184	164	<i>Antiochus</i> , exasperated beyond measure at the defeat of so many of his generals in <i>Judæa</i> , resolves to march thither in person, and to extirpate the whole nation; but, being taken on the road with most excruciating pains in his bowels, and, in his vehement speed, falling from his chariot, ends his life and reign in a most miserable condition; after he had reigned full eleven years.	9	292
			The senate, instead of making <i>Macedon</i> and <i>Illyricum</i> two <i>Roman</i> provinces, change them into two republics; and send ten commissioners to settle them in that kind of government.	9 12	148 359
			<i>Æmilius</i> , and his colleagues, return to <i>Rome</i> laden with such immense treasures, from <i>Macedon</i> , &c. which are sent into the public treasury, that the <i>Romans</i> have no occasion to levy any tax from that time to the reign of <i>Augustus</i> ; notwithstanding which, <i>Æmilius</i> dies, during his censorship, in a poor and private condition.	9 12	152 359
			<i>Antiochus</i> having, a little before he expired, sent for <i>Philip</i> , his favourite minister, and appointed him guardian of his son <i>Antiochus Eupator</i> , and regent of the <i>Syrian</i> kingdom,		

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3840	2184	164	<i>Lyfias</i> is beforehand with him, and feizes on both those offices, and keeps <i>Philip</i> out of them ; who, being in no condition to resist him, retires into <i>Egypt</i> . ———	9	296
—	—	—	<i>Demetrius</i> , who had been detained an hostage at <i>Rome</i> near twelve years, and to whom the <i>Syrian</i> crown did justly belong, sues, in vain, to the senate, for leave to return, and take possession of his dominions: that politic body, choosing rather to have an infant to sit on the <i>Syrian</i> throne, than a prince of his courage and conduct, not only refuse to let him go, but proclaim the young <i>Eupator</i> king, and themselves his guardians; and send their own deputies to take the care of the kingdom upon them, with particular instructions to burn all the ships, hamstring all the elephants, and weaken, by all means, the strength of their new ward. ———	9 12	295 359
—	—	—	<i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> obtains the island of <i>Cyprus</i> from the <i>Romans</i> ; but <i>Philiometor</i> refuses to yield it to him. The <i>Cyrenians</i> , likewise, misliking his tyrannic government, revolt, and defeat him; and, soon after, fall upon, wound, mangle, and leave him for dead. ———	9	413
—	—	—	<i>Ptolemy Macron</i> , governor of <i>Cælesyria</i> , from an inveterate enemy to the <i>Jews</i> , becomes a great friend to them; but is, soon after, deprived of his government by <i>Lyfias</i> , who invades <i>Judæa</i> afresh, with a powerful army; and <i>Macron</i> , unable to support his disgrace, poisons himself. ———	10	286
—	—	—	<i>Judas Maccabeus</i> invades <i>Idumea</i> ; kills 20,000 of its inhabitants at <i>Acrabatene</i> ; drives the children of <i>Ben</i> out of their strong-holds; severely punishes such of his officers as had been bribed to let them escape; and burns their towers and forts to the ground. ———	10	286
—	—	—	Some differences arising, about this time, between <i>Masinissa</i> , king of <i>Libya</i> , and the <i>Carthaginians</i> , he marches at the head of his army into the province of <i>Tysca</i> ; upon which <i>Cato</i> is dispatched thither, to arbitrate between them; who sows the seeds of the third <i>Punic</i> war. ———	12 18	361 93
—	—	—	<i>Timotheus</i> , the <i>Syrian</i> general, is sent again into <i>Judæa</i> , with a powerful army, and defeated again by the brave <i>Judas</i> , with the loss of above 20,000 foot, and 600 horse; is soon after besieged and taken in <i>Gazara</i> , ———		

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3840	2184	164	and slain. <i>Judas</i> takes <i>Bossora</i> , and other cities, in the land of <i>Gilead</i> , and puts all the males to the sword. — — —	10	287
			<i>Simon</i> , the brother of <i>Judas</i> , exercises the same severities in <i>Galilee</i> ; <i>Hebron</i> , the metropolis of <i>Idumea</i> , and several other cities of the <i>Philistines</i> , are taken, plundered, and demolished, by the two <i>Jeruſalem</i> generals.	10	288
			<i>Simon</i> , finding it impossible to defend the <i>Jeruſalem</i> about <i>Ptolemais</i> , &c. from their too numerous enemies, transplants them all, men, women, and children, into <i>Judæa</i> . — — —	10	289
			<i>Joseph</i> , contrary to his brother <i>Judas</i> 's express order, makes an unhappy attempt on <i>Jammia</i> , an important sea-port, and is defeated by <i>Gorgias</i> with great slaughter. — — —	10	289
3841	2185	163	<i>Lyſias</i> , exasperated beyond measure at the vast success of the two <i>Hebrew</i> heroes, enters <i>Judæa</i> at the head of 80,000 foot, a numerous cavalry, and 80 elephants. <i>Judas</i> marches against him; and, in his way, defeats the <i>Arabians</i> that obstructed him; takes <i>Casphin</i> , <i>Characa</i> , and other strongholds; which done, he defeats <i>Timotheus</i> with great slaughter, forces him to sue for peace, and to allow the <i>Jeruſalem</i> nation the free exercise of their religion, laws, &c.	10	290
			The other <i>Syrian</i> generals, and the neighbouring nations, being dissatisfied at the peace concluded by <i>Lyſias</i> , invade <i>Judæa</i> , with a much greater army, under the command of another <i>Timotheus</i> , who puts all to fire and sword, where-ever he comes; but is at length defeated, and put to flight, by the victorious <i>Juda</i> , with the loss of 30,000 men: <i>Judas</i> pursues the rest to <i>Carnion</i> , where he burns all that had taken sanctuary in the temple of <i>Atargatis</i> , to the number of 25,000; and then burns and rases the city. — — —	10	292
			<i>Judas</i> proceeds to reduce <i>Idumea</i> ; takes <i>Aſhdod</i> , or <i>Azotus</i> , and other <i>Philistine</i> fortresses, and returns to <i>Jerusalem</i> ; where he besieges the <i>Syrian</i> garison in the citadel of <i>Acra</i> : <i>Lyſias</i> sends 100,000 foot, 20,000 horse, and 300 chariots, to the relief of the place; who are likewise defeated by <i>Judas</i> , at <i>Bethsura</i> , or <i>Bassora</i> ; after which that fortress surrenders to him. — — —	10	293
			In the mean time <i>Philip</i> , whom <i>Antiochus</i> had appointed regent and guardian of his		

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			son and kingdom, returns from <i>Egypt</i> ; seizes upon <i>Antioch</i> , and the crown, during the young king's absence, who was then marching into <i>Judæa</i> at the head of a new army.		9	298
3841	2185	163	Young <i>Antiochus</i> comes up against <i>Judas</i> , forces him to retire i to <i>Jerusalem</i> , retakes <i>Bethsura</i> from him, and besieges him in the <i>Jewish</i> metropolis, then labouring under the greatest scarcity of provisions; the place is juit upon the point of surrendering, when news is brought to <i>Antiochus</i> , that <i>Philip</i> had seized upon his crown and capital; upon which he concludes a peace with the <i>Jews</i> , marches directly against the traitor, and defeats and kills him.		10	293
			<i>Menelaus</i> , the apostate high-priest, who had followed <i>Antiochus</i> into <i>Judæa</i> , in hopes of being made governor of it, is, by the persuasion of <i>Lysias</i> , ordered to be put to death; and the high-priesthood is bestowed on <i>Alcimus</i> , a person who was not of the sacerdotal race; upon which <i>Onias</i> , to whom the succession to it belonged, retires into <i>Egypt</i> ; where he soon after obtains a new pontificate from king <i>Ptolemy</i> , and lays the foundation of a new schism there.		9	299
					10	297
3842	2186	162	<i>Demetrius</i> , the son of <i>Selucus Philopator</i> , and right heir to the <i>Syrian</i> crown, having tried in vain to obtain leave of the senate to go into his dominions (see p. 219.), escapes out of <i>Rome</i> ; and, upon his arrival at <i>Antioch</i> , his capital, is universally declared their lawful king; <i>Lysias</i> , and his ward, the young <i>Antiochus</i> , are delivered up to him, and put to death; upon which the <i>Roman</i> senate make no longer difficulty to acknowledge him: the <i>Babylonians</i> likewise do the same, and give him the surname of <i>Soter</i> , or <i>Saviour</i> , in gratitude for his having delivered them from the tyranny of <i>Timarchus</i> and <i>Heracleides</i> .		10	298
			<i>Octavius</i> , and his colleagues, who had been sent by the senate to take care of young <i>Antiochus</i> , having greatly exasperated the <i>Syrians</i> by their extraordinary insolence, <i>Ariarethes</i> , king of <i>Cappadocia</i> , offers them a sufficient number of forces to protect them against insults; but they scornfully refusing his kind offers, and venturing to go un-		9	302

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3842	2186	162	armed to the sea-port town of <i>Laodicea</i> , <i>Othavius</i> is assassinated in the <i>gymnasium</i> of the place, by an <i>African</i> hired for that purpose.	9	299
			<i>Demetrius Soter</i> sets up and supports one <i>Holophernes</i> , a pretended child of <i>Antiochis</i> , daughter of <i>Antiochus</i> the Great, and now queen of <i>Cappadocia</i> , against <i>Ariarethes</i> , the rightful heir of that crown.	9	306
			<i>Alcimus</i> , the unsacerdotal high-priest, being refused by <i>Judas Maccabeus</i> to be admitted into that dignity, goes to complain of it to the <i>Syrian</i> king, who sends him back with <i>Bacchides</i> , his general, at the head of a numerous army: these no sooner reach <i>Judæa</i> than they are joined by shoals of apostate <i>Jews</i> . <i>Bacchides</i> , not liking the commission, stays but a short time there, and leaves <i>Alcimus</i> to make the best use of the forces under him, who accordingly commits the most horrid butcheries; but is so often defeated by the brave <i>Judas</i> , that he is forced to return to <i>Antioch</i> to obtain a new reinforcement.	10	299
			The <i>Carthaginian</i> ambassadors lay many things to <i>Masiniſſa's</i> charge before the <i>Roman</i> senate; all which are answered by his son <i>Gulussa</i> , there present: both parties are heard and dismissed by that politic body, with the usual presents, &c. but without any positive answer.	18	95
			<i>Demetrius</i> beginning now to give himself up to debauchery, drunkenness, &c. <i>Holophernes</i> , with <i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> , and <i>Attalus</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> , form a design to oppose him, and divide his kingdom between them. <i>Demetrius</i> , being apprised of it, sends his young son to <i>Rome</i> , who, meeting with a cold reception from the senate, is privately brought back to <i>Antioch</i> ; and his withdrawing gives the <i>Romans</i> a new handle against his father.	9	307
			<i>Ariarethes Philopator</i> succeeds his father in <i>Cappadocia</i> , performs his funeral obsequies with the utmost pomp, and then sends an embassy to <i>Rome</i> ; which meeting with a gracious reception, he becomes still more attached to the <i>Romans</i> .	10	10
3843	2187	161	<i>Nicanor</i> , the <i>Syrian</i> general, is sent with a new army into <i>Judæa</i> , with orders to extirpate <i>Judas</i> , and all his adherents, and to		

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3843	2187	161	instal <i>Alcimus</i> in the pontifical dignity ; instead of which, he sends offers of peace to <i>Judas</i> , which are readily accepted ; upon which he disbands part of his army, and spends some time in <i>Jerusalem</i> . In this year begins the period, called the æra of contracts, and the <i>Calippic</i> cycle, or cycle of 84 years, for settling the return of the <i>Jewish</i> festivals. — — —	10	301	
			<i>Onias</i> , being in high favour with <i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> and <i>Cleopatra</i> , obtains leave to build a <i>Jewish</i> temple at <i>Alexandria</i> , and becomes high-priest of it. — — —	10	315	
			<i>Alcimus</i> having acquainted the king of <i>Syria</i> with the peace which <i>Nicanor</i> had made with <i>Judas</i> , fresh orders are dispatched to that general to pursue the war with new vigour ; upon which he attempts to seize on the <i>Jewish</i> chief by treachery ; but is disappointed by him, <i>Judas</i> withdrawing time enough into <i>Samaria</i> . — — —	10	302	
			<i>Nicanor</i> strives to make the <i>Jews</i> apostatize, by inflicting the most cruel punishments on the recusants ; and seizes upon <i>Rasis</i> , an eminent elder among them, in hopes that his example would draw others to turn ; but the old man, on the contrary, dies with such a surprising constancy and zeal, as rather helps to confirm the rest. — — —	10	304	
			<i>Nicanor</i> sends some blasphemous threatenings against the <i>Jews</i> to <i>Jerusalem</i> , and then marches against <i>Judas</i> , by whom he is defeated and killed ; upon which the rest of the <i>Syrians</i> are seized with a panic dread, and betake themselves to flight ; but, being intercepted by the <i>Jewish</i> forces, are all cut off to a man ; and an annual feast is instituted in memory of that signal victory on the 13th day of <i>Adar</i> , or <i>February</i> . — — —	10	304	
			<i>Judas</i> , after the death of <i>Nicanor</i> , sends <i>Eupolemus</i> and <i>Jason</i> to <i>Rome</i> , to propose an alliance with that republic ; which is readily accepted by the senate, and the copy of it sent back to him engraven on copper. — — —	10	306	
			The senate sends a threatening letter to <i>Demetrius</i> , forbidding all farther hostilities against the <i>Jews</i> , under the penalty of being invaded both by sea and land, &c. — — —	12	360	
			<i>Demetrius</i> sends <i>Alcimus</i> and <i>Bacchides</i> into <i>Judea</i> with a numerous army, who sur-	10	306	

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			prise the brave <i>Judas</i> near <i>Elasa</i> , with only 3,000 men, all of whom, except only 800, desert him ; with those few <i>Judas</i> defends himself with surprising valour ; but, being overcome by numbers, is defeated and killed, in the 6th year of his generalship, and 3d of his pontificate.	Vol. 10 Pag. 307
3843	2187	161	<i>Judas</i> is succeeded by his brother <i>Jonathan</i> , surnamed <i>Apphus</i> ; but the <i>Jews</i> , being in danger of a famine, submit to <i>Bacchides</i> ; upon which a most dreadful persecution ensues.	Vol. 10 Pag. 308
			<i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> having refused to comply with the senate's decree in favour of his brother <i>Physcon</i> , the latter sends a complaint of it to <i>Rome</i> ; upon which the senate breaks all farther friendship with <i>Philometor</i> .	Vol. 9 Pag. 412
			<i>Ariarethes</i> , king of <i>Cappadocia</i> , is solicited by <i>Artaxias</i> , king of <i>Armenia</i> , to put to death <i>Mithrobarzanes</i> , king of <i>Lesser Armenia</i> , who had taken sanctuary with him ; but sends him a positive refusal, accompanied with a severe reproof, and soon after restores <i>Mithrobarzanes</i> to his dominions.	Vol. 10 Pag. 10
			<i>Demetrius</i> offers his sister to <i>Ariarethes</i> , who refuses the alliance ; upon which he invades his dominions, drives him out of <i>Cappadocia</i> ; and, with the assistance of <i>Attalus</i> , prince of <i>Pergamus</i> , sets up <i>Holophernes</i> , the pretended son of <i>Antiochis</i> , upon the throne.	Vol. 9 Pag. 306
			<i>Ariarethes</i> goes to <i>Rome</i> for redress ; but the usurper being there before him with his presents, the senate orders them both to reign jointly. However, king <i>Attalus</i> soon after drives <i>Holophernes</i> out, and restores the crown to the right owner.	Vol. 10 Pag. 11
			<i>Jonathan</i> is forced by the <i>Syrians</i> to retire to the desert of <i>Tekoab</i> , where <i>Bacchides</i> , imagining that the <i>Jews</i> would not fight on their sabbath, attacks them on that day ; but they, at the exhortation of their brave chief, make a noble defence, and force the enemy to retire.	Vol. 10 Pag. 308
3844	2188	160	<i>Bacchides</i> and <i>Alicmus</i> enter <i>Jerusalem</i> , where the latter causes the outer wall of the temple to be demolished ; but is immediately seized with a dead palsy, and dies without uttering a word. <i>Bacchides</i> , having, by this time, reduced great part of <i>Judea</i> , re-	

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
			turns to <i>Antioch</i> ; and leaves the <i>Jews</i> in peace about two years.	10	310
3844	2188	160	<i>Ariarethes</i> sends an embassy to <i>Rome</i> , with a magnificent crown, and offers of his services to the senate; and is requited with a staff, an ivory chair, and the usual compliments.	10	11
			<i>Ariarethes</i> sends to demand 400 talents, which <i>Holophernes</i> had deposited with the <i>Prienians</i> ; and, upon their refusal, goes and besieges their capital.	10	11
3845	2189	159	<i>Eumenes</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> , dies in the 39th year of his reign, leaving a son, an infant, behind; and bequeaths the crown, and his wife <i>Stratonice</i> , to his brother <i>Attalus</i> .	10	33
			<i>Attalus</i> assails <i>Ariarethes</i> against the <i>Prienians</i> ; who, after having endured an hard conflict, are at length timely relieved by the <i>Romans</i> ; who send orders to the two kings to raise the siege, and forbear all farther hostilities.	10	11
			<i>Demetrius</i> , in acknowledgement of the senate's late favour to him, sends a new embassy to <i>Rome</i> , with a golden crown of great price; together with <i>Leptines</i> , the murderer of <i>Octavius</i> : the senate accepts the present, but sends back the assassin, as an unequal victim for the affront and injury done to <i>Rome</i> .	9 12	306 360
3846	2190	158	The apostatizing <i>Jews</i> form a detestable plot to surprise <i>Jonathan</i> , and to deliver him up to <i>Bacchides</i> ; of which the <i>Jewish</i> chief having timely notice, puts 50 of their ring-leaders to death. The <i>Syrians</i> besiege him at <i>Beth-basé</i> , with a numerous army; which he and his brother <i>Simon</i> grievously annoy with their frequent sallies; and, at length, put them to flight: after which <i>Bacchides</i> concludes a peace with them; appoints <i>Jonathan</i> governor of <i>Judea</i> ; and returns to <i>Antioch</i> .	10	311
3847	2191	157	<i>Jonathan</i> takes the advantage of the present peace, and begins to judge the people; and fixes his residence at <i>Michmasb</i> , in the tribe of <i>Benjamin</i> .	10	312
			<i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> , having justly incurred the hatred of his subjects, is assaulted and wounded by some of them; upon which he goes to <i>Rome</i> , and accuses his brother of being the author of it, and is believed by the partial senate; who immediately order <i>Philotetor's</i> ambassadors to depart the city.	9	413

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3847	2191	157	<i>Demetrius</i> prevails upon <i>Archias</i> , governor of <i>Cyprus</i> , to deliver up that island to him for 500 talents; but the treachery being timely discovered, <i>Archias</i> hangs himself; and <i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> , in revenge, sets up, soon after, <i>Alexander Balas</i> , against <i>Demetrius</i> .	9	414
			The <i>Romans</i> declare war against the <i>Dalmatians</i> , and are defeated.	12	361
			<i>Cato</i> the censor, having been sent, at the head of an embassy, into <i>Africa</i> , strives to pave the way for a new <i>Punic</i> war; but is strenuously opposed in it by <i>Scipio Nasica</i> , now in great credit with the senate and people.	12	361
3848	2192	156	<i>Prusias</i> , surnamed the Hunter, king of <i>Bithynia</i> , declares war against <i>Attalus</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> , who sends an expostulatory embassy to <i>Rome</i> : the senate orders those two kings to have an interview, and compound their differences amicably together: in complying with which, <i>Attalus</i> narrowly escapes being taken prisoner by an ambush laid for him by the treacherous <i>Prusias</i> .	10	34
			<i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> , having renewed the war with his brother <i>Philometor</i> , is besieged and taken at <i>Lapitho</i> , and brought prisoner to him; who, beyond expectation, not only forgives and restores him, but bestows on him some land, instead of the island of <i>Cyprus</i> , assigned to him by the senate; and effectually ends the war with him.	9	414
			<i>Scipio Nasica</i> is sent into <i>Dalmatia</i> ; and reduces the whole province in one campaign.	12	362
3849	2193	155	The <i>Romans</i> send commissioners into <i>Bithynia</i> , to oblige <i>Prusias</i> to put an end to the war with <i>Attalus</i> ; to which he, though much against his will, is forced to submit.	10	35
3850	2194	154	The grievous extortions committed by the <i>Roman</i> prætors in <i>Spain</i> , occasion a revolt there: about the same time the <i>Ligures</i> in <i>Transalpine Gaul</i> take <i>Nicea</i> , and <i>Antipolis</i> , from the <i>Massilians</i> ; but are defeated and reduced, soon after, by <i>Opimius</i> .	12	362
			<i>Alexander Balas</i> , an obscure person, lately set up by <i>Philometor</i> , now supported by the <i>Romans</i> , and <i>Attalus</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> , lays claim to the <i>Syrian</i> crown against <i>Demetrius</i> , as the son of <i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i> .	9	308
3851	2195	153	<i>Jonathan</i> is highly courted by <i>Demetrius</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> , and his antagonist <i>Alexander</i>		

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
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			<i>Balas</i> ; but declares, at length, for the latter, who presents him with the purple mantle, a crown, and other ensigns of the royal and pontifical dignity; upon which he goes to <i>Jerusalem</i> , and sets about repairing the temple, and the walls of that metropolis.	9 10	310 313
3851	2195	153	<i>Spain</i> is in a general commotion since the late revolt; and <i>Fulvius Nobilior</i> , who is sent thither to extinguish it, is twice defeated; the first time in an ambush, laid for him by <i>Carus</i> , general of the <i>Segetani</i> and <i>Arawacæ</i> ; and the second time near <i>Numantia</i> , by means of the elephants sent thither by king <i>Masniſſa</i> : after which, most of the remainder of his army perish, thro' cold, hunger, and other hardships, in the ensuing winter.	12	363
3852	2196	152	<i>Alexander Balas</i> goes to <i>Rome</i> , where he is acknowledged king of <i>Syria</i> by the senate; and, on his return thither, puts himself at the head of a numerous army, and is assisted by the kings of <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Cappadocia</i> , and <i>Pergamus</i> ; and by <i>Jonathan the Jewish</i> chief.	9	309
			<i>Balas</i> makes himself master of <i>Ptolemais</i> ; upon which <i>Demetrius</i> marches against him, and defeats him; notwithstanding which he maintains his ground against him, whilst most of his <i>Syrian</i> troops, to whom he was become odious, go over to his competitor; which obliges him to send his two sons <i>Demetrius</i> , and <i>Antiochus</i> , with an immense treasure, to <i>Cnidos</i> , a city in <i>Caria</i> , for their security.	9	311
3853	2197	151	<i>Demetrius</i> , having recruited his army, engages <i>Balas</i> afresh; and, after a stout and noble defence, is defeated and killed by him, in the 12th year of his reign.	9	311
			<i>Andriscus</i> , an obscure person, and native of <i>Adramyttium</i> , sets up for <i>Philip</i> , one of the late <i>Perſes</i> 's sons; and, as such, claims the <i>Macedonian</i> crown. He is, soon after, acknowledged king by the <i>Macedonians</i> , out of dislike to the form of government settled among them by <i>P. Æmilius</i> ; but, being seized by <i>Demetrius Soter</i> , is immediately dispatched away prisoner to <i>Rome</i> ; whence, being despised and neglected by the <i>Romans</i> , he makes his escape; and, upon his return,		

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Ref. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.	
3853	2197	151	rekindles a long and expensive war against them.	9	157	
			<i>Marcellus</i> is sent to quell the revolters in <i>Spain</i> , which he effectually doth in a short time; but, having granted them a peace upon their submission, the senate refuses to confirm it.	12	364	
			A war being broken out in <i>Afric</i> , between <i>Masniſſa</i> , and the <i>Carthaginians</i> , in which <i>Archabarzanes</i> joins with the latter, <i>Scipio Naſica</i> is sent thither, to compose the differences, and orders <i>Masniſſa</i> to restore the lands that had given birth to the war: notwithstanding which, <i>Guiſco</i> , a <i>Carthaginian</i> senator, exasperates the people to such a degree against the <i>Roman</i> deputy, that he is forced to save himself by flight.	12 18	364 98	
			The senate of <i>Carthage</i> condemns 40 of their body, who had approved of the peace, to perpetual banishment; and <i>Scip. Naſica</i> , on his return to <i>Rome</i> , agrees now with the censor <i>Cato</i> , that <i>Carthage</i> deserves to be destroyed.	12	365	
			The tribunes having caused the consuls at <i>Rome</i> to be imprisoned, for obliging the youth to serve in <i>Spain</i> , <i>Scipio Æmilianus</i> , the son of <i>P. Æmilius</i> , comes and offers himself a volunteer, upon which the rest follow his example: both consuls, however, behave most shamefully and basely, in their respective provinces, of <i>Hither</i> and <i>Further Spain</i> .	12	363	
3854	2198	150	<i>Alexander Balas</i> , being now settled on the <i>Syrian</i> throne, desires <i>Cleopatra</i> in marriage, to which <i>Ptolemy</i> , her brother, consents, and brings her to <i>Ptolemais</i> to him: thither he invites <i>Jonathan</i> , the <i>Jewish</i> chief, to his nuptials, and receives him with extraordinary honours; presents him with royal purple; causes him to sit by his side; declares him his generalissimo; and confirms him in all his dignities, and the <i>Jews</i> in all their privileges.	10	315	
			At the same time the <i>Jews</i> are in no less esteem at the <i>Egyptian</i> court, where <i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> raises some of them to the highest posts; particularly <i>Onias</i> , the high-priest, and <i>Doſitheus</i> , his confident; who chiefly engross the favour of that monarch between them.	10	315	
			<i>Onias</i> reconciles the <i>Jews</i> in <i>Egypt</i> to the			

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Page
3854	2198	150	new temple and schismatical worship there, by falſly quoting a prophecy of <i>Iſaias</i> . The war between king <i>Maſiniſſa</i> and the <i>Carthaginians</i> is renewed with freſh fury, and the latter of them is defeated, with the loſs of 50,000 men, &c. whiſt the former now gives the <i>Romans</i> the ſtrongeſt proofs of his ſteady attachment to them.	10	315
			<i>Alexander Balas</i> now begins to give himſelf up to debauchery and cruelty, eſpecially towards thoſe of the royal blood; which proves no ſmall encouragement to young <i>Demetrius</i> to make ſome bold attempt to recover his own dominions.	12 18	367 98
			<i>P. Juventius Thalma</i> is ſent to oppoſe <i>Andriſcus's</i> progreſs, but is totally defeated and ſlain; by which means a paſſage is opened to the conqueror into <i>Theſſaly</i> ; which he ſoon after joins to the kingdom of <i>Macedon</i> .	9	312
3855	2199	149	Three hundred <i>Achæan</i> priſoners are ſent home, after ſeventeen years confinement at <i>Rome</i> .	9	162
			<i>Andriſcus</i> , or <i>Philip</i> , is highly careſſed by the <i>Carthaginians</i> , and promiſes to aſſiſt them againſt the <i>Romans</i> ; but breaks his promiſe to them, and gives himſelf up to tyranny and oppreſſion.	7	305
			The <i>Romans</i> , taking the advantage of <i>Carthage's</i> preſent diſtreſs, declare war againſt it, which gives birth to the third <i>Punic</i> war; upon which <i>M. Manlius Nepos</i> , and <i>L. Mar. Cenſorinus</i> , ſet ſail for <i>Afric</i> , with 80,000 foot, 4,000 horſe, and 50 quinqueremes; and the city of <i>Utica</i> is one of the firſt victims that fall under their power.	9 12 18	163 368 100
			The <i>Carthaginians</i> ſend a very ſubmiſſive embaſſy to <i>Rome</i> , in order to obtain a peace; but ſuch hard conditions are exacted from them by the ſenate (as the burning of all their ſhips, and engines of war, the demolishing of their city, &c.), that they reſolve to die rather than to yield to them.	12 18	369 101
			<i>Manlius</i> attacks the city by land, and <i>Marcus</i> by ſea; but both are very much haraſſed by <i>Aſdrubal</i> , at the head of 20,000 men, in it, which makes the ſiege to go on but ſlowly; upon which <i>Manlius</i> beſieges and takes <i>Texaga</i> , kills 12,000 <i>Carthaginians</i> , and takes 6000 priſoners.	18	102

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3855	2199	149	King <i>Masinissa</i> , drawing near his end, recommends his three sons, <i>Micipsa</i> , <i>Gulussa</i> , and <i>Mastanabal</i> , to <i>Æmilianus</i> , and desires him to divide the kingdom between them; which office is afterwards honourably discharged by the Roman general.	18	105
3856	2200	148	<i>Apollonius</i> , governor of <i>Cœlesyria</i> , revolts to young <i>Demetrius</i> , whilst <i>Jonathan</i> remains firm to <i>Alexander Balas</i> ; and, being challenged by <i>Apollonius</i> , engages and defeats him: for which <i>Balas</i> presents <i>Jonathan</i> with the royal buckle, and gives him the city of <i>Ekron</i> .	18	151
			<i>Æmilianus</i> , by his address, prevails upon <i>Phameas</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> general of horse, to come over to the <i>Romans</i> , which he doth, with 2,200 men. His example is soon after followed by <i>Bithyas</i> ; who, with a body of <i>Numidian</i> horse, goes over to the <i>Carthaginians</i> .	10	316
			The <i>Achæans</i> fall out with the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> ; and send their prætor <i>Democrites</i> against them, who overthrows them, with the loss of 1000 men.	18	105
			<i>Jonathan</i> , the Jewish chief, pursues <i>Apollonius</i> and his infantry to <i>Azotus</i> , where he had taken refuge in the temple of <i>Dagon</i> ; sets it on fire, and burns him and them in it.	7	308
			<i>Metellus</i> is sent against <i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i> , and gives him several defeats; and, upon his taking refuge with <i>Byas</i> , a <i>Thracian</i> prince, gets him to be delivered up to him; and takes him to <i>Rome</i> , to adorn his triumph.	10	316
			Immediately after the surrender of <i>Philip</i> , a new pretender, under the name of <i>Alexander</i> , sets up for another son of <i>Perfes</i> ; but is soon after defeated, and <i>Macedon</i> is reduced to a <i>Roman</i> province.	9	164
			The senate's decree, brought by <i>Aurel. Orestes</i> to the <i>Achæan</i> assembly, having fired them with the deepest resentment, <i>Diaus</i> and <i>Critolaus</i> instigate them to declare war against the <i>Romans</i> , and to attack the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> .	9	166
3857	2201	147	<i>Metellus</i> is sent to compose the differences between the <i>Achæans</i> and <i>Lacedæmonians</i> ; who sends four deputies to the assembly of the former, to expose the ill designs of <i>Critolaus</i> ; but they are insulted and abused, instead of being heard; and <i>Critolaus</i> so incenses the populace against those who oppose	7	309

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			Vol.	Page.
3857	2201	147	his measure, that a war is resolved on, and declared, both against <i>Sparta</i> and <i>Rome</i> .		7	312
			<i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> comes into <i>Syria</i> , with a powerful army and fleet, under pretence of assisting his son-in-law <i>Balas</i> ; but, in reality, with a design to invade that kingdom, either for himself, or for young <i>Demetrius</i> ; there he is shewed the ruins of <i>Axotus</i> , and <i>Jonathan</i> is accused as the author of it: however, upon that <i>Jewish</i> chief coming to him at <i>Joppa</i> , he meets with a kind reception; and the ruin of that city is charged on the late <i>Apollonius</i> .		9	314
			<i>Jonathan</i> , on his return to <i>Jerusalem</i> , lays close siege to the citadel of <i>Acra</i> , which commanded the temple; whilst the kings of <i>Syria</i> and <i>Egypt</i> are pursuing the war against each other.		10	317
			<i>Metellus</i> , coming at the head of his army against <i>Thebes</i> , finds it abandoned by its governor, and most of its inhabitants, and uses the rest with singular clemency; spares their temples, altars, &c. and thence marches to <i>Megara</i> , which opens its gates to him: from thence he dispatches three messengers to <i>Corinth</i> , to treat of peace; whom <i>Diceus</i> causes to be imprisoned, and condemned to die.		10	318
			<i>Scip. Æmilianus</i> makes himself master of that part of <i>Carthage</i> called <i>Megalia</i> ; at which <i>Ajdrubal</i> , who commands in the city, is so exasperated, that he causes all the <i>Roman</i> prisoners in his hands to be thrown headlong down the ramparts, in the sight of the <i>Roman</i> army, after having first mangled and defaced them in a most dreadful manner.		7	315
3858	2202	146	<i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> , coming to <i>Ptolemais</i> , is informed, that <i>Balas</i> had formed a design against his life, and that <i>Ammonius</i> , his chief favourite, was to put it in execution; upon which he turns his arms against him, and sides with the young <i>Demetrius</i> ; and the populace fall upon <i>Ammonius</i> , and put him to death.		12	377
			Whilst the besieged <i>Carthaginians</i> make a stout defence, and annoy the <i>Romans</i> with their frequent sallies, and variety of stratagems, <i>Æmilianus</i> , who still commands at the siege, sends <i>Lælius</i> , his lieutenant-general, to attack <i>Diogenes</i> , the <i>Carthaginian</i> ge-		18	108
					9	315

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Ref. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
			neral, at <i>Nepheris</i> ; who defeats him accordingly, and kills and takes 80,000 of his men ; and soon makes himself master of the place ; at the news of which the <i>Africans</i> revolt to the <i>Romans</i> ; which defection is quickly followed by the taking of <i>Carthage</i> .	12 18	378 110
3858	2202	146	The <i>Antiochians</i> assassinate the treacherous <i>Ammonius</i> , their rapacious governor, in a tumult, as he is escaping in a woman's dress, and immediately declare for <i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> , against <i>Alexander Balas</i> : they open their gates to him accordingly, and offer him the <i>Syrian</i> crown, which he generously refuses in favour of young <i>Demetrius</i> .	9	315
			<i>Ptolemy</i> takes his daughter from <i>Alexander Balas</i> , and promises to give her to <i>Demetrius</i> , now surnamed <i>Nicator</i> , and engages to set him upon the <i>Syrian</i> throne ; in order to which, he strives to reconcile the <i>Antiochians</i> to him, and causes him to be proclaimed king of <i>Syria</i> .	9	315
			The consul <i>Mummius</i> arrives in <i>Greece</i> , defeats the <i>Achaëans</i> , kills their leader <i>Diaëus</i> ; upon which the city of <i>Corinth</i> is abandoned to the mercy of the <i>Romans</i> .	7	317
			<i>Alexander Balas</i> , being returned from <i>Cilicia</i> , with a numerous army, and a good store of plunder, engages the joint forces of <i>Ptolemy</i> and <i>Demetrius</i> ; and, being defeated by them, flees into <i>Arabia</i> , where he is stabbed to the heart by the treacherous <i>Zabdiel</i> , an <i>Arabian</i> chief ; who sends his head to <i>Ptolemy</i> .	9	316
			<i>Ptolemy</i> hath scarcely enjoyed the fruits of his victory four days, before he dies, of the wounds which he received from the enemy, after his horse had thrown him down. Thus fell <i>Balas</i> , in the 5th or 6th year of his reign ; and thus dies <i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> , before he could perform his engagements to <i>Demetrius</i> , his new son-in-law ; having reigned, in all, about 35 years.	9 9	316 414
			<i>Demetrius</i> now mounts the <i>Syrian</i> throne, with the surname of <i>Nicator</i> , or <i>Conqueror</i> ; and begins his reign with the butchery of all the <i>Egyptians</i> whom <i>Ptolemy</i> had placed in the maritime cities of <i>Phœnice</i> ; on account of which the rest of <i>Ptolemy's</i> troops in		

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			Syria abandon him ; and he becomes odious to all his subjects.	9	320	
3858	2202	146	Carthage is stormed by the Romans, and surrendered by <i>Asdrubal</i> ; whose wife, not able to outlive the shame of his perfidy, casts herself and her children into the flames ; 900 Roman deserters, who could not obtain their pardon, follow her example: soon after which that great metropolis is rased to the ground, according to the decree of the senate ; and the plunder of it carried off, to an immense value.	12 18	381 110	
			Corinth, the famed capital of the kingdom of that name, and of the <i>Achæan</i> league, is entered, plundered, and burnt, by the consul <i>Mummius</i> , pursuant to the senate's decree ; after it had flourished about 900 years.	7 12	319 384	
3859	2203	145	Cleopatra, the widow of the late <i>Philometor</i> , strives, some time, to keep herself on the Egyptian throne ; but is opposed by some of the nobles, who invite <i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> to come and take possession of it : quickly after which, the dispute is decided by the Roman deputy <i>Thermus</i> , who obliges <i>Physcon</i> to marry that princess, and to reign, jointly, with her.	9	416	
			A new pretended <i>Philip</i> lays fresh claim to the Macedonian crown ; but is soon after defeated and killed by <i>Jun. Tremellius</i> ; and that kingdom is again reduced to a Roman province.	9	165	
			D. <i>Jun. Syllanus</i> , who was left governor of Macedon, is accused before the Roman senate, for his unjust and cruel administration. The matter is referred to his father, <i>Jun. Manl. Torquatus</i> , who, upon a full inquiry, pronounces him guilty of death ; upon which the son hangs himself, to prevent a public one.	9	167	
			<i>Jonathan</i> is accused to <i>Demetrius Nicator</i> , for carrying on the siege of the citadel of <i>Acra</i> , and summoned to come and answer for it at <i>Ptolemais</i> , whither he accordingly repairs ; but, instead of meeting with the punishment which his enemies expected, is highly caressed and honoured by that prince, hath several territories added to his government ; and obtains new privileges for his			

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			nation, particularly an exemption from taxes.		9	321
3859	2203	145	<i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> begins his reign in <i>Egypt</i> with the murder of his nephew, the son of the late <i>Philometor</i> , whom he kills in his mother's arms; and puts all her friends to death. He likewise treats the <i>Jews</i> with the utmost severity, for their loyalty to her; together with all the friends of the deceased king.		10	318
			<i>Demetrius Nicator</i> orders the <i>Antiochians</i> to surrender their arms; instead of doing which, they besiege him in his palace, with 120,000 men. <i>Jonathan</i> sends 3000 men to his assistance, who, being immediately joined by all the <i>Antiochian Jews</i> , set the city on fire, kill about 100,000 of the mutineers, and oblige the rest to submit; upon which <i>Jonathan's</i> troops are dismissed laden with the plunder of the town.		9	416
			<i>Demetrius</i> hath no sooner escaped that imminent danger, than he grows jealous of <i>Jonathan</i> , and of all the <i>Jews</i> ; exacts all the taxes he had remitted to them, and treats his own subjects with the same rigour; by which means he loses the affections of both.		9	323
3860	2204	144	<i>Diodotus</i> , otherwise called <i>Tryphon</i> , enters <i>Syria</i> , with <i>Antiochus</i> , the son of <i>Alexander Balas</i> , and claims the <i>Syrian</i> crown for him, and styles himself his guardian; whilst <i>Demetrius</i> , now become more odious than ever, and deserted by many of his troops, sees himself obliged to engage him with a much inferior force; and, being totally routed by him, flees to <i>Seleucia</i> for shelter: upon which the young conqueror marches directly to <i>Antioch</i> , which readily opens its gates to him; and he is there crowned king of <i>Syria</i> , and takes the surname of <i>Theos</i> , or <i>God</i> .		9	323
			<i>Viriathus</i> , the <i>Lusitanian</i> general, who had gained several victories over the <i>Roman</i> prætors, and had been very successful against them during the space of seven years, is, at length, overthrown in two set battles, by <i>Fab. Æmilianus</i> .		9	324
			<i>Jonathan</i> now declares for <i>Antiochus Theos</i> ; by which means he gets all his former dignities, privileges, &c. confirmed to him, with the addition of some new ones; and his brother		12	385

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			Vol.	Pag.
3860	2204	144	<p><i>Simon</i> is appointed general of all the <i>Syrian</i> forces, and governor of all the maritime towns, &c.</p> <p><i>Jonathan</i>, and his brother <i>Simon</i>, cross the <i>Jordan</i>, and defeat <i>Demetrius</i>; and send an embassy to <i>Rome</i>, to renew their alliance with that republic; and with orders to do the same with that of <i>Sparta</i>, and other states of <i>Greece</i>. <i>Jonathan</i> takes <i>Gaza</i>, <i>Ascalon</i>, and other considerable places, as far as <i>Damascus</i>, the capital of <i>Syria</i>; whilst <i>Simon</i> makes himself master of the strong fortress of <i>Bethsura</i>, which was the common receptacle of all the renegado <i>Jews</i>.</p>		9	325
			<p>Whilst the two <i>Jewish</i> chiefs are taken up with repairing the fortifications of <i>Jerusalem</i>, and other places in <i>Judæa</i>, &c. <i>Tryphon</i>, whose chief aim was to seize on the <i>Syrian</i> crown, finds means to prevail on <i>Jonathan</i> to disband his forces, and to have an interview with him at <i>Ptolemais</i>, attended only with 1,000 men. They are no sooner come to the place appointed, but the treacherous <i>Tryphon</i> causes them all to be murdered; seizes on <i>Jonathan</i> as his prisoner; for the release of whom he demands a vast ransom, together with his son, and other considerable hostages; which being complied with, he causes both him and them to be all murdered.</p>		10	119
			<p>Upon the news of <i>Jonathan's</i> death, <i>Simon</i> is declared commander in chief, and high-priest; and immediately raises a powerful army; renews his alliances with <i>Rome</i>, <i>Sparta</i>, &c. and sends offers to <i>Demetrius</i>, to assist him in the recovery of his crown; who readily accepts of it, and confirms to him all his dignities, of high-priest, prince, and generalissimo of the <i>Jews</i>; which titles are likewise ratified to him by the <i>Jewish</i> sanhedrin, or grand council.</p>		9 10	325 322
3861	2205	143	<p>Whilst the treacherous <i>Tryphon</i> is preparing to invade <i>Judæa</i>, <i>Simon</i> sends a grand embassy to <i>Rome</i>, to complain of his perfidy; and, at the same time, fortifies all the places within his dominions; takes <i>Joppa</i>, <i>Gaza</i>, and other fortresses; orders the siege of <i>Acra</i> to be carried on with fresh vigour; and sends for the bodies of <i>Jonathan</i> and his sons, whom he causes to be interred at</p>		9 10	326 323

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			Vol.	Page.
3861	2205	143	<i>Modin</i> , their birth-place, with the utmost magnificence.		10	325
			<i>Simon</i> sends likewise an embassy to <i>Demetrius</i> (as we have observed above) with offers to assist him in the recovery of his kingdom, which are readily accepted by him; and new titles and privileges are granted to him, and the <i>Jews</i> ; who, thereupon, begin a new æra, from the reign of their pontiff, instead of that of the <i>Seleucidæ</i> , which they used before.		10	325
			<i>Simon</i> takes the titles of prince and pontiff of the <i>Jews</i> , which are confirmed to him by the senate; and fortifies <i>Judæa</i> , takes <i>Joppa</i> , <i>Gaza</i> , or rather <i>Gazara</i> (as was likewise before observed); in which last he builds a palace for his brave son <i>John's</i> residence, to keep the neighbourhood in awe.		10	326
			<i>Tryphon</i> corrupts young <i>Antiochus's</i> physicians to dispatch him, as they are cutting him for the stone; and declares himself king of <i>Syria</i> .		9	327
3862	2206	142	The famed fortress of <i>Acra</i> , after having held out two whole years, is at length reduced, thro' famine, to capitulate; upon which the <i>Jews</i> enter it with palms in their hands, and with vocal and instrumental music, and take possession of it with all other demonstrations of joy. Soon after which it is ordered to be rased to the ground; the doing of which employs a vast number of hands three whole years.		10	327
			The <i>Jewish</i> sanhedrin not only confirms to <i>Simon</i> all his dignities and titles, but intails them on his posterity, in consideration of his many eminent services; which are ordered to be recorded in a most pompous manner.		10	328
			<i>Metellus</i> gains such reputation in <i>Spain</i> , both by his strict discipline, and generous treatment of his prisoners, that many cantons submit to him; and, among the rest, the <i>Nortobrigians</i> , in <i>Hither Spain</i> ; whilst the consul <i>Servilianus</i> is defeated in the <i>Farther</i> , with considerable loss, by the brave <i>Viriathus</i> , the <i>Lusitanian</i> commander.		12	387
			<i>Metellus</i> , being recalled from <i>Spain</i> , resolves to make the best of his time; and recovers <i>Escadia</i> , <i>Gemella</i> , <i>Obolcula</i> , and other considerable places, which had revolted, and treats them with great severity; but, upon			

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.	
			hearing that <i>Pompey</i> , his successor, was near at hand, in a fit of resentment, he disbands most of his troops, starves his elephants, empties the magazines, &c. for which he is refused a triumph at his return. —	12	388	
3862	2206	142	<i>Tryphon</i> , having settled himself, by force and treachery, on the <i>Syrian</i> throne, sends a grand embassy to the <i>Roman</i> senate, accompanied with the statue of <i>Victory</i> , in massy gold ; which the conscript fathers receive as from the dead <i>Antiochus</i> , and without taking any notice of the sender. —	9	327	
			<i>Sarpedon</i> , attempting to recover <i>Phœnice</i> for <i>Demetrius</i> , is defeated by the forces of <i>Tryphon</i> ; but these last pay dear for their victory, being mostly swallowed up in their return by an extraordinary swelling of the sea. —	9	327	
3863	2207	141	<i>Cleopatra</i> , queen of <i>Egypt</i> , is brought-to-bed of a son ; at which <i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> , then at <i>Memphis</i> , is so overjoyed, that he causes him to be surnamed <i>Memphitis</i> ; about which time he orders some <i>Cretan</i> lords there to be murdered, for casting some reflections on <i>Irene</i> , his favourite courtesan. —	9	417	
			<i>Demetrius</i> , having concluded an alliance with the <i>Jews</i> , is invited by the <i>Macedonians</i> to come and free them from the <i>Parthians</i> who had over-run that, and many other provinces ; and engage to cause a general revolt against them. —	9	328	
			<i>Pompeius Rufus</i> , <i>Metellus's</i> successor in <i>Spain</i> , is offered very advantageous terms by the <i>Termantians</i> , and <i>Numantines</i> ; but he insisting upon their delivering up their arms, a fresh war is kindled ; in which <i>Rufus</i> proves altogether unsuccessful ; and <i>Servilianus</i> , receiving a fresh overthrow from <i>Viriathus</i> , in <i>Farther Spain</i> , concludes a peace with the latter. —	12	389	
			<i>Demetrius</i> leads an army against the <i>Parthians</i> , and is joined by the <i>Persians</i> , <i>Bactrians</i> , <i>Elymæans</i> , &c. but, being unfortunately seized by a <i>Parthian</i> chief, is delivered up to <i>Mithridates</i> , the <i>Parthian</i> king, who nevertheless gives him a very kind reception, and his daughter <i>Rhodaguna</i> in marriage. —	9	328	
3864	2208	140	<i>Cleopatra</i> , upon hearing of <i>Demetrius</i> , her husband, being taken prisoner by the <i>Parthians</i> , lays claim to the <i>Syrian</i> crown ; upon			

which

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3864	2208	140	which most of <i>Tryphon's</i> troops come over to her; she sends, soon after, for <i>Sidetes</i> , her brother-in-law, and marries him, and declares him king of <i>Syria</i> ; and this last sends an embassy to <i>Simon</i> , the <i>Jewish</i> chief, to desire him to assist him to drive out the usurper <i>Tryphon</i> ; to which he readily agrees.	9	329	
			Among other considerable privileges, &c. granted by <i>Sidetes</i> to the <i>Jewish</i> chief, that of coining money in <i>Judæa</i> is thought of such importance, that <i>Simon</i> immediately puts it in execution.	10	329	
			<i>Simon</i> , afraid of trusting too far to <i>Sidetes's</i> pompous promises, sends a fresh embassy to <i>Rome</i> , with some magnificent presents; and, among others, a golden shield, weighing 1,000 minæ, or 60,000 <i>English</i> pounds: upon which the senate sends fresh letters to the kings of <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Syria</i> , <i>Cappadocia</i> , <i>Pergamus</i> , &c. in favour of the <i>Jewish</i> chief and nation.	10	330	
			2. <i>Serv. Cæpio</i> breaks the peace with <i>Viriathus</i> , in <i>Farther Spain</i> ; and, after having greatly distressed him by various ways, causes him to be assassinated by three of his chief favourites.	12	392	
			<i>Tantalus</i> , who succeeded <i>Viriathus</i> in <i>Lusitania</i> , rashly ventures upon the siege of <i>Saguntum</i> ; but is totally defeated, and forced to surrender, with his whole army; which puts a final period to the war in <i>Farther Spain</i> .	12	393	
3865	2209	139	<i>Tryphon</i> , finding himself abandoned by his troops, flees to <i>Dora</i> for shelter, where he is closely besieged by <i>Sidetes</i> ; and, upon the town being ready to surrender, escapes to <i>Apamea</i> , his native place; but is there besieged, taken, and put to death.	9	331	
			<i>Antiochus Sidetes</i> , flushed with his success, sends to <i>Simon</i> , the <i>Jewish</i> chief, to demand the restitution of <i>Gaza</i> , <i>Joppa</i> , <i>Acra</i> , &c. and, upon his refusal, dispatches <i>Cendebeus</i> , with a numerous army, against him; who are all defeated and routed, with great slaughter, by <i>John</i> , and <i>Judas</i> , the brave sons of <i>Simon</i> .	9	331	
3866	2210	138	<i>Physcon</i> causes the <i>Alexandrians</i> to be barbarously plundered and butchered by his mercenaries; and repeats the same cruelties against the new inhabitants, whom he had invited to repopulate that city.	10	331	
				9	416	
				<i>Physcon</i>		

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3866	2210	138	<i>Phyſcon</i> divorces his wife <i>Cleopatra</i> ; debauches and marries his own daughter; and, dreading left his inceſt, debauchery, and other crimes, ſhould cauſe an inſurrection, orders the gymnaſium, where all the youth were aſſembled, to be ſet on fire, and them to be either burned in it, or butchered, if they tried to come out. ———	9	417
			The inhabitants riſe up in arms, ſet the palace on fire, and reduce it to aſhes: <i>Phyſcon</i> , with his wife and ſon, narrowly eſcape perishing in it, and retire into the iſland of <i>Cyprus</i> ; whiſt the <i>Alexandrians</i> ſet the divorced <i>Cleopatra</i> upon the throne. ———	9	419
			<i>Phyſcon</i> ſends for his ſon, whom he had appointed governor of <i>Cyrene</i> , and cauſes him to be murdered; upon which, the incenſed <i>Alexandrians</i> pull down all the ſtatues and other monuments erected to him; and he, in revenge, cauſes his ſon <i>Memphitis</i> to be cut into ſmall pieces, and ſends them to his mother in a box, to be preſented to her on her birth-day. ———	9	421
3867	2211	137	<i>Attalus</i> II. king of <i>Pergamus</i> , dies, in the 82d year of his age, and 21ſt of his reign; and, having carefully bred up his brother <i>Eumenes</i> 's ſon, leaves the crown to him, as his undoubted right; though he proves moſt unworthy of it. ———	10	40
			<i>Attalus</i> III. having ſucceeded his uncle, takes the name of <i>Philopator</i> ; but acts more like a madman than a prince; and abandons himſelf to all manner of cruelties, particularly towards his near relations, and beſt friends; but, growing afterwards melancholy mad, he ſhuts himſelf up to the end of his reign. ———	10	40
3868	2212	136	<i>Brutus</i> croſſes the <i>Minbio</i> in <i>Farther Spain</i> ; and, in ſpite of the ſtout oppoſition of the <i>Bracarini</i> , ſubdues their whole country. About the ſame time the conſul <i>Mancinus</i> decamping from before <i>Numantia</i> , is purſued by only 4,000 <i>Numantines</i> , and hath 20,000 of his men killed on the ſpot, the reſt put to flight, and his camp taken; upon which a peace is concluded, and ſworn to by both ſides. ———	12	394
	2213	135	<i>Ptolemy</i> , the perfidious ſon in-law to <i>Simon</i> , invites him and his two ſons to an entertainment, which he had prepared for him at <i>Jericho</i> ; and there cauſes them to be baſely		

murdered,

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			murdered, in the height of their mirth : upon which <i>John</i> , surnamed <i>Hyrchanus</i> , another of <i>Simon</i> 's sons, is immediately proclaimed prince and pontiff of the <i>Jews</i> ; who fortifies <i>Jerusalem</i> , and other places ; and raises a numerous army to defend his dominions. — — —	10	333
3869	2213	135	<i>Ptolemy</i> tries likewise to have <i>Hyrchanus</i> assassinated by the same ruffians at <i>Gazara</i> ; but that pontiff, having timely notice of the treachery, happily escapes it. — — —	10	334
			<i>Antiochus Sidetes</i> , being informed by the treacherous <i>Ptolemy</i> , of the murder of <i>Simon</i> , and his two sons, re-enters <i>Judæa</i> , at the head of a powerful army, and lays close siege to <i>Jerusalem</i> ; into which <i>Hyrchanus</i> had been forced to retire. — — —	10	335
			The besieged demand a truce of seven days, to celebrate the feast of <i>Tabernacles</i> ; which <i>Sidetes</i> not only grants, but sends them a great number of victims, with their horns gilt, and other valuable presents, against that festival. — — —	10	336
			<i>Hyrchanus</i> is constrained to accept of a peace, upon very hard terms ; two of which were, that <i>Acra</i> should be rebuilt ; and that <i>Jerusalem</i> should receive a <i>Syrian</i> garison : but the last is, soon after, bought off, at the price of 500 talents. — — —	10	336
			<i>Brutus</i> defeats the <i>Callaici</i> , in <i>Lusitania</i> , with great slaughter, and almost extirpates that brave people ; whilst the consul <i>Flaccus</i> defeats the revolted <i>Vardæi</i> , in <i>Illyricum</i> . — — —	12	396
			About this time it is that, <i>Josephus</i> tells us, <i>Hyrchanus</i> ventured, for the first time, to open <i>David</i> 's tomb, and to take 3,000 talents out of it, in order to pay <i>Sidetes</i> 's demands, and to raise a fresh army for the defence of <i>Judæa</i> . — — —	10	337
3870	2214	134	<i>Scipio Africanus</i> is sent against the <i>Numantines</i> ; besieges their strong capital with 60,000 men ; upon which they sue for peace, but are ordered to surrender at discretion. <i>Scipio</i> causes 400 of the chief <i>Lutian</i> youths to have their right hands cut off, for coming to the assistance of the besieged. — — —	12	398
			The <i>Numantines</i> , sorely distressed by famine, &c. send deputies to <i>Scipio</i> , to beg that they may either be admitted to an honourable capitulation, or to die sword in hand		

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			in defence of their liberties; which being re- jected by the inexorable <i>Roman</i> general, they, in despair, kill their deputies for their ill success, and make a desperate attempt upon the <i>Roman</i> camp; but meet with a stout repulse, and are reduced to the utmost distress.	12	400
3870	2214	134	The slaves in <i>Sicily</i> raise a revolt under one <i>Eunus</i> (whom they choose for their chief, and who takes the name of <i>Antiochus</i>), and commit most horrid outrages and butche- ries, defeat the governor <i>Manlius</i> , and plunder his camp: they go on with the same success and cruelties the two following years, by which means they increase to the number of 200,000.	12	403
3871	2215	133	<i>Tiberius Gracchus</i> , one of the tribunes, with 300 of his friends, are slain, and their bodies thrown into the <i>Tyber</i> , for attempt- ing to revive the <i>Licinian</i> law, which li- mited possessions to 500 acres: and <i>Gaius</i> <i>Bilius</i> , a zealous defender of the people, is shut up in a cask full of vipers, &c. and dies miserably in it.	12	410
			The <i>Roman</i> people, resenting the cruel treat- ment of their tribune, and his friends, ac- cuse <i>Scipio Nasica</i> , his most strenuous op- poser, as the author of it; upon which the senate dispatches him into <i>Asia</i> , to prevent his being murdered by them.	12	412
			<i>Gaius Calp. Piso</i> attacks the revolted slaves in <i>Sicily</i> , under the walls of <i>Messana</i> , to which they were then laying close siege, and obliges them to raise it.	12	415
			<i>Attalus</i> , the last king of <i>Pergamus</i> , as he was making a brazen monument for his mother, is seized with a fever, and dies a few days after, leaving, by his will, all his goods to the <i>Roman</i> people; by virtue of which the <i>Roman</i> senate seizes upon his kingdom, and reduces it into a <i>Roman</i> province.	10	41
3872	2216	132	<i>Numantia</i> being reduced to the last extremity, the besieged set fire to their houses, kill their wives and children, and one another, or perish in the flames; soon after which the rest of <i>Spain</i> is obliged to submit to the <i>Roman</i> conquerors.	12	401
			Soon after <i>Attalus's</i> death, <i>Aristonicus</i> , the son of <i>Eumenes</i> by a concubine, lays claim to the <i>Pergamenian</i> crown; and, by means		

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			of a powerful army, makes himself master of it. ————	10	43
3872	2216	132	The consul <i>P. Rapius</i> besieges the <i>Sicilian</i> slaves in <i>Taurominium</i> , and reduces them to such streights, that they are forced to eat one another : at length <i>Serapion</i> , one of their chiefs, delivers it up ; upon which the consul orders the governor and garison to be thrown from the top of the rock <i>Euna</i> : the place where <i>Eunus</i> , their chief, was retired is likewise betrayed to the <i>Romans</i> , and the garison put to the sword. <i>Eunus</i> , with 600 of his men, are surrounded in their flight, and forced to kill each other ; only <i>Eunus</i> is taken alive, and confined in a gaol, where he perishes soon after. ————	12	415
3873	2217	131	<i>Rapius</i> continues in <i>Sicily</i> in quality of prætor retakes all the towns and fortresses from the revoltors, restores the slaves to their masters, draws up a new body of <i>Sicilian</i> laws, and returns to <i>Rome</i> in triumph. ————	12	416
			<i>P. Licinius Crassus</i> , <i>pontifex maximus</i> , and <i>Valerius Flaccus</i> , the high-priest of <i>Mars</i> , are the two first who are chosen consuls out of the priestly order ; and <i>Quint. Cæcil. Metellus</i> and <i>Q. Pompeius</i> , the two first plebeians that are chosen censors : the two last get a law passed obliging all <i>Romans</i> to marry at a certain age. ————	12	417
			<i>Licinius Crassus</i> the consul, with the united forces of the kings of <i>Pontus</i> , <i>Cappadocia</i> , <i>Bithynia</i> , &c. marches against <i>Aristonicus</i> , the pretender to the <i>Pergamenian</i> crown ; and is by him defeated, and in his flight taken and killed, together with <i>Ariarethes</i> , king of <i>Cappadocia</i> . ————	10	43
			<i>Antiochus Sidetes</i> leads a powerful army against <i>Phraartes</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , in order to force him to deliver up <i>Demetrius Nicator</i> , whom he kept prisoner ; and in a little space gains several victories over him, and strips him of most of his conquests in <i>Syria</i> .	9	338
3874	2218	130	<i>Antiochus Sidetes</i> is defeated and killed by the <i>Parthians</i> ; upon which <i>Demetrius Nicator</i> , who had been detained nine years prisoner in <i>Parthia</i> , resumes the <i>Syrian</i> crown, which he holds not above three years ; and is so hated by all his subjects, that he is forced to set aside his intended expedition		

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			against the <i>Scythians</i> , and to keep his troops at home. ————	9	336
3874	2218	130	<i>M. Perpenna</i> is sent against <i>Aristonicus</i> into <i>Pergamus</i> , where he defeats him, and forces him to take refuge at <i>Stratonice</i> : there he again besieges him ; but the famished garison having delivered him up, he is carried prisoner to <i>Rome</i> , and there put to death, after having adorned the conqueror's triumph. —	10	45
—	—	—	<i>Hyrchanus</i> , the <i>Jewish</i> chief, after <i>Sidetes's</i> death, shakes off the <i>Syrian</i> yoke ; takes <i>Madaba</i> after a six months siege, together with <i>Samoga</i> , and other strong places in <i>Phœnicia</i> and <i>Arabia</i> , and <i>Sechem</i> , the capital of the <i>Samaritans</i> ; and destroys the idolatrous temple on mount <i>Garizzim</i> , which had been built there by <i>Sanballat</i> about 200 years before. —	10	338
3875	2219	129	<i>Hyrchanus</i> carries his victorious arms into <i>Idumea</i> , which he in a short time reduces ; and incorporates all the <i>Idumeans</i> , that will be circumcised, into the <i>Jewish</i> commonwealth ; but obliges all the rest to abandon the country. ————	10	339
—	—	—	<i>Scipio Africanus</i> , one of the bravest men that <i>Rome</i> ever bred, is found dead in his bed, by the treachery, as is supposed, of his wife <i>Sempronia</i> ; and the triumvirs are appointed to divide his lands among the people. —	12	419
—	—	—	The consul <i>Tuditamus</i> reduces the revolted <i>Japiddii</i> in one campaign ; for which he is honoured with a triumph. ————	12	420
—	—	—	The consul <i>Aquilius</i> reduces the kingdom of <i>Pergamus</i> ; upon which the senate appoints ten commissioners under him to settle it into a <i>Roman</i> province, and to divide it into a number of districts, each depending on the metropolis, where the <i>Roman</i> prætor shall be obliged to reside. ————	10	47
—	—	—	<i>Laodice</i> , queen of <i>Cappadocia</i> , poisons five out of six children she had by her husband <i>Ariarethes</i> VI. The sixth making his escape, she is murdered by the people, who set him upon the throne, under the name of <i>Ariarethes</i> VII. ————	10	12
—	—	—	<i>Ariarethes</i> VII. marries the daughter of <i>Mithridates</i> the Great, king of <i>Pontus</i> , who causes him to be poisoned, and seizes the kingdom as guardian to the children ; but is afterwards driven out of the kingdom by the <i>Cappadocians</i> ; and as soon as <i>Ariarethes</i>		

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			VIII. is grown up, they set him upon the throne.	10	12
3875	2219	129	<i>Phrabates</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , being drawn into a war against the <i>Scythians</i> , is defeated and killed, and his whole army cut off. He is succeeded by <i>Artabanus</i> , his uncle's third son.	11	11
3876	2220	128	<i>Hircanus</i> sends a fresh embassy to <i>Rome</i> , with magnificent presents; in return of which, the senate grants him the cities of <i>Joppa</i> , <i>Gazara</i> , and other places, which <i>Antiochus Sidetes</i> had taken from him.	10	340
			The <i>Egyptians</i> declare for <i>Cleopatra</i> , against <i>Physcon</i> ; but, her general <i>Marcyas</i> being defeated and taken prisoner by him, she is forced to have recourse to <i>Demetrius</i> , her son-in-law; who, upon her promising him the crown of <i>Egypt</i> , comes to her assistance, with a powerful army; and begins with the siege of <i>Pelusium</i> .	9	337
3877	2221	127	<i>Demetrius</i> is soon after forced to raise the siege, and go to defend his own dominions against his rebellious subjects; upon which <i>Cleopatra</i> , putting all her valuable effects on ship-board, sails with them to <i>Ptolemais</i> ; and, thereby, gives <i>Physcon</i> an opportunity of regaining the kingdom.	9	422
			<i>Physcon</i> , to be revenged on <i>Demetrius</i> for taking <i>Cleopatra's</i> part, sets up an impostor, named <i>Alexander Zebina</i> , for the son of the late <i>Alexander Balas</i> ; and who, with his assistance, seizes on the greatest part of <i>Syria</i> , and enters into an alliance with the <i>Jewish</i> high-priest.	9	337
3878	2222	126	<i>Demetrius</i> marches against <i>Zebina</i> , and is defeated by him, and forced to flee to <i>Ptolemais</i> ; where <i>Cleopatra</i> denying him entrance, he retires to an asylum at <i>Tyre</i> , and is there murdered shortly after.	10	341
3879	2223	125	<i>Seleucus</i> , the son of <i>Demetrius</i> , lays claim to the kingdom of <i>Syria</i> , and is acknowledged in all the <i>Syrian</i> provinces which his mother <i>Cleopatra</i> is still in possession of; and for which she stabs him, with her own hand, after he had borne the title about a year.	9	339
			A great part of <i>Africa</i> is devoured by locusts; which are soon after blown away into the sea; but, being beaten back upon the shore, in vast quantities, cause a most deadly stench, which is followed by a dreadful	9	340

plague,

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			plague, by which an infinite number of people, cattle, &c. are destroyed, in <i>Nu- midia, Cyrene, Africa Propria</i> , and other parts.	18	152
3880	2224	124	Three of <i>Alex. Zebina's</i> generals, who had re- volted, and gone over to <i>Cleopatra</i> , are kindly re-invited to their duty; and, upon their return, graciously received by him.	9	340
3881	2225	123	<i>Gracchus</i> makes himself more and more po- pular at <i>Rome</i> , by many public acts in fa- vour of the poor people, of travellers, &c. by which means he is chosen tribune a second time, in spite of the strenuous oppo- sition of the senate against him.	12	423
			<i>Cleopatra</i> , now queen of part of <i>Syria</i> ; sends for her son <i>Antiochus</i> , surnamed <i>Gryphus</i> , from <i>Athens</i> , and proclaims him king; but still reserves the power in her own hands, he being under 20 years of age.	9	340
3882	2226	122	<i>Metellus</i> lands in the <i>Balearic</i> islands, which had revolted: and causes such a slaughter to be made of the inhabitants, that, of 30,000, there are scarcely 1,000 left alive. He then builds the cities of <i>Palma</i> , in <i>Majorca</i> ; and <i>Pollentia</i> , in <i>Minorca</i> ; and sends for 3,000 <i>Romans</i> , from <i>Spain</i> , to come and inhabit them.	12	426
			The proconsul <i>Sextius</i> defeats the <i>Sadyes</i> ; takes their capital; and sells the inhabitants for slaves. He then builds the famed city of <i>Aquæ Sextiæ</i> (now <i>Aix</i> , in <i>Provence</i>); and, on his return, is honoured with a triumph.	12	427
			<i>Gracchus</i> , being determined, at any rate, to humble the patricians, obtains one law to have 600 <i>Roman</i> knights, most of them wealthy plebeians, to be made senators; another for determining all private causes by the knights, exclusive of the senators.	12	427
			A decree is passed by the senate, for rebuilding of <i>Carthage</i> ; and <i>Gracchus</i> is appointed the head of that colony.	12	430
			<i>Gracchus</i> leads a colony of 6000 <i>Romans</i> into <i>Africa</i> , and there begins to rebuild the city of <i>Carthage</i> ; which is afterwards called <i>Juncnia</i> .	18	113
3883	2227	121	A dreadful dissension happens at <i>Rome</i> , between the patricians and plebeians; in which the former are headed by the consul <i>Opimius</i> , and the latter by <i>Gracchus</i> and <i>Fulvius</i> ;		

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			and many are killed on both sides, in a severe skirmish between them. —	12	438
3883	2227	121	The consul <i>Opimius</i> publishes an amnesty to all, except <i>Gracchus</i> and <i>Fulvius</i> ; and promises their weight in gold for apprehending of them: the mob being dispersed by it, <i>Fulvius</i> , and his son, with 3,000 of their party, are slain; whilst <i>Gracchus</i> retires into a wood dedicated to the <i>Furies</i> , and there forces one of his slaves to dispatch him; which being done, his head is brought to the consul, who rewards the bearer with seventeen pounds and an half weight of gold, and orders the rioters to be severely punished: by which means the patricians again get the better of the plebeians. —	12	439
			<i>Phycon</i> , provoked at <i>Alexander Zebina's</i> ingratitude, agrees with <i>Cleopatra</i> , and gives his daughter to her son <i>Gryphus</i> , and sends him against <i>Zebina</i> , with a powerful army; who defeats, and forces him to flee to <i>Antioch</i> , where he falls to plundering the temples, &c. to pay his forces: for this he is again defeated by <i>Antiochus</i> , with great slaughter, and in his flight taken, and delivered up to <i>Gryphus</i> ; who orders him to be put to death. —	9	341
			<i>Bitultic</i> , king of the <i>Arverni</i> , leads an army of 200,000 men against <i>Fabius Maximus</i> , and is by him defeated, with the slaughter of 120,000 of his <i>Gauls</i> , and himself taken prisoner, by the treachery of <i>Domitius</i> ; and is sent to <i>Rome</i> to adorn the conqueror's triumph, and then die in a prison. —	12	443
3884	2228	120	The ambitious <i>Cleopatra</i> , grieved to see her son <i>Gryphus</i> settled on the <i>Syrian</i> throne, prepares a poisoned draught for him; of which he being apprised, obliges her to drink it herself; which soon puts an end to her wicked life and reign. —	9	342
3885	2229	119	The consul <i>Opimius</i> is vehemently accused by the tribune <i>Dicius Mus</i> ; but is eloquently defended by <i>Papyrius Carbo</i> , and honourably acquitted by the people: by which means the senate resumes its antient ascendancy over the plebeians. —	12	445
3886	2230	118	<i>L. Cæcil. Metellus</i> defeats and reduces the revolted <i>Segetani</i> : after which he enters into an unjust war against the <i>Dalmatians</i> , and obliges them to submit to his superior force;		

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3886	2230	118	for which he is honoured with a triumph, and the surname of <i>Dalmaticus</i> . <i>Papyrius Carbo</i> is so vehemently accused by <i>L. Licin. Crassus</i> , a young orator, about twenty years of age, that he poisons himself: the oration made then against him is esteemed a master-piece of that kind.	12	446
			<i>Marius</i> , a man of obscure extract among the <i>Volsci</i> , begins to appear in public; being a person of uncommon size, strength, parts, and courage; and, by daring to threaten the consul <i>Aur. Cotta</i> with imprisonment, for opposing a law he was then proposing, becomes the idol of the people.	12	446
			<i>Marcus</i> , surnamed <i>Rex</i> , opens a way from the <i>Alps</i> to the <i>Pyrenees</i> , for the Roman army to pass to and from <i>Spain</i> ; and lays the foundation of the city of <i>Narba</i> (now <i>Narbonne</i>); for which he is honoured with a triumph: whilst the poor <i>Arverni</i> , situate at the foot of the maritime <i>Alps</i> , finding themselves hemmed in on all sides by the <i>Romans</i> , kill their wives and children, set fire to their houses, and throw themselves into the flames, to avoid being slaves to <i>Rome</i> .	12	448
3887	2231	117	<i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> dies, at <i>Alexandria</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , in the 29th year of his wicked reign, and 67th of his age, leaving three sons behind; viz. <i>Apion</i> , by a concubine; and <i>Lathyrus</i> , and <i>Alexander</i> , by his niece <i>Cleopatra</i> . To the first he bequeaths the kingdom of <i>Cyrene</i> ; and to which of the other two the mother should name, that of <i>Egypt</i> ; upon which that politic princess chooses the youngest, as the most likely to be governed by her: but the <i>Alexandrians</i> , not liking her choice, oblige her to send for the eldest, to whom the crown more justly belonged, out of the island of <i>Cyprus</i> , to which she had caused him to be banished.	12	449
3888	2232	116	<i>Cleopatra</i> , before she will suffer <i>Lathyrus</i> to reign jointly with her, obliges him to divorce his beloved elder sister <i>Cleopatra</i> , and to marry his younger <i>Selene</i> , for whom he had no affection; upon which the divorced <i>Cleopatra</i> marries <i>Antiochus Cyzicenus</i> .	9	422
3889	2233	115	<i>Marius</i> is sent governor of <i>Farther Spain</i> ; where he quickly clears the country of the	9	424

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			banditti that infested it ; and behaves with- peculiar prudence and justice. ———	12	449
3889	2233	115	<i>Antiochus Cyzicenus</i> , uterine brother to <i>Gryphus</i> , by the assistance of his wife, the divorced <i>Cleopatra</i> , whom he had married, and who was the daughter of the late <i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> , lays claim to the crown of <i>Syria</i> . ———	9	342
3890	2234	114	<i>Cyzicenus</i> , being defeated by <i>Gryphus</i> , flees to <i>Antioch</i> , which had declared for him ; where <i>Gryphus</i> no sooner makes himself master of the place, but his bloody wife <i>Tryphæna</i> causes his sister <i>Cleopatra</i> to be murdered, in a sanctuary where she had refuged herself. ———	9	343
—	—	—	<i>Gryphus</i> and <i>Cyzicenus</i> agree, at length, to di- vide <i>Syria</i> between them ; and the former to reign at <i>Antioch</i> , the capital of <i>Syria</i> ; and the latter at <i>Damascus</i> , the capital of <i>Cœlesyria</i> : after which both abandon them- selves up to revelling and debauchery ; which occasions many of the <i>Syrian</i> cities to set up governments of their own ; particularly <i>Tyre</i> , <i>Sidon</i> , <i>Ptolemais</i> , and <i>Gaza</i> ; whilst <i>Theodotus</i> makes himself sovereign lord of <i>Gadara</i> , and <i>Amathus</i> . ———	9	344
—	—	—	Whilst the disputes and broils between the con- tenders about the crown of <i>Syria</i> last, <i>Hyrchanus</i> , the <i>Jewish</i> chief, makes use of that respite to strengthen himself in <i>Judæa</i> , and to devise the most effectual means for sup- pressing the troublesome <i>Samaritans</i> , and to invade their country with a powerful army. ———	10	431
3891	2235	113	Sundry sumptuary laws are enacted at <i>Rome</i> , by <i>Æmil. Scaurus</i> , and <i>Cæcil. Metellus</i> ; particularly against gaming, music, and other kinds of luxury ; and to regulate dress, eating, &c. ———	12	450
—	—	—	<i>Cleopatra</i> , queen of <i>Egypt</i> , bestows the king- dom of <i>Cyprus</i> upon her youngest son ; and sends him thither, that he may be at hand to assist her in case of need. ———	9	424
—	—	—	<i>Portius Cato</i> , marching against the <i>Scordisci</i> , a people in <i>Thrace</i> , is drawn into an ambush in a narrow defile, where his forces are in- tirely cut off, and he with difficulty saves himself by flight : upon his return to <i>Rome</i> he is condemned, and banished to <i>Tarraco</i> , in <i>Spain</i> , where he spends the remainder of his life. ———	12	450

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3891	2235	113	The <i>Scordisci</i> are soon after defeated and subdued by <i>T. Didius</i> ; and some lewd vestals at <i>Rome</i> are detected, and buried alive, and their paramours whipped to death; upon which a temple is erected to <i>Venus Verticordia</i> .	12	451
3892	2236	112	<i>Cyzicenus</i> and <i>Gryphus</i> come to an engagement, in which the latter is defeated and put to flight, and the other seizes on the whole <i>Syrian</i> kingdom. <i>Gryphus</i> flees to <i>Aspendus</i> ; where he makes such preparations against his competitor, that he wrests all his conquests from him by the next year.	9	345
			The <i>Cimbri</i> , from the northern parts of <i>Germany</i> , make a successful attempt upon the <i>Roman</i> provinces; and, having defeated <i>Papirius</i> , and his army, commit great outrages and devastations in <i>Helvetia</i> and <i>Gaul</i> .	12	452
			<i>Metellus</i> is sent to end the war with the <i>Scordisci</i> , and quickly reduces them; for which he is honoured with a triumph.	12	452
			<i>Jugurtha</i> , <i>Hiempsal</i> , and <i>Adherbal</i> , succeed <i>Micipsa</i> , in <i>Numidia</i> ; but the first of them having caused his brother <i>Hiempsal</i> to be murdered, <i>Adherbal</i> , whom he had also driven out of the kingdom, goes directly to <i>Rome</i> , to give an account of his treachery to the senate.	12 18	455 154
3893	2237	111	<i>Drusus</i> the consul prevails upon the <i>Scordisci</i> in <i>Thrace</i> to leave their present seats, and to retire to the other side of the <i>Danube</i> ; which river becomes, from this time, a barrier between them and the <i>Romans</i> ; and, for that service, <i>Drusus</i> is honoured with a triumph.	12	454
			The <i>Roman</i> senate, being over-bribed by <i>Jugurtha</i> 's vast presents, acquit him of the treachery and fratricide laid to his charge; and allow <i>Adherbal</i> a share in the <i>Numidian</i> kingdom.	12 18	456 154
			<i>Adherbal</i> is, soon after, besieged by his brother in his capital (<i>Cirta</i>); of which he dispatches fresh complaints to the senate; which sends commissioners to adjust matters between them; but they return home without effecting any thing. <i>Adherbal</i> is forced to capitulate with his treacherous brother; who, upon his entering the place, causes him to be put to a most cruel death, and both garison and citizens to be butchered without mercy.	12 18	457 155

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3894	2238	110	The Romans declare war against <i>Jugurtha</i> ; who sends his son to solicit the senate in his behalf; but he is sent back without success, and ordered to quit <i>Italy</i> with all speed, notwithstanding the vast bribes he had bestowed on <i>Bestia</i> and <i>Scaurus</i> . —	12 18	460 156
—	—	—	<i>Hyrcanus</i> becomes more and more powerful, not only in <i>Judæa</i> , but in <i>Galilee</i> and <i>Samaria</i> ; the metropolis of the last of which he lays close siege to; whilst his two brave sons defeat the Syrian forces that are sent to its relief. —	9 10	344 341
—	—	—	<i>Hyrcanus</i> leaves his two sons, <i>John</i> and <i>Judas</i> , to carry on the siege of <i>Samaria</i> ; whilst himself goes to <i>Jerusalem</i> , to perform the duties of his pontifical function, on the grand fast of Propitiation. —	10	341
—	—	—	<i>Samaria</i> is reduced to such great streights, that the besieged are forced to feed upon unclean meats, and to send to implore the assistance of <i>Antiochus Cyzicenus</i> ; who comes accordingly, at the head of a numerous army; but is defeated by the two sons of <i>Hyrcanus</i> . —	10	342
—	—	—	<i>Bestia</i> and <i>Scaurus</i> are prevailed upon, by dint of bribes, to conclude a dishonourable peace with the perfidious <i>Jugurtha</i> ; which the senate, however, doth afterwards annul. —	18	156
—	—	—	<i>Jugurtha</i> is summoned to appear before the senate, but comes off by dint of bribery; and causes <i>Massiva</i> , the natural son of <i>Gulussa</i> , to be murdered, to prevent his wresting the crown from him. —	12 18	464 157
3895	2239	109	The consul <i>Albinus</i> marches into <i>Numidia</i> , at the head of a powerful army; but is amused by <i>Jugurtha</i> from undertaking any hostilities against him; for which he is shrewdly suspected at <i>Rome</i> of being bribed by that politic prince. —	18	157
—	—	—	<i>Cyzicenus</i> sends 6,000 mercenaries to the relief of <i>Samaria</i> , which are totally defeated. <i>Scythopolis</i> is, about the same time, betrayed to <i>Hyrcanus</i> , by <i>Epicrates</i> ; which is followed by the surrender and demolition of <i>Samaria</i> . —	9 10	344 342
—	—	—	The <i>Licinian</i> law against luxury is revived by the consul <i>Manlius</i> ; and another is passed for trying those who had been corrupted by <i>Jugurtha</i> . <i>Scaurus</i> , though the most guilty, finds means to get himself nominated at the head of the commission; and exerts it with		

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3895	2239	109	the utmost severity, by banishing several senators, and other wealthy persons, less deserving of that punishment than he. ———	12	466
			<i>Aulus Posthumius</i> , who is sent against <i>Jugurtha</i> , being unwarily drawn by him into some narrow passes, is totally defeated, and forced by him to pass under the yoke with the rest of his army, and obliged to quit <i>Numidia</i> within the space of ten days. ———	12 18	467 157
			<i>Metellus</i> is sent into <i>Numidia</i> , and takes the opulent city of <i>Vacca</i> , the greatest mart in that kingdom, and then gives <i>Jugurtha</i> a signal overthrow. ———	12	469
3896	2240	108	<i>Hyrceanus</i> , finding that his legitimacy is called in question by a proud and morose <i>Pharisee</i> , and he supported by others of that sect, becomes, from a zealous patron and friend, a most implacable enemy to them. ———	10	343
			<i>Marius</i> , lieutenant-general under <i>Metellus</i> , gives <i>Jugurtha</i> several signal overthrows, and obliges him to sue for peace; upon which <i>Metellus</i> insists upon his sending him 200,000 pounds weight of silver, all his elephants, a set number of horses, &c. and to deliver up all the <i>Roman</i> deserters; which being complied with, he orders the <i>Numidian</i> monarch to appear before him at <i>Ticidium</i> , a city in <i>Numidia</i> , there to receive his farther orders; which so exasperates the haughty king, that he flies to his arms afresh, and massacres all the <i>Romans</i> at <i>Vacca</i> ; which place <i>Metellus</i> retakes soon after, and treats all the <i>Numidians</i> with the utmost barbarity. ———	12 18	472 159
3897	2241	107	<i>Marius</i> takes all possible ways of defaming and undermining <i>Metellus</i> ; and, having gained the consulship, and command of the army in <i>Numidia</i> , behaves with extraordinary insolence against the nobility. ———	12	476
			<i>Cassius Longinus</i> is defeated and killed in <i>Gallia Narbonensis</i> , and his army made to pass under the yoke by the <i>Tigurini</i> . ———	12	479
			<i>Marius</i> leads his army through the burning sands of <i>Africa</i> , takes and raises the city of <i>Capsa</i> , puts all the citizens that are able to bear arms to the sword, and sells the rest for slaves; then marches against the fortrefs of <i>Molucha</i> , esteemed the strongest in the world, and makes himself master of it,		

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				and of all the king's treasure that was kept in it. ————	12	483
3897	2241	107		<i>Hyrcanus</i> dies in <i>Judæa</i> , in the 29th year of his pontificate ; and is succeeded by his eldest son <i>Aristobulus</i> in all his dignities, to which he soon after adds the regal one. ————	10	344
				<i>Aristobulus</i> associates his brother <i>Antigonus</i> with him ; but, at the instigation of his queen, causes him soon after to be put to death, together with his mother, and keeps his three other brothers prisoners during the time of his short reign. ————	10	344
3898	2242	106		<i>Sylla</i> , being raised to the quæstorship, is appointed to serve under <i>Marius</i> ; and, with him, gives the <i>Numidian</i> king, and his confederates, several deadly overthrows. ————	12	486
				<i>Aristobulus</i> subdues the greatest part of <i>Iturea</i> ; and obliges the inhabitants either to be circumcised, or to depart. ————	10	346
				<i>Bocchus</i> , king of <i>Mauritania</i> , makes a truce with <i>Marius</i> , and betrays <i>Jugurtha</i> to him, who sends him by <i>Sylla</i> to <i>Rome</i> , loaden with chains, where he is kept in prison, in order to adorn the proconsul's triumph at his return. His captivity soon puts an end to the <i>Numidian</i> war, of which he was the chief promoter and cause. ————	12	491
				<i>Q. Servil. Cæpio</i> recovers the city of <i>Tboulouse</i> in <i>Gaul</i> , and plunders the temple of <i>Apollo</i> there of an immense weight of gold and silver. ————	12	494
				<i>Pompey</i> the Great is born at <i>Rome</i> , and <i>Cicero</i> at <i>Arpinum</i> . ————	12	495
				<i>Antigonus</i> being hated by the queen, she persuades the sick <i>Aristobulus</i> , by a most detestable artifice, to put him to death ; soon after which, being apprised of her treachery, he dies of grief and despair ; and is succeeded by his brother <i>Alexander Janneus</i> . ————	10	346
3899	2243	105		<i>Alexander Janneus</i> puts his fourth brother to death for some treasonable attempt, and lays close siege to <i>Ptolemais</i> ; but is soon forced to raise it, to go against <i>Ptolemy Lathyrus</i> , who had invaded <i>Galilee</i> . ————	10	348
				<i>Scaurus</i> is intirely routed by the <i>Cimbri</i> , and himself taken prisoner. ————	12	496
				<i>Cæpio</i> and <i>Mallius</i> fall out and part, and are soon after both defeated, with the loss of 110,000 men ; their immense plunder is retaken, their horses drowned, and their pri-		

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3899	2243	105	soners put to the sword ; and <i>Cæpio</i> himself is shamefully degraded at his return to <i>Rome</i> . <i>Rutilius</i> introduces fencing into <i>Rome</i> , and obliges all the citizens, without distinction, to take up arms.	12	497	
3900	2244	104	The inhabitants of <i>Ptolemais</i> , having sent to implore <i>Ptolemy Lathyrus's</i> assistance against the <i>Jews</i> , change their mind upon <i>Janneus's</i> raising the siege, and beg the <i>Egyptian</i> king to desist from coming farther. About the same time the <i>Gazeans</i> having likewise desired his help against <i>Alexander Janneus</i> , <i>Lathyrus</i> turns his arms against him, defeats him near <i>Asophos</i> , and ravages <i>Phœnice</i> and <i>Judæa</i> .	12	498	
			<i>Cleopatra</i> , queen of <i>Egypt</i> , sends <i>Chelcias</i> , an eminent <i>Jewish</i> commander, with part of her army, against <i>Lathyrus</i> ; whilst she, with the rest, marches strait to <i>Ptolemais</i> , which, refusing to open its gates, she besieges, and forces it to surrender.	9	426	
3901	2245	103	<i>Cleopatra</i> raises a powerful army and fleet, and sends it to the assistance of <i>Janneus</i> .	9	428	
			<i>Marius</i> makes his grand entry in triumph at <i>Rome</i> , on his second consulship ; and is preceded by an immense weight of gold and silver, the spoil of <i>Numidia</i> , and by the unfortunate <i>Jugurtha</i> , and his two sons, in chains.	9	428	
			<i>Vettius</i> , a ruined prodigal, raises an insurrection among the slaves at <i>Capua</i> , and makes himself their king. The prætor <i>Lucullus</i> is sent against him, and meets with a vigorous repulse ; but, having got the city to be betrayed to him, <i>Vettius</i> kills himself, and an end is put to the insurrection.	10	349	
			Much such another revolt is raised in <i>Sicily</i> , where the slaves choose one <i>Sylvius</i> , a flute-player, for their king ; but are quickly after defeated by the prætor <i>Licinius</i> .	12	499	
3902	2246	102	<i>Alexander Janneus</i> comes from <i>Jerusalem</i> , with vast presents, to wait on <i>Cleopatra</i> at <i>Ptolemais</i> , and to thank her for her timely assistance ; and makes an alliance with her.	13	5	
			<i>Mark Antony</i> , the celebrated orator, &c. is sent with a powerful fleet against the <i>Ali-cians</i> , who had taken his daughter prisoner, and soon clears those seas of that pest.	13	6	
			<i>Marius</i> , a fourth time consul, gives a fatal overthrow to the <i>Ambrones</i> ; but refuses their	9	428	
				10	349	
				13	10	

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			wives the preservation of their honour; upon which they murder themselves, and their children. Three days after the <i>Teutones</i> fall upon his camp; and, after a stout and desperate engagement, are likewise routed. In these two fights about 100,000 <i>Gauls</i> are slain, and their king, <i>Teutobocchus</i> , is taken prisoner.	13	11
3903	2247	101	<i>Alexander Janneus</i> takes <i>Gadara</i> , and the strong fortress of <i>Amathus</i> ; in which last <i>Theodotus</i> , the tyrant of <i>Philadelphia</i> , kept his treasure; and carries it off to an immense value.	10	349
			<i>P. Metellus</i> is found guilty of the first parricide, committed on his own mother; for which he is sewn in a leathern sack, and with universal execrations thrown into the <i>Tyber</i> .	13	15
			The <i>Cimbri</i> enter <i>Italy</i> , and inject an universal panic; against whom <i>Marius</i> and <i>Catullus</i> are sent, who kill 120,000 of them, and take 60,000 prisoners (besides two of their kings); all of whom they sell for slaves; whilst the brave <i>Gaulish</i> women, to save themselves from dishonour and slavery, kill themselves, and their children, to an incredible number.	13	16
			<i>Athenio</i> , head of the revolted slaves in <i>Sicily</i> , defeats the <i>Roman</i> prætor, and makes himself master of <i>Macella</i> ; but is, the following year, defeated and killed by <i>Aquilius</i> , who puts an effectual end to that fatal war, after it had cost the lives of about 1,000,000 slaves.	13	20
			<i>Cleopatra</i> , fearing lest her son <i>Lathyrus</i> , who had made an alliance with <i>Antiochus Cyzicenus</i> , should dispossess her of <i>Egypt</i> , sends a considerable number of forces to <i>Gryphus</i> king of <i>Syria's</i> assistance, and gives him her daughter <i>Selene</i> in marriage; whilst <i>Lathyrus</i> , not being able to carry on his hostile designs against the <i>Jews</i> , retires to <i>Cyprus</i> .	9	429
			<i>Cleopatra</i> invents a false charge against <i>Lathyrus</i> , of having made an attempt upon her life; for which he narrowly escapes being torn in pieces. She next causes her youngest son <i>Alexander</i> to be proclaimed her partner and colleague; though she afterwards		

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			treats him more like a slave, than a son or partner.	9	429
3903	2247	101	<i>Alexander</i> , both tired with his mother's tyranny, and affrighted at her cruel treatment of <i>Lathyrus</i> , steals away privately out of <i>Alexandria</i> ; and, by his flight, sets the whole city in an uproar.	9	429
3904	2248	100	<i>Nonius</i> , the new-chosen tribune, is stabbed to death by <i>Apuleius</i> ; who forces himself into his office, and is therein confirmed by <i>Marius</i> .	13	22
			<i>Theodotus</i> recovers his vast treasure from <i>Alexander Janneus</i> , kills 10,000 of his men, and takes a considerable spoil from him.	10	349
			<i>Julius Cæsar</i> is born in the 6th consulship of <i>Marius</i> , and on the 12th day of the month <i>Quintilis</i> , since called <i>July</i> in honour of him.	11	300
				13	22
			<i>Metellus</i> , the only one of all the senators who refuses to take the oath proposed by the virulent tribunes, is condemned to banishment, and retires to <i>Rhodes</i> , where he applies himself to philosophy.	13	24
3905	2249	99	<i>Memmius</i> , the new-chosen consul, is murdered by his competitor <i>Glaucia</i> , who, with <i>Apuleius</i> , flies into an open rebellion. They submit, however, after a long fray, to <i>Marius</i> ; but <i>Glaucia</i> is beheaded by the people; upon which <i>Marius</i> shuts up <i>Apuleius</i> , and his adherents, in a place of safety, and under a strong guard, under pretence of bringing them to condign punishment; but the senate, mistrusting his design, draw the guards away, and murder <i>Apuleius</i> and his gang.	13	26
3906	2250	98	<i>Alexander Janneus</i> takes and rases <i>Gaza</i> , after a whole year's siege, and puts all the inhabitants to the sword, for inviting <i>Ptolemy Lathyrus</i> to their assistance.	10	350
			The new consuls at <i>Rome</i> begin their office with purifying the city, banish the factious <i>Sext. Titius</i> , and recal the noble <i>Metellus</i> , to the great joy of the whole people; which so exasperates the turbulent <i>Marius</i> , that he retires into <i>Asia</i> , with a design of raising fresh disturbances there.	13	27
			The revolted in <i>Hither Spain</i> are defeated by <i>Didius</i> , with the loss of 20,000 men; after which the treacherous victor invites a <i>Spanish</i> colony, settled there about five years be-		

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			fore, into his camp; and causes the men, women, and children, to be set apart from each other, in three bands, and to be all massacred, not one excepted. — — —		13	29
3907	2251	97	The publicans, or <i>Roman</i> knights, who had misapplied the public money, used extor- tions, and other malversations, in the king- dom of <i>Pergamus</i> , are severely punished by the proconsul <i>Mucius Scævola</i> , and an effe- ctual stop is put to such vile abuses. — — —		13	31
			<i>Antiochus Gryphus</i> is assassinated by <i>Heracleon</i> , in the 45th year of his age, and 29th of his reign; and is succeeded by his eldest son <i>Seleucus</i> , who defeats and kills his uncle <i>Cyzicenus</i> , takes <i>Antioch</i> , and makes him- self master of all <i>Syria</i> . — — —		9	345
3908	2252	96	<i>Antiochus Eusebes</i> , the son of <i>Cyzicenus</i> , escapes out of <i>Antioch</i> to <i>Aradus</i> , where he causes himself to be proclaimed king, defeats <i>Se- leucus</i> , and forces him to retire to <i>Mopsuéstia</i> , where, for his cruel treatment of the people, he is burnt alive, with all his attendants, in his own palace. — — —		9	345
			<i>Antiochus</i> and <i>Philip</i> , the two brothers of <i>Se- leucus</i> , in revenge of his dreadful end, take and rase <i>Mopsuestia</i> ; but, on their return, are defeated by <i>Eusebes</i> , near the <i>Orontes</i> ; and <i>Antiochus</i> is drowned in swimming across that river, whilst <i>Philip</i> makes a wise retreat, and lives to dispute the crown with him. — — —		9	346
			<i>Apion</i> , the natural son of <i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> , dies, after a quiet reign of 21 years in <i>Cyrenaica</i> , and bequeaths that kingdom to the <i>Romans</i> . — — —		9	430
3909	2253	95	<i>Anna</i> , the prophetess, is married to an hus- band, with whom she lives seven years, and then is left a widow. — — —		10	467
			<i>Alexander Janneus</i> , whilst he is performing the pontifical office, is pelted at the altar by the revengeful <i>Pharisees</i> ; for which affront he quickly falls upon and kills 6,000 of them, and disperses the rest; by which severity he brings a bloody war upon himself from that proud and unforgiving sect, which proves the occasion of much bloodshed. — — —		10	451
3910	2254	94	<i>Alexander</i> , not daring to trust himself any longer at <i>Jerusalem</i> , leaves <i>Judæa</i> , and car- ries his arms abroad, where he makes such surprising conquests as render his name equally famed and dreadful. — — —		10	451

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3910	2254	94	<i>Tigranes</i> , at the time of his father's death, being an hostage in <i>Parthia</i> , is set at liberty, and permitted to succeed him, upon his yielding some part of his kingdom for his ransom. He then allies with <i>Mithridates</i> , king of <i>Pontus</i> , against the <i>Romans</i> , and marries his daughter <i>Cleopatra</i> ; invades <i>Cappadocia</i> , and drives <i>Ariobarzanes</i> out of it, and sets his brother <i>Ariarethes</i> on the throne; whilst the deposed king flees to <i>Rome</i> for redress.	9	495	
3911	2255	93	<i>Antiochus Dionysius</i> , the youngest son of <i>Gryphus</i> , seizes on the province of <i>Cælesyria</i> , and makes <i>Damascus</i> his metropolis; but on his waging war with <i>Aretas</i> , king of <i>Arabia Petræa</i> , is obliged to leave his new kingdom at the mercy of his brother <i>Philip</i> ; who seizes on <i>Damascus</i> ; whence he is soon after driven by the same traitor that had delivered it to him.	9	347	
			<i>Ptolemy Alexander</i> is courted by his mother <i>Cleopatra</i> to return to his kingdom; but lends a deaf ear to her fair promises.	9	430	
3912	2256	92	<i>Antiochus Eusebes</i> having married <i>Selene</i> , the widow of <i>Gryphus</i> , who had still some Syrian provinces left in her hands, <i>Lathyrus</i> sends for <i>Demetrius Eucharces</i> , the fourth son of <i>Gryphus</i> , and makes him king of <i>Damascus</i> .	9	347	
			<i>Eusebes</i> is at length forced to flee into <i>Parthia</i> , and leave <i>Syria</i> to be disputed between <i>Philip</i> and <i>Demetrius</i> ; till, in process of time, the <i>Syrians</i> , tired with their destructive contests, exclude the race of the <i>Seleucideæ</i> from reigning over them.	9	347	
			<i>Marius</i> , on his return from <i>Asia</i> , finding himself quite neglected, and <i>Sylla</i> in high esteem, attempts to break down some of his statues, but is prevented from it.	13	31	
			<i>Bocchus</i> , king of <i>Mauritania</i> , sends <i>Sylla</i> a present of 100 lions, to be baited in the <i>Circus</i> by some of his subjects inured to that sport, the sight of which highly delights the <i>Roman</i> people, and raises <i>Sylla's</i> credit with them.	13	33	
			<i>Nicomedes</i> , king of <i>Bithynia</i> , growing jealous of <i>Mithridates's</i> power, sends a beautiful youth to <i>Rome</i> , to pass upon the senate as the son of <i>Ariarethes</i> ; which obliges <i>Mithridates</i> to send <i>Gordius</i> thither to discover the cheat; upon which the one is ordered			

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			to abandon <i>Cappadocia</i> , and the other <i>Paphlagonia</i> .	9	546
3913	2257	91	The <i>Cappadocians</i> , refusing to live without a king, are permitted to choose one from among themselves, and raise <i>Ariobarzanes</i> to the throne.	9	547
			<i>Sylla</i> is dispatched by the senate to settle <i>Ariobarzanes</i> on the <i>Cappadocian</i> throne, after he has subdued <i>Gordius</i> , king of <i>Armenia</i> ; and, upon this expedition, receives an embassy from <i>Arbaces</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , desiring an alliance with <i>Rome</i> .	10	14
3914	2258	90	<i>Drusus</i> gets a law passed in favour of the poor <i>Roman</i> citizens, which lays the foundation of the social war; and for which he is soon after assassinated.	9	547
			<i>Tigranes</i> invades <i>Armenia</i> , defeats and kills <i>Artabanes</i> , and subdues that whole kingdom in one campaign; plunders the <i>Asiatic Greeks</i> ; and, last of all, <i>Cappadocia</i> ; whence he carries off 300,000 captives, with whom he colonies his new capital, to which he gives the name of <i>Tigranocerta</i> .	13	33
			The <i>Marfi</i> , <i>Peligni</i> , <i>Samnites</i> , <i>Campanians</i> , and <i>Lucanians</i> , unite themselves into one republic, of which they make <i>Corfinum</i> , a strong city, the capital. They cut off the proconsul <i>Q. Servilius</i> , with all his <i>Romans</i> ; overthrow <i>Cn. Pompeius</i> , <i>Rutilius</i> , <i>Q. Cæpio</i> , and other <i>Roman</i> generals, in several places. They next defeat <i>L. Jul. Cæsar</i> , and <i>Marius</i> , the latter of whom retires to <i>Rome</i> , and lays down his command: but they are at length defeated in their turn, together with the revolted <i>Hetrurians</i> and <i>Umbrians</i> , by <i>Sylla</i> , <i>Serv. Sulpitius</i> , &c.	9	495
			<i>Nicomedes</i> , king of <i>Bithynia</i> , dying, <i>Mithridates</i> seizes upon his kingdom; upon which his natural son, <i>Nicomedes</i> , enters <i>Pontus</i> , and puts all to fire and sword. <i>Mithridates</i> sends ambassadors to <i>Rome</i> to complain of it; but the senate both justify it, and give him to understand, that they will receive no embassy from him, till he has restored <i>Cappadocia</i> to <i>Ariarethes</i> , and <i>Bithynia</i> to <i>Nicomedes</i> .	13	37
			The <i>Julian</i> law is enacted at <i>Rome</i> , intitling all the allies to the citizenship of it; it being the denying them that privilege which occasioned the social war.	9	547
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3914	2258	90	The <i>Parthian</i> embassadors are received with such haughtiness by <i>Sylla</i> , that <i>Orobaze</i> , al. <i>Oromazes</i> , the chief of the embassy, is beheaded on his return, for his base compliance with it. — — — — —	11	12
3915	2259	89	The <i>Romans</i> take the field against <i>Mithridates</i> , who defeats <i>Nicomedes</i> , cuts off most of his forces, and seizes all his baggage, money, &c. He next defeats the <i>Roman</i> general, <i>Aquilius</i> , and kills 10,000 of his men; quickly after which, his admirals take the greatest part of the 300 ships that were sent to guard the passage of the <i>Euxine</i> sea; whilst he, on the retreat of the <i>Romans</i> , invades <i>Asia</i> , quite to <i>Ionia</i> , and is everywhere received as their great deliverer. — — — — —	9	549
			<i>Cn. Pomp. Strabo</i> is sent to carry on the siege of <i>Asculum</i> ; and destroys the whole army of the <i>Marfi</i> , with <i>Francus</i> their general. — — — — —	13	41
			The worthy prætor, <i>A. Sempr. Asellio</i> , is assassinated for his severity against usurers; some new amendments are made to the <i>Julian</i> law; the <i>Roman</i> knights are stripped of their jurisdiction; and the tribes are allowed to choose fifteen of their own members to administer justice in civil matters. — — — — —	13	42
			<i>Pomp. Strabo</i> takes <i>Asculum</i> , and puts all the inhabitants to the sword; whilst <i>Vettius Cato</i> puts an end to the war with the <i>Vesitini</i> , and <i>Portius Cato</i> is killed by a dart shot at him by young <i>Marius</i> , whom he had disoblinded. — — — — —	13	43
			The confederates, <i>Marfi</i> , <i>Peligni</i> , &c. are forced to remove their senate, magazines, &c. to <i>Esernia</i> , and to send to implore <i>Mithridates</i> 's assistance; whilst <i>Sylla</i> daily gains fresh advantages over them, and frustrates all their attempts; and <i>Cosconius</i> is no less successful against the <i>Samnites</i> , <i>Larinates</i> , &c. — — — — —	13	43
			The <i>Laodiceans</i> deliver up <i>Oppius</i> , governor of <i>Pamphylia</i> , to <i>Mithridates</i> ; and the <i>Lesbians</i> bring <i>M. Aquilius</i> in chains to him; the former of whom he leads about with him where-ever he goes, and the latter he puts to a most cruel death. — — — — —	9	550
			<i>Mithridates</i> makes himself master of <i>Magnesia</i> , <i>Ephesus</i> , <i>Mitylene</i> , and other considerable cities; in all which he pulls down all the <i>Roman</i> monuments, and gets such an im-		

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			menſe wealth, that he is able to carry on the war ſix whole years without being obliged to tax his ſubjects. ———	9	551
3915	2259	89	<i>Cleopatra</i> , being grown beyond meaſure jealous of her ſon <i>Alexander</i> , cauſes a poiſoned doſe to be prepared for him; which he being apprized of, obliges her to drink off herſelf; and ſo puts an end to her wicked life and reign. ———	9	429
—	—	—	<i>Sylla</i> takes <i>Stabia</i> , in <i>Campania</i> , by ſtorm; cuts off 30,000 <i>Gauls</i> that came to relieve the city of <i>Pompeii</i> , to which he was then laying ſiege; and makes himſelf maſter of it. ———	13	43
—	—	—	<i>Sylla</i> defeats <i>Cluentius</i> , and kills 20,000 <i>Samnites</i> ; reduces the whole country of <i>Hirquinia</i> , and takes <i>Auſculana</i> , the capital of it: thence he paſſes into <i>Samnium</i> , where, being reduced to great ſtreights, he finds himſelf obliged to march away by night; and goes next to <i>Bovianum</i> , and takes it by ſtorm. ———	13	44
—	—	—	The <i>Phariſaick</i> ſect, having raiſed a rebellion in <i>Judæa</i> , invite <i>Euchæris</i> to their aſſiſtance; who comes accordingly, and defeats <i>Alexander Janneus</i> ; but, being ſoon after abandoned by his <i>Jewiſh</i> forces, who repent of their rebellion, he leaves the country, and gives the <i>Jewiſh</i> king opportunity to revenge himſelf of the treacherous <i>Phariſees</i> . ———	10	347
—	—	—	During the feuds of the ſocial war, <i>Aponius</i> finds means to get <i>Oxyntas</i> , one of <i>Jugurtha's</i> ſons, releaſed from his confinement, in order to go and engage the <i>Numidians</i> to join the confederates againſt the <i>Romans</i> . —	18	166
3916	2260	88	<i>Mitbridates</i> enjoins the nations whom he had ſubdued to murder all the <i>Romans</i> they have among them, women and children not excepted, on a certain day from the date of his letters, under the moſt ſevere penalties; and his orders are accordingly put in execution with ſuch readineſs and punctuality, that <i>Aſia</i> becomes perfect ſhambles. —	9	551
—	—	—	The confederates being nearly reduced, a new civil war breaks out between <i>Sulpitius</i> and <i>Marius</i> , and <i>Sylla</i> the new-choſen conſul; in which the latter, returning from the ſiege of <i>Nola</i> to <i>Rome</i> , deſtroys a great number of the partiſans of the former: being arrived at <i>Rome</i> , he gets ſome new laws		

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			with the revolted slaves, who come over to him in great numbers. ———	13	58
3917	2261	87	<i>Sylla</i> is sent against <i>Mithridates</i> ; lands in <i>Attica</i> ; besieges and takes <i>Athens</i> , where he causes <i>Aristo</i> , and others of the king's officers and friends, to be put to death. ———	9	555
			<i>Lucullus</i> , <i>Sylla's</i> admiral, with only six frigates, ventures to sail thro' the <i>Pontic</i> fleet into <i>Syria</i> , <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Libya</i> , <i>Cyprus</i> , &c. and, by the ensuing year, brings him such reinforcements of men, ships, &c. from those parts, as enable him to make head against the vast fleet of the <i>Pontic</i> king, as soon as that of the <i>Rhodians</i> had joined him. ———	9	556
3918	2262	86	<i>Sylla</i> , with 15,000 foot, and 1,500 horse, engages <i>Mithridates</i> , near <i>Chæroneæ</i> , at the head of 120,000 men; and defeats him, with the loss of only twelve of his men. He next defeats <i>Dorylaeus</i> , the king's favourite, with great slaughter, in two different engagements; and cuts almost his whole army to pieces. ———	13	59
			Whilst <i>Sylla</i> is thus successful in <i>Asia</i> , <i>Rome</i> is almost reduced to the last extremity, by intestine broils, and by a grievous pestilence and famine; and, still more so, by the horrid butcheries committed by <i>Cinna</i> , <i>Marius</i> , and <i>Sertorius</i> ; the former of whom causes all the senators who had opposed him to be massacred, their heads to be set upon poles, and their bodies to be exposed above-ground. <i>M. Antonius</i> is betrayed and murdered; and <i>Catullus</i> , <i>Merula</i> , and other patriots, dispatch themselves, to avoid a worse fate; and <i>Rome</i> becomes a mere scene of blood. ———	9	556
		-	<i>Alexander</i> , king of the <i>Jews</i> , defeats his rebellious subjects, with great slaughter; and forces the rest to retire into the fortress of <i>Bethome</i> , where he closely besieges them; but does not make himself master of it till the ensuing year, when he lets his fury and vengeance loose against them, in the most dreadful manner. ———	13	59
3919	2263	85	<i>Cinna</i> , without the people's choice, causes himself and <i>Marius</i> to be declared consuls for this year; but <i>Sylla</i> , who had sent to acquaint the senate with his success, sends such severe threatenings against the two consuls, for the injuries they had done to his wife and family, as well as to the public,	10	353

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			that <i>Marius</i> , soon after, drinks himself to death.	13	64
3919	2263	85	Young <i>Marius</i> , who shares in the government, tho' not in the consulship, with <i>Cinna</i> , strives to imitate him in all his cruelties. And <i>Valer. Flaccus</i> , the new-chosen consul, enacts a law to free all debtors, on their paying a fourth part to their creditors.	13	70
			<i>Fimbria</i> , <i>Flaccus's</i> lieutenant, being degraded by him, raises an army against him, puts him to death, and places himself at the head of his forces; with whom he commits the most horrid outrages and cruelties. He next defeats <i>Mithridates</i> , who was come out against him; pursues him to <i>Pergamus</i> , which he takes sword in hand; takes <i>Prytane</i> by storm; and reduces <i>Old Troy</i> in eleven days, the inhabitants of which he puts to the sword; and then burns the temple of <i>Minerva</i> , and all those that had refuged themselves in it.	9	558
			<i>Alexander Janneus</i> , being become master of <i>Bethome</i> , exercises the most unheard-of cruelties against the <i>Pharisaic</i> revolters, 800 of whom he causes to be crucified in one day; whilst he feasts with his concubines on an opposite scaffold; and orders their wives and children to be butchered before their eyes.	10	354
			<i>Aretas</i> , king of <i>Arabia</i> , having defeated and killed <i>Dionysius</i> , and caused himself to be chosen king of <i>Damascus</i> , in spite of <i>Ptolemy</i> , prince of <i>Chalcis</i> , defeats <i>Alexander Jannus</i> , near <i>Adida</i> ; but concludes a peace with him soon after, and retires.	9	347
			<i>Mithridates</i> sends to demand an interview with <i>Sylla</i> ; which being complied with, they conclude a peace, neither advantageous nor honourable to the <i>Pontic</i> monarch, whom the <i>Roman</i> chief obliges to abandon all his conquests in <i>Greece</i> , <i>Macedon</i> , <i>Ionis</i> , and the province of <i>Asia</i> ; and to confine himself to the antient boundaries of his kingdom.	9	561
			<i>Sylla</i> orders <i>Old Carthage</i> to be rebuilt; and the <i>Rhodians</i> , <i>Cibians</i> , <i>Trojans</i> , <i>Lycians</i> , and <i>Magnesiens</i> , to be declared free, and the friends of <i>Rome</i> ; but loads all the other states with heavy imposts, and quarters his troops upon them.	9	563
			<i>Fimbria</i> hires a slave to go and stab <i>Sylla</i> , who was marching against him at the head of a numerous army; but, upon the treachery		

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				being discovered, the assassin flees to <i>Pergamus</i> , and there stabs himself in the temple of <i>Æsculapius</i> .	9	563
3919	2263	85		<i>Alexander Janneus</i> , having concluded a peace with the king of <i>Arabia</i> , and being impatient of an idle and indolent life, spends the remainder of his reign in enlarging his already numerous conquests; and makes himself master of <i>Dia</i> , <i>Pella</i> , and other considerable places.	10	354
				<i>Cinna</i> , and young <i>Marius</i> , govern with such an arbitrary and bloody sway, especially against the friends of <i>Sylla</i> , that most of them are forced to leave <i>Rome</i> , and repair to him for safety.	13	71
3920	2264	84		<i>Cinna</i> , and <i>Papyr. Carbo</i> , cause themselves to be declared consuls for this year; and the former, having married <i>Cornelia</i> , the daughter of <i>Jul. Cæsar</i> , marches against <i>Sylla</i> ; who, by this time, had committed the affairs of <i>Asia</i> to <i>Lucullus</i> and <i>Murena</i> , and was returning to <i>Rome</i> , laden with immense wealth; but <i>Cinna</i> , who was advancing apace towards him, is killed by one of his own soldiers; before the two rivals meet: upon this, <i>Carbo</i> raises an army of 200,000 men to keep <i>Sylla</i> out of <i>Italy</i> , whilst this last sends overtures of peace to <i>Norbanus</i> , the other consul; which are, however, rejected by him.	13	71
				<i>Sylla</i> lands in <i>Italy</i> , and defeats <i>Norbanus</i> , with great slaughter; upon which most of his troops come over to the victor; as doth also <i>Pompey</i> , with an army of three legions: <i>Scipio</i> comes, likewise, to desire peace of <i>Sylla</i> , and is taken prisoner; but is sent back by him with a sufficient escort.	13	73
				<i>Norbanus</i> raises a new army, and is defeated again by <i>Pompey</i> ; upon which his men go over to <i>Sylla</i> .	13	74
				<i>Ptolemy Lathyrus</i> , being rid of his mother and brother, takes peaceable possession of <i>Egypt</i> , and restores every thing to its antient order, except in the city of <i>Thebes</i> , which refuses to submit to him.	9	432
				<i>Mithridates</i> , on his return to <i>Pontus</i> , reduces most of the countries which had revolted from him during the war; and, at the desire of the <i>Colchians</i> , makes his son king over them; but, soon after, conceiving an extra-		

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			ordinary jealousy of him, causes him to be put to death. ———		9	364
3920	2264	84	<i>Alexander Janneus</i> besieges <i>Gazara</i> , al. <i>Essa</i> , where <i>Theodotus</i> the tyrant had laid up his immense treasures; surrounds the place with a treble wall, and carries it by storm: after which he strips <i>Demetrius</i> of his principality, and brings him prisoner to <i>Jerusalem</i> . —		10	354
—	—	—	<i>Lathyrus</i> besieges the city of <i>Thebes</i> ; and, upon its surrender, gives it up to be plundered by his forces. ———		9	432
—	—	—	<i>Mithridates</i> , under pretence of reducing the <i>Bosporans</i> , raises such a powerful army and fleet, as quite alarm <i>Murena</i> , and his <i>Romans</i> , who make no delay of invading and plundering his dominions, not sparing even the temples. ———		9	565
3921	2265	83	The <i>Syrians</i> (as well as their contending monarchs), being quite exhausted by their long wars, begin to look out for a king of a different race from the <i>Seleucidae</i> : some of them are for choosing <i>Mithridates</i> , others <i>Ptolemy Lathyrus</i> ; but agree, at length, to confer that honour on <i>Tigranes</i> , king of <i>Armenia</i> ; who comes accordingly, and takes quiet possession of his new kingdom. ———		9	348
—	—	—	<i>Mithridates</i> sends an embassy to <i>Sylla</i> , to complain of <i>Murena's</i> invading his dominions; but, he having orders from the senate to pursue the war, the <i>Pontic</i> monarch finds no other remedy, but to repel force by force. —		9	566
3922	2266	82	<i>Pompey</i> begins to give some signal proofs of his extraordinary conduct and bravery, by the defeats of <i>Carinas</i> , <i>Cælius</i> , and <i>Brutus</i> , three generals under the consuls, who tried to oppose <i>Sylla's</i> march; upon which that young commander is honoured with the title of <i>Imperator</i> , by <i>Sylla</i> . ———		13	74
—	—	—	Whilst <i>Cinna</i> , and young <i>Marius's</i> instruments are employed in rifling all the temples at <i>Rome</i> , to pay their forces, and put to death as many of <i>Sylla's</i> friends as they can lay hold on, particularly <i>Mucius Sævola</i> , the <i>pontifex maximus</i> , <i>Sylla</i> marches, by long journeys, towards <i>Rome</i> ; and defeats <i>Marius</i> on the banks of the <i>Liris</i> . He then marches directly to <i>Rome</i> , which readily opens its gates to him, where he is received with the usual acclamations; whilst his other generals			

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			defeat the consular armies, with great slaughter.		
3922	2266	82	The <i>Samnites</i> , with <i>Telefinus</i> at their head, join the consular army, with a design to go and raze the city, and murder all the inhabitants; but are defeated by <i>Craſſus</i> , with a terrible slaughter; <i>Telefinus</i> , their leader, is slain; <i>Carinas</i> , <i>Brutus</i> , and <i>Cenſorinus</i> , are taken and beheaded; and the <i>Samnites</i> are cruelly butchered by <i>Sylla</i> .	13	75
			The temple of <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i> is burned, and, with it, all the <i>Sibylline</i> books; which <i>Sylla</i> , two years after, being chosen dictator, causes to be sought after, and restored.	13	75
			<i>Lathyrus</i> , having reduced <i>Thebes</i> , one of the most opulent cities in all <i>Upper Egypt</i> , which refused to acknowledge him, loads it with such cruel exactions, and other hardships, during the remainder of his reign, that it could never afterwards recover its pristine grandeur.	13	89
			<i>Sylla</i> makes himself master of <i>Præneſte</i> ; upon which <i>Marius</i> kills himself, and the inhabitants are most cruelly butchered. <i>Norba</i> undergoes the same fate, only the inhabitants, to avoid <i>Sylla</i> 's cruelty, set fire to their houses, and perish in the flames.	9	432
			The war being ended, <i>Sylla</i> proscribes 40 senators, and 1,600 knights, and makes <i>Catiline</i> the minister of his vengeance; who strives even to outdo him in his cruelties. <i>Rome</i> now becomes an horrid scene of blood and slaughter; and, among other unhappy victims, <i>Marcus Marius</i> is put to a most cruel and infamous death. <i>Sylla</i> becomes master of <i>Rome</i> , and all its provinces, excepting <i>Spain</i> ; causes himself to be declared perpetual dictator, and tyrannizes every-where.	13	82
			<i>Murcna</i> , <i>Sylla</i> 's general in <i>Aſia</i> , having broken the peace with <i>Mithridates</i> , and taken several towns from him, is, at length, driven into <i>Phrygia</i> , where he receives orders to forbear all farther hostilities; and is, soon after, recalled.	13	83
			<i>Alexander Janneus</i> , after having subdued a great number of provinces, and taken a vast number of fortresses, is seized with a violent quartan ague; to divert which, he gives himself up to ease and carousing the last three years of his life.	9	566
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					<i>Ptolemy</i>

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3923	2267	81	<i>Ptolemy Lathyrus</i> dies at <i>Alexandria</i> , in the 36th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his daughter <i>Cleopatra</i> , his only legitimate child: but <i>Sylla</i> , upon receiving the news of it, sends thither young <i>Alexander</i> , the son of that <i>Alexander</i> who had been driven out for poisoning his mother, to succeed <i>Lathyrus</i> , as the next male heir to the <i>Egyptian</i> crown. ———	9	433
			<i>Sylla</i> now makes great alterations in the <i>Roman</i> laws; restores, in a great measure, the patrician power; bestows the city freedom on 10,000 slaves, whom he stiles <i>Cornelians</i> ; and gives the lands and municipia of those who had opposed him to his legionaries; after which he orders a magnificent triumph for himself, which lasts two days. ———	13	89
			<i>Sicily</i> is reduced by <i>Pompey</i> ; and <i>Carbo</i> , who is taken in it, is put to death by him; whilst the <i>Sicilians</i> appear highly delighted with the gallantry, and singular generosity, of that young commander. ———	13	86
			<i>Mithridates</i> , having defeated the <i>Bosporans</i> , appoints his son <i>Machares</i> king over them; then turns his army against the <i>Achaëans</i> , who repel him, with the loss of two-thirds of his army. ———	9	566
			<i>Pompey</i> , soon after the reduction of <i>Sicily</i> , is sent against <i>Domitius</i> (who had stirred up <i>Hiarbas</i> , king of part of <i>Numidia</i> , against <i>Sylla</i>); and defeats him, with the loss of 17,000 men, forces his camp, kills him, and takes <i>Hiarbas</i> prisoner; by which means he recovers all the revolted cities of <i>Afric</i> ; and, upon his disbanding his army, and returning to <i>Rome</i> , is received by <i>Sylla</i> with the highest marks of friendship, and honoured with the surname of Great. —	13	92
3924	2268	80	<i>Sylla</i> recovers all the fragments and copies of the <i>Sibylline</i> books that could be got; orders them to be written, <i>de novo</i> , by the quindécimvirs, having added five new members to the decemvirate. ———	13	89
			<i>Sylla</i> the dictator causes himself, and <i>Q. Cæcil. Metellus</i> , to be chosen consuls; and gives the <i>Roman</i> citizens a magnificent treat, which lasts many days. <i>Pompey</i> , not without some difficulty, obtains a triumph from the dictator, who now begins to look upon him with an envious eye. ———	13	93

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3924	2268	80	<i>Nola</i> , and <i>Volaterræ</i> , the former in <i>Campania</i> , and the latter in <i>Hetruria</i> , and the only two cities of note that held out against <i>Sylla</i> , are reduced by him.	13	94
			<i>Julius Cæsar</i> makes his first campaign; but narrowly escapes being proscribed by <i>Sylla</i> ; and is obliged to retire into the country of the <i>Sabines</i> .	13	95
			<i>Alexander</i> marries <i>Cleopatra</i> , the reigning queen of <i>Egypt</i> ; and, shortly after, causes her to be assassinated, and becomes sole monarch of that kingdom; but grows so odious to his subjects, on that, and other accounts, that they drive him quite out of it.	9	434
			<i>Verres</i> , on his return from <i>Asia</i> , plunders the temple of <i>Juno</i> at <i>Samos</i> of all its immense treasure, and carries it off.	8	262
3925	2269	79	<i>Julius Cæsar</i> , not thinking himself safe in <i>Italy</i> , first goes into <i>Bithynia</i> , and then into <i>Asia</i> ; where he serves as volunteer under <i>M. Minut. Thermus</i> .	13	96
			<i>Alexander Janneus</i> , king and high-priest of the <i>Jews</i> , dies, in his camp before <i>Ragaba</i> , in the 27th year of his reign, leaving two sons behind, <i>Hyrchanus</i> , and <i>Aristobulus</i> ; but bequeaths his kingdom on his favourite queen <i>Alexandra</i> ; and, after her death, to which of her sons she should choose to succeed her. At the same time, he puts her in an effectual way to save his body from all insults from the <i>Pharisees</i> , and to make that proud sect her most steadfast friends.	10	355
			<i>Cicero</i> , the great orator, pleads, for the first time, in favour of <i>Roscius</i> ; and, having used some free expressions against <i>Sylla</i> , retires to <i>Athens</i> , to complete his studies.	13	96
			<i>Sylla</i> , after having destroyed above 100,000 <i>Roman</i> citizens, murdered and proscribed 90 senators, and 2,600 knights, and committed an infinite number of other outrages and cruelties, assembles and harangues the people from the rostrum; and concludes his speech with a public resignation of his dictatorial power, dismisses his lictors, and retires to his own house in the guise of a private man; in which condition he continues to the end of his life.	13	96
			<i>Pompey</i> , having gained his point against <i>Sylla</i> , in the election of the new consuls; and these		

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			quarreling with each other, with such violence as was like to prove dangerous to the state; <i>Sylla</i> retires to his villa, and gives himself up to all kinds of debauchery; which quickly bring him to his end: his funeral obsequies are performed with all possible pomp and respect. — — —	13	98
3925	2269	79	<i>Lepidus</i> , one of the consuls, strives, after <i>Sylla's</i> death, to revive the old discords; and comes, with a powerful force, to the comitia, to get himself chosen again for the ensuing year; but is repulsed by his colleague and <i>Pompey</i> , and forced to retire into <i>Hetruria</i> ; whilst <i>Jun. Brutus</i> , venturing to espouse his cause, is defeated and beheaded by <i>Pompey</i> .	13	99
			<i>Lepidus</i> raises new forces in <i>Hetruria</i> , and makes a second attempt; but is defeated, and forced to retire into <i>Sardinia</i> ; where he dies, soon after, and his rebellion with him.	13	100
3926	2270	78	<i>Alexandra</i> , queen of the <i>Jews</i> , pursuant to the deceased king's injunctions, sends for the chiefs of the <i>Pharisees</i> , puts herself under their protection and guidance, desiring them to dispose of her husband's body as they think fit; upon which they order him a magnificent burial; extol his character up to the skies; but, growing now more bold and powerful, oblige her to reverse all his former decrees against them, and to become a persecutress of the <i>Sadducees</i> . — — —	10	356
			<i>Tigranes</i> , lately chosen king of <i>Syria</i> , to the exclusion of the <i>Seleucidae</i> , enlarges his dominions by fresh conquests, and builds his new capital of <i>Tigranocerta</i> . See p. 258. — — —	9	496
			<i>Murena</i> , who was left in <i>Asia</i> by <i>Sylla</i> , invades the territories of <i>Pontus</i> , and makes a fruitless attempt upon <i>Sinope</i> ; which occasions a new war with <i>Mithridates</i> . — — —	9	565
3927	2271	77	<i>Sertorius</i> , who, during the intestine broils caused by <i>Cinna</i> and <i>Marius</i> , had been proscribed by <i>Sylla</i> , and retired into <i>Spain</i> , and thence made a descent into <i>Africa</i> (where he had defeated <i>Ascalis</i> , on the coast of <i>Mauritania</i> , and <i>Potianus</i> , whom <i>Sylla</i> had sent against him), is soon after invited into <i>Lusitania</i> , where he is chosen general; and, after having gained several advantages over the <i>Romans</i> , forms that province into a commonwealth, and civilizes and disciplines its inhabitants. — — —	13	101
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3927	2271	77	<i>Sertorius</i> receives 5,000 talents, and 40 ships completely manned and armed, from <i>Mithridates</i> ; in return of which he sends that monarch a body of regular and well disciplined troops, under the command of <i>Marcus Marius</i> ; upon which account <i>Pompey</i> the Great is now appointed to sail into <i>Spain</i> , and to suppress his overgrown power. —	13	106
3928	2272	76	<i>Julius Cæsar</i> begins now to shine at the bar, tho' but 22 years old; and impeaches <i>Dolabella</i> , the prætor of <i>Macedonia</i> ; and, tho' the prisoner is acquitted, yet <i>Cæsar</i> gains the reputation of a fine orator. —	13	110
—	—	—	<i>Perpenna</i> , who was retired into <i>Spain</i> , goes and joins <i>Sertorius</i> , and takes the military oath to him. —	13	113
—	—	—	<i>Nicomedes</i> , king of <i>Bithynia</i> , dies; and bequeaths his kingdom to the <i>Romans</i> ; who erect it into a <i>Roman</i> province, notwithstanding the complaints of his daughter <i>Musa</i> ; who claimed it in favour of her son, and was supported in her suit by <i>Julius Cæsar</i> . —	10	132
—	—	—	<i>Apion</i> , the natural son of <i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> , likewise bequeaths his kingdom of <i>Cyrene</i> to the <i>Romans</i> . —	9	430
3929	2273	75	<i>Cotta</i> , the <i>Roman</i> consul, consents to have <i>Sylla's</i> law abolished, which excluded the tribunes from superior offices. —	13	114
—	—	—	<i>Sertorius</i> , in spite of <i>Pompey's</i> great army, besieges and takes <i>Lauro</i> before his face; and burns the place, not out of anger, or cruelty, but to mortify that young general's pride. —	13	113
—	—	—	The <i>Mithridatic</i> war is now renewed; in which the <i>Pontic</i> monarch is joined by his son-in-law <i>Tigranes</i> , who invades <i>Cappadocia</i> , whilst <i>Mithridates</i> enters <i>Paphlagonia</i> , at the head of 120,000 foot, 16,000 horse, and 100 chariots, armed with scythes, and quickly reduces that province; immediately after which, he enters into that of <i>Bithynia</i> . —	9	566
—	—	—	<i>Mithridates</i> invites the great <i>Sertorius</i> into an alliance with him, which he readily accepts; but under such restrictions, as sufficiently display his magnanimity, and sincere regard for his country. —	13	118
—	—	—	The proconsul <i>P. Servilius</i> , having cleared the seas of pirates, and taken <i>Isauria</i> , their capital, and common rendezvous, is honoured		

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			with a triumph, and the surname of <i>Isauricus</i> .		13	119
3930	2274	74	<i>Lucullus</i> is sent against <i>Mithridates</i> , who has now three considerable armies, and a powerful fleet, one of which he commands in person; his fleet defeats <i>Cotta</i> at sea, besieges him at <i>Chalcedon</i> , and obliges him to retire. <i>Lucullus</i> defeats him, with a considerable loss; and puts an end to the campaign with the total overthrow of the king's fleet, and the taking some considerable places from him.		9 13	467 120
			Whilst <i>Lucullus</i> is thus successful in <i>Asia</i> , <i>Sertorius</i> is no less so in <i>Spain</i> ; till undermined by the treachery of <i>Perpenna</i> , who causes him to be assassinated at an entertainment, and then takes the command of the army; but is soon after defeated, and taken prisoner, by <i>Pompey</i> the Great.		13	121
			<i>Pompey</i> obliges <i>Perpenna</i> to deliver up all the papers belonging to <i>Sertorius</i> , and causes them to be burnt; after which he causes the traitor to be put to death, together with all the chiefs of the conspiracy; and so puts an end to the <i>Spanish</i> war.		13	123
			<i>Mithridates</i> besieges <i>Cyzicus</i> by sea and land, and introduces the new and strange war-like engine, called <i>helepolis</i> , said to be the invention of <i>Nicomedes</i> the <i>Thessalian</i> ; but in the height of the siege <i>Lucullus</i> falls upon, defeats him, and forces him to raise it; after which he is received into the place with the loudest acclamations by the citizens, who institute the festival called <i>Lucullea</i> , in memory of their deliverance.		9	571
3931	2275	73	<i>Mithridates</i> , after his late defeat, retires by sea into <i>Bithynia</i> , whither <i>Lucullus</i> follows him. In the mean time <i>Triarius</i> is no less successful against that monarch, and makes himself master of <i>Apamea</i> , <i>Prusa</i> , <i>Nicea</i> , <i>Prusias</i> , and other considerable places.		9	573
			<i>Lucullus</i> defeats the <i>Pontic</i> king afresh at sea, near <i>Troas</i> ; takes <i>Marius</i> , and two other of his generals, prisoners, the former of whom he causes to be put to death.		9	575
			The <i>Italian</i> slaves, under the command of the famed gladiator <i>Spartacus</i> , raise an insurrection, defeat the <i>Capuan</i> militia; and, next to that, the prætor <i>Claudius Pulcher</i> ,			

with

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.	[272]	Vol.	Pag.
3932	2276	72	with the loss of 3,000 men ; and, last of all, the prætor <i>Valerius</i> . <i>Cnixius</i> , one of the chiefs of the <i>Gaulish</i> slaves, parts from <i>Spartacus</i> , and is cut off, with his whole army, near <i>Apamea</i> , by the consul <i>Gellius</i> ; whilst <i>Spartacus</i> gives as signal an overthrow to <i>Lentulus</i> the other consul ; and, marching against <i>Gellius</i> , totally defeats him, and sacrifices all the <i>Roman</i> prisoners round <i>Cnixius's</i> funeral pile.	13	124
			<i>Lucullus</i> reduces <i>Paphlagonia</i> , <i>Bithynia</i> , &c. then marches into <i>Pontus</i> ; takes <i>Eupatoria</i> , the place of <i>Mithridates's</i> residence ; together with <i>Amisus</i> , <i>Themisata</i> , and other considerable cities.	13	124
			<i>Mithridates</i> defeats <i>Lucullus's</i> cavalry, and obliges it to retire.	9	575
			<i>Selene</i> , who still kept <i>Ptolemais</i> , and some other provinces in <i>Syria</i> and <i>Phœnice</i> , sends her two sons <i>Antiochus Asiaticus</i> , and <i>Seleucus Cybiosactes</i> , to <i>Rome</i> ; where they stay about two years.	9	576
			The <i>Sadducees</i> in <i>Judæa</i> are now so cruelly persecuted by the <i>Pharisees</i> , that they are forced to present a pathetic complaint to queen <i>Alexandra</i> , and propose to her two ways by which they might be sheltered from their cruelty ; but this petition, tho' seconded by her son <i>Aristobulus</i> , the queen dares to grant but in part, for fear of disobliging the <i>Pharisaic</i> party.	9	349
			<i>Herod</i> , afterwards king of the <i>Jews</i> , is born to <i>Antipas</i> .	10	358
			<i>Mithridates's</i> army mutiny, and abandon him ; upon which he retires into <i>Armenia</i> , to <i>Tigranes</i> , his son-in-law ; and leaves his camp to be taken and plundered by the <i>Romans</i> .	10	158
			<i>Lucullus</i> reduces the kingdom of <i>Pontus</i> into a <i>Roman</i> province ; then sends an embassy to <i>Tigranes</i> , to demand the delivering up of <i>Mithridates</i> to him ; but which he absolutely refuses to comply with.	9	577
3933	2277	71	<i>Mithridates</i> and <i>Tigranes</i> agree to try their strength once more ; the latter against the <i>Romans</i> , and the former in the recovery of <i>Pontus</i> . <i>Tigranes</i> is defeated again by <i>Lucullus</i> ; and the king, soon after, defeats the consul <i>Fabius</i> ; and recovers several con-	9	581

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			Vol.	Pag.
			siderable places in <i>Pontus</i> ; but is, at length, overthrown by <i>Triarius</i> . ———		9	503
3933	2277	71	<i>Mark Antony</i> , the father of the triumvir, is sent to suppress the pirates who infest the seas; but meets with such a shameful defeat, as, soon after, breaks his heart. ———		9	583
—	—	—	<i>Antiochus Asiaticus</i> returns from <i>Rome</i> , without obtaining any relief from the senate; which obliges <i>Selene</i> , his mother, to try to reduce some of the other parts of <i>Syria</i> by her own arms; soon after which, many of the cities of <i>Syria</i> revolt from <i>Tigranes</i> to her. ———		13	120
—	—	—	<i>Craffus</i> is sent to quell the revolted slaves, who had defeated his lieutenant; cuts 10,000 of them off, and shuts up <i>Spartacus</i> , their chief, in a peninsula, near <i>Rhegium</i> , by means of a wide ditch, from sea to sea. <i>Spartacus</i> , however, finds a way of decamping, by the help of a deep snow; but is soon after defeated and killed, with 40,000 of his rebellious slaves; whilst the remnant of them flee into <i>Lucania</i> , where they are, at length, totally overthrown by <i>Pompey</i> ; and an end is put to that war. ———		9	35
—	—	—	<i>Alexandra</i> , queen of the <i>Jews</i> , being informed that <i>Tigranes</i> was preparing to invade her dominions, and not being in a condition to make head against him, sends him a grand embassy, accompanied with magnificent presents, which he readily accepts, being then obliged to march back, to defend his own territories against the approaching <i>Romans</i> . ———		13	124
3934	2278	70	<i>Tigranes</i> comes against <i>Selene</i> , at the head of 500,000 men; besieges, and takes her prisoner, at <i>Ptolemais</i> ; and causes her, soon after, to be put to death in <i>Armenia</i> ; after which he goes to assist <i>Mithridates</i> against the <i>Romans</i> , ———		10	360
—	—	—	<i>Mithridates</i> and <i>Triarius</i> engage again, and the latter is defeated, with great slaughter; but a wound which the king receives occasions a retreat to be founded, which gives the <i>Romans</i> time to make a retreat. <i>Mithridates</i> is no sooner healed of his wounds, than he orders all the <i>Romans</i> in his army to be formed into one body; and, when retired to their tents, causes them all to be cut in pieces. ———		9	352
—	—	—	<i>Craffus</i> and <i>Pompey</i> are chosen consuls; but fall out quickly after, neither of them being		9	585

Y. of Y. of Bf. Wld. Fld. Chr.			[274]		Vol.	Pag.
			willing to lay down his command : they are, at length, prevailed upon to disband their troops, and seem, outwardly, to be reconciled ; but both affect to become more and more popular, the former by his liberality and profusion (as being the richest man in <i>Rome</i>), and the latter by popular acts, &c. —		13	126
3934	2278	70	<i>Heraclea</i> , a considerable city in <i>Pontus</i> , being, after a long and gallant defence, quite reduced by famine, and closely hemmed in on every side, is betrayed to <i>Cotta</i> , by its treacherous governor <i>Connocorix</i> , and plundered and reduced to ashes ; for which <i>Cotta</i> is honoured with the surname of <i>Ponticus</i> . —		9	580
			<i>Amisus</i> is likewise taken, plundered, and burnt, by <i>Lucullus</i> ; but is afterwards rebuilt by him.		9	581
			<i>Cotta</i> having over-freighted his ships with the plunder of <i>Heraclea</i> , &c. many of them are either sunk, or dashed against the rocks, on his return to <i>Rome</i> ; and the best part of his spoil is lost. —		9	581
			<i>Cleochares</i> , the treacherous governor of <i>Sinope</i> , finding the place reduced to great straits by the <i>Romans</i> , massacres most of the citizens, plunders the city, and sets it on fire ; and, with his base <i>Cilicians</i> , retires into the inner part of <i>Pontus</i> ; and, being pursued, on the next day, by <i>Lucullus</i> , is forced to leave behind the statue of <i>Autolycheus</i> , the founder of it ; which the <i>Roman</i> general takes up, and finds it exactly to answer what he had seen that night in a dream. —		9	583
			Queen <i>Alexandra</i> being grown old, and worn out by a dangerous disease, her youngest son <i>Hyrchanus</i> takes all the proper measures to secure the crown to himself ; and is joined by <i>Gabestus</i> , and other chief men of the <i>Pharisaic</i> faction. —		10	360
3935	2279	69	<i>Hyrchanus</i> , upon the queen's death, is proclaimed king, by the <i>Pharisaic</i> party, and opposed by his elder brother <i>Aristobulus</i> ; against whom they raise a powerful army. They come, at length, to an engagement, in which <i>Hyrchanus</i> is defeated, and forced to flee to <i>Jerusalem</i> ; thither his brother pursues him, and, after much struggle, obliges him to resign the regal and pontifical dignity to him. —		10	361

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3935	2279	69	<i>Lucullus</i> besieges <i>Tigranocerta</i> ; and <i>Tigranes</i> , coming to relieve it, is defeated by him; upon which that city is quickly after delivered up to him, together with an immense quantity of gold, silver, and other valuable plunder.	9	501
			<i>Lucullus</i> performs the funeral obsequies of <i>Zarbienus</i> , king of the <i>Gordians</i> (who had been put to death, with his wife and child, by <i>Tigranes</i> , for siding with the <i>Romans</i>), in the most pompous manner; and himself sets fire to the magnificent pile.	9	505
3936	2280	68	The <i>Cretans</i> having privately assisted <i>Mithridates</i> against the <i>Romans</i> , the senate makes that a pretence for subduing that island, and sends <i>Q. Cæcil. Metellus</i> to reduce it; who defeats <i>Lasthenes</i> ; takes the metropolis, and subdues the rest, in one campaign.	9	500
			The seas swarming with pirates, in <i>Italy</i> , <i>Greece</i> , &c. <i>Gabinus</i> proposes a law for the clearing them of that plague; and <i>Pompey</i> is nominated to do it, and endowed with such an extraordinary power, as greatly alarms the true patriots.	9	505
3937	2281	67	<i>Pompey</i> , having equipped a vast fleet, sails against the pirates; and, in the space of four months, takes or sinks 1,300 of their ships; cuts off 10,000 of their men; takes 120 of their towns and strong-holds; and above 20,000 prisoners, whom he sends to re-colony the deserted cities of <i>Cilicia</i> : and, for these great services, the <i>Manilian</i> law is enacted, which constitutes him absolute governor of all the <i>Roman</i> provinces, armies, and fleets.	8	234
			<i>Lucullus's</i> army mutinies; soon after which he is recalled, and the consul <i>Glabrio</i> is sent in his stead; who, instead of engaging the two confederate kings, retires, and gives them time to recover a great part of <i>Pontus</i> , <i>Bithynia</i> , <i>Cappadocia</i> , and <i>Lesser Armenia</i> ; for which he is soon after recalled, and <i>Pompey</i> the Great is sent thither in his room.	13	128
			<i>Metellus</i> , having finished the conquest of <i>Crete</i> , is honoured with a triumph; and that island is made a <i>Roman</i> province.	13	129
			<i>Tigranes</i> , the son of <i>Tigranes</i> , king of <i>Armenia</i> , rebels against his father; but, being defeated by him, flees into <i>Parthia</i> , where	13	130
				9	587
				8	235
				13	128

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3938	2282	66	he enleavours to engage <i>Phrabates</i> , king of that conuntry, to declare war against his father. <i>Pompey</i> marches against <i>Mithridates</i> , and sends him offers of peace; which being rejected, he draws him into <i>Armenia</i> , and there blocks him up in his camp, by a vast ditch round it; by which he reduces him to such streights, that he is obliged to kill all his sick men, and to make his escape in the night, with the remainder of his army: <i>Pompey</i> pursues him into <i>Armenia Major</i> , where <i>Tigranes</i> had joined him, and defeats them, with the loss of 40,000 men.	9	588
			<i>Mithridates</i> , being deserted by his troops, flees, with his wife and daughter, and an escort of 3,000 men (who luckily met him in his flight), and retires to <i>Sinoria</i> , where a great part of his treasure was; and, taking thence 6,000 talents, marches into <i>Armenia</i> , and thence into <i>Colechis</i> ; whilst the faithless <i>Tigranes</i> is concluding a peace with the Roman general.	9	587
			<i>Pompey</i> builds the city of <i>Nicopolis</i> , on the field of battle where he had defeated the Pontic king, and bestows it on his soldiers; which becomes, soon after, very populous and opulent.	9	593
			<i>Antipater</i> , grown rich and ambitious, becomes jealous of <i>Aristobulus</i> , now on the Jewish throne, and cabals with the <i>Pharisees</i> against him, representing him as a tyrant and usurper; and then strives to bring <i>Hyrceanus</i> into his measures of deposing him, and recovering the crown from him.	9	592
			<i>Tigranes</i> the younger leads <i>Pompey</i> into <i>Armenia</i> ; where his father, soon after, puts himself into that general's hands, and is received with great marks of honour; and <i>Pompey</i> , upon a full hearing of his complaint against his rebellious son, then present with him, restores the father to his kingdom, and sends the son in chains to <i>Rome</i> .	10	364
3939	2283	65	<i>Antipater</i> engages <i>Aretas</i> , king of <i>Arabia</i> , to assist <i>Hyrceanus</i> in dethroning <i>Aristobulus</i> ; and, on that condition, promises to restore to him all the cities which <i>Alexander Jannæus</i> had taken from him.	9	509
			<i>Alexander</i> , the banished king of <i>Egypt</i> , dies; and, out of resentment against his subjects, bequeaths his kingdom to the <i>Romans</i> : but	10	365

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Wld. Fld.	Chr.			
3939	2283	65	9	436
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			9	592
			13	133
			13	134
			10	365
			10	367
3940	2284	64	10	367
			10	367

the *Alexandrians* set *Ptolemy*, surnamed *Auletes*, or *Flute-player*, upon the throne; and, soon after, get him acknowledged by the senate.

Mithridates sends some ambassadors to *Tigranes*, to desire him to come to him; but *Tigranes*, having made peace with the *Roman* general, not only orders them to be put in irons, but sets a price on that unhappy monarch's head. *Mithridates* sees himself obliged to retire into *Scythia*, and even to fight his way thro' it, because *Pompey* was in close pursuit after him; so that in his pursuit he subdues the *Colchians*, *Albanians*, &c. and returns into *Lesser Armenia*.

Catiline, with a band of profligates, forms a conspiracy against the consuls and senate; which is, however, happily frustrated, by his giving the signal at an improper time.

Julius Cæsar is chosen edile; and finishes the famed *Appian* way, almost at his own expence; and entertains the people with 320 couple of gladiators; by which, and other popular acts, he gains the hearts of the *Romans*, but runs himself in debt to the equivalent of 251,875 *l.* sterling.

Aretas comes, with a powerful army, against *Aristobulus*, and defeats him; then pursues and besieges him in the castle of *Jerusalem*. *Aristobulus* bribes *Scaurus*, the *Roman* prætor, with 400 talents, to come to his assistance: who contents himself with sending orders to *Aretas* to raise the siege, which he accordingly doth, and retires homeward; but is quickly after pursued and defeated by *Aristobulus*, near *Papirion*.

Pompey, having subdued all *Pontus*, and, being bent on the recovery of *Syria*, comes to *Damascus*, whither the two contending brothers, *Aristobulus*, and *Hyrchanus*, send each a separate embassy, accompanied with sundry presents, of immense value and, among those of *Aristobulus's*, was a costly golden vine, with leaves, fruits, birds, beasts, &c. worth 5,000 talents; upon which they are both ordered to appear personally before him there.

Pompey, after a full hearing of both parties, defers giving sentence till he comes into *Judea*; upon which *Aristobulus* leaves him in displeasure, and goes directly about raising

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			an army ; <i>Pompey</i> follows after him ; and, upon his arrival at <i>Corea</i> , summons the <i>Jewish</i> king to come to him ; and, upon his appearing, orders him to surrender all his fortresses to him : <i>Aristobulus</i> promises to do so ; but, being once got away from him, hastes to <i>Jerusalem</i> ; but returns, soon after, to buy his peace, with the promise of a vast sum of money ; which not being duly paid, <i>Pompey</i> orders him to be put in irons ; and goes and besieges <i>Jerusalem</i> in form.	10	368
3940	2284	64	Whilst <i>Pompey</i> continues in <i>Syria</i> , news is brought to him, that <i>Mithridates</i> appeared again in <i>Pontus</i> , at the head of a numerous army, and had made himself master of the great emporium of <i>Panticapæum</i> , on the <i>Euxine</i> sea ; and other considerable places.	9	594
			<i>Mithridates</i> sends some ambassadors to treat of peace with <i>Pompey</i> , who refuses to treat with any but the king in person ; but this being looked upon, by that monarch, below the royal dignity, he proudly rejects it, and resolves to pursue the war at all events.	9	595
			The castle of <i>Syphorix</i> , with all its vast treasure, is betrayed to <i>Pompey</i> , by <i>Stratonice</i> , one of <i>Mithridates</i> 's concubines, on condition he should spare her son <i>Xiphares</i> ; whom, in revenge, the incensed father causes to be put to death.	9	593
			In the mean time many of that monarch's subjects revolt : and his daughters, whom he had sent to induce the <i>Scythian</i> princes to come and join with him, are delivered up to the <i>Romans</i> , and the eunuchs that attended them are murdered ; which obliges the unfortunate monarch to alter his measures, and to march to the assistance of the <i>Gauls</i> , now at war with the <i>Romans</i> .	9	595
3941	2285	63	Whilst <i>Pompey</i> lays close siege to <i>Jerusalem</i> , <i>Hyrceanus</i> 's party opens the gates to him ; upon which that of <i>Aristobulus</i> retreats within the precincts of the temple ; where, being attacked on the sabbath, they refuse to stand in their own defence, and suffer the place to be taken ; 12,000 of them are slaughtered by the <i>Romans</i> , and a great number of others choose to die by their own hands ; the priests, all the while, continuing their worship in that sacred place, as in		

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			time of the most profound peace. The rest of <i>Aristobulus's</i> adherents die desperate, either in the flames of their own houses, or by leaping down precipices, and such-like. And thus is the <i>Jewish</i> kingdom at once subdued, by the treacherous <i>Roman</i> general.	10	370
3941	2285	63	<i>Pompey</i> grants the high-priesthood to <i>Hyrchanus</i> ; but strips him of the royal title and dignity, and of all the conquests which his father had made in <i>Syria</i> , <i>Arabia</i> , &c. — — —	10	372
			<i>Pompey</i> enters into the sanctuary, and curiously views all the sacred utensils, but without laying hands on any of them; and, having dismantled the <i>Jewish</i> metropolis, leaves <i>Scaurus</i> governor of <i>Judea</i> , and marches himself into <i>Cilicia</i> ; taking the unhappy <i>Aristobulus</i> , and his two sons, <i>Alexander</i> and <i>Antigonus</i> , with two of his daughters, with him, to adorn his triumph; but <i>Alexander</i> hath the good fortune to make his escape. — — —	10	173
			<i>Pharnaces</i> , <i>Mithridates's</i> favourite son, and intended successor, having revolted from him, and gone over, with his army, to the <i>Romans</i> , the unfortunate king, worn out with age, wars, and misfortunes, seeks in vain to put an end to his calamities by poison, his constitution proving still too strong for it; he is at length obliged for his death to a plundering <i>Gaul</i> , named <i>Bittæus</i> , who, out of mere compassion, plunges his sword into his breast, and frees him from any farther insults from the merciless <i>Romans</i> . — — —	9	596
3942	2286	62	<i>Pharnaces</i> surrenders himself and kingdom to the <i>Romans</i> ; for which he is made king of <i>Bosporus</i> , and declared friend and ally to <i>Rome</i> ; and he delivers his father's dead body to <i>Pompey</i> , who honours it with a magnificent funeral: after which, he takes with him to <i>Ephesus</i> all the immense treasure which he had found at <i>Talaura</i> , and other fortresses in <i>Pontus</i> , in order to sail to <i>Rome</i> by the next spring. — — —	9	601
			<i>Catiline's</i> conspiracy is discovered at <i>Rome</i> , by its vigilant consul the great <i>Cicero</i> ; who accuses him of it to his face, before the senate; upon which, an act is passed, which commits the chief care of the state more particularly to the consuls, according to their		

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3942	2286	62	antient constitution ; which impowered them to raise money, forces, &c. <i>Cicero</i> receives the thanks of the public, and is honoured with the title of <i>Father of his Country</i> .	13	135
			<i>Catiline</i> retires; and persuades <i>Cethegus</i> and <i>Lucullus</i> to set fire to the city ; then goes into <i>Hetruria</i> , and there raises an army, and takes the command of it ; for which the senate declares him an enemy to his country ; and orders all his confederates to be seized and executed.	13	136
			<i>Ptolemy Auletes</i> , having obtained the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and secured the friendship and alliance of <i>Pompey</i> , and <i>Julius Cæsar</i> , at the price of 6000 talents, and been, by their interest, acknowledged by the <i>Roman</i> senate, gives himself up to lewdness and debauchery.	9	439
3943	2287	61	<i>Pompey</i> , coming to <i>Brundisium</i> , disbands his army, to avoid all suspicion ; after which he demands a triumph ; which is readily granted.	13	148
			<i>Alexander</i> , the son of <i>Aristobulus</i> , having made his escape out of <i>Pompey's</i> hands (as in p. 279.), returns into <i>Judæa</i> , where he is quickly joined by a numerous party ; whilst the high-priest <i>Hyrcaus</i> gives himself up to indolence ; and leaves the whole management of public affairs to the politic <i>Antipater</i> ; who, by a timely assisting of <i>Scaurus</i> , the new governor, with money, corn, &c. lays the foundation for his future grandeur.	10	374
			<i>Julius Cæsar</i> raises some fresh disturbances, for which he is stript of his prætorship ; but, thro' his signal policy, and extraordinary behaviour, gets himself restored to it again.	13	143
			<i>Antonius</i> is sent against <i>Catiline</i> , and, under pretence of sickness, commits the command of the army to <i>Petrcius</i> ; who engages the rebels accordingly, defeats and kills their chief, and puts an end to that rebellion.	13	144
			<i>Julius Cæsar</i> is accused of having had an hand in <i>Catiline's</i> conspiracy ; but is acquitted, tho' not deemed innocent. He is soon after chosen <i>pontifex maximus</i> ; and divorces his wife <i>Pompeia</i> , on account of her amorous intrigues with <i>P. Clodius</i> , a debauched young patrician.	13	145
			<i>Pompey</i> triumphs at <i>Rome</i> , with the greatest magnificence that ever was known, during two whole days ; after which, the captives of		

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			9	602
3945	2289	59	9	438
3946	2290	58	13	148
			13	151

distinction which had graced it, instead of being put to death (as was commonly done), are sent back to their respective countries. The ceremony ended, *Pompey* delivers 20,000 talents into the public treasury; besides the 16,000, which he had divided among his forces, upon his disbanding them. —

Pharnaces, king of *Bosporus*, falls unexpectedly on the *Phanagorians*, a neighbouring people, whom *Pompey* had made free; and reduces them to his obedience. —

Auletes, being become odious to the *Egyptians*, is driven out; and, with some difficulty, escapes to *Rhodes*, where he hath an interview with *Cato*; thence he sails to *Cyprus*; whilst the *Alexandrians* place his daughter *Berenice* on the throne, with a view of marrying her to *Antiochus Asiaticus*, the next heir male to the *Egyptian* crown. —

Pompey begins now to display his aim at the supreme power; but meets with a great number of opposers, particularly *Lucullus*, *Crassus*, *Cato*, and *Julius Cæsar*. This last being appointed governor of *Farther Spain*, and being stopped by some of his creditors, *Crassus* pays part of his debts, and becomes security for the rest, to the amount of 830 talents. *Cæsar* proves so successful in his government, as to be enabled to discharge all his debts, amounting to the sum of 600,000 *l.* sterling; and, in gratitude to *Crassus*, uses his utmost endeavours to reconcile *Pompey* and him, and joins with them in one common interest; by which means they form the first triumvirate. —

Cæsar, by the interest of his two new associates, is chosen consul; quickly after which, he proposes the dividing of the lands in *Campania*, belonging to the republic, between such poor citizens as had three or more children; but is strenuously opposed by the senate: upon which he hath recourse to the people, and gets it passed there without opposition; and, afterwards, to be approved by the senate. —

Antiochus Asiaticus, who had been invited to marry *Berenice*, *Auletes*'s daughter, being dead before the alliance was concluded, the ambassadors propose marrying her to *Seliucus*, brother to the deceased; and he readily

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				agrees to it; but betraying, soon after, an extreme baseness in his temper, that prince's causes him to be strangled; after which she marries <i>Archelaus</i> , high-priest of <i>Comana</i> , in <i>Pontus</i> , and a pretended son of the late <i>Mithridates</i> .	9	439
3946	2290	58	<i>P. Clodius</i> is chosen tribune, and resolves, at all adventures, to ruin <i>M. T. Cicero</i> , who had accused him of criminal conversation with <i>Cæsar's</i> wife; and <i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Pompey</i> descend so low as to join with him in that design.	13	154	
3947	2291	57	<i>Jul. Cæsar</i> procures the government of <i>Transalpine Gaul</i> , together with the command of four regiments, to be secured to him for five years; contrary to the <i>Roman</i> laws.	13	154	
			<i>Cicero</i> is, by <i>Clodius's</i> interest and intrigues, tried, and condemned to banishment, and the confiscation of his estate.	13	155	
			<i>Cæsar</i> marches, with incredible swiftness, into <i>Gaul</i> ; and there defeats the <i>Helvetii</i> , who came out to oppose his passage; and forces them to retire into their own country. He next overthrows <i>Ariovistus</i> , with great slaughter, who with much difficulty escapes, by swimming over the <i>Rhone</i> ; whilst his two wives, and a daughter, perish in attempting to cross it; and another daughter, and a vast number of noble <i>Germans</i> , are taken prisoners.	13	159	
			<i>Auletes</i> comes to <i>Rome</i> , to prefer his complaint against his subjects to the senate; but his friend <i>Jul. Cæsar</i> being now in <i>Gaul</i> , he meets but with a cold reception from all but <i>Pompey</i> ; whilst the <i>Alexandrians</i> send a grand embassy thither, to justify their revolt.	9	440	
3948	2292	56	<i>Cicero</i> is recalled from banishment, and received with great demonstrations of joy and respect; and his palace is rebuilt at the public charge.	13	163	
			<i>Cæsar</i> marches into <i>Belgium</i> , where he makes a dreadful slaughter among those brave people; obliges several to submit; and carries off an immense treasure.	13	163	
			<i>Alexander</i> , the son of <i>Aristobulus</i> , having raised a great army in <i>Judæa</i> , <i>Hircanus</i> , in no condition to make head against him, calls in <i>Gabinus</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , to his assistance, who comes and defeats them, and besieges <i>Alexander</i> in the fortress of <i>Alexandria</i> ; but is at length prevailed upon to			

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			make peace with him : and, taking <i>Hyrchanus</i> with him to <i>Jerusalem</i> , divides <i>Judæa</i> into five districts, or jurisdictions. ———	10	375
3948	2292	56	<i>Aristobulus</i> and his son find means to escape out of their confinement at <i>Rome</i> , and come into <i>Judæa</i> , where they quickly raise a good number of forces ; which are, however, defeated soon after, for want of arms, and forced to retire into the old fortress of <i>Ma-chæron</i> ; which place is, after two days resistance, taken by assault. <i>Aristobulus</i> is sent back prisoner to <i>Rome</i> , and the rest of his family is set at liberty. ———	10	376
3949	2293	55	<i>Gabinius</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , undertakes to recover the kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> to <i>Ptolemy Auletes</i> , for 10,000 talents ; and sends thither <i>Mark Antony</i> , who takes the strong fortress of <i>Pelusium</i> ; <i>Gabinius</i> follows after, and defeats <i>Archelaus</i> , queen <i>Berenice's</i> husband, in several engagements ; and, at length, kills him at the siege of <i>Alexandria</i> : upon which, <i>Auletes</i> is no sooner restored to the crown, than he puts his daughter to death for accepting of the crown ; and most of the <i>Egyptian</i> noblemen, for driving him away. ———	9	444
			<i>Galba</i> , <i>Cæsar's</i> lieutenant, cuts off 10,000 <i>Gauls</i> at <i>Ozodurus</i> ; and <i>Brutus</i> , his admiral, gains a complete victory over the <i>Veneti</i> , and obliges them to submit : after which, <i>Cæsar</i> orders the chief of them to be put to the sword, and the rest to be sold for slaves. ———	13	166
			At the same time <i>Crassus</i> , who was sent against the <i>Aquitani</i> , cuts off 30,000 of them ; and, quickly after, reduces the whole province. ———	13	166
			<i>Cato</i> is sent by <i>P. Clodius</i> to take possession of the island of <i>Cyprus</i> ; but, without either army or fleet, lands at <i>Rhodes</i> ; whence he sends <i>Canidius</i> to that island, to persuade <i>Ptolemy</i> , now on the throne, to resign it peaceably to the <i>Romans</i> ; which that monarch, unable to contend for it with <i>Rome</i> , resolves to comply with ; and yields both that and his life at once, by poisoning himself ; upon which <i>Cato</i> seizes on that kingdom, and all its treasure, and returns to <i>Rome</i> , laden with the spoils of it. ———	8	257
			The <i>Tribonian</i> law passes at <i>Rome</i> , which continues the command of <i>Gaul</i> to <i>Cæsar</i> , for five years ; to <i>Crassus</i> , that of <i>Syria</i> , <i>Egypt</i> ,	13	158

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and *Macedon*; and that of *Spain* to *Pompey*, for the same term.

Cæsar cuts off almost 400,000 *Usipetes* and *Tenchteri*; builds a bridge over the *Rhine*, and enters into the *German* territories; where he plunders the *Sicambri*; frights the *Suevi*, and is back again in *Gaul* in 18 days; and then demolishes the bridge which he had built.

Cæsar sails into *Britain*; defeats the inhabitants that oppose him, and obliges them to sue for peace. A storm shatters his fleet; upon which the *Britons* fall upon his seventh legion, but are defeated by his timely assistance.

During *Gabinus's* expedition into *Egypt*, *Alexander* falls upon and kills all the *Romans* he can find in *Judæa*; but, great numbers of his forces being gained off by *Antipater's* policy, he, in desperate rage, falls upon *Gabinus*, who was new-returned, and engages him near mount *Tabor*, with more fury than conduct; where he is defeated, with the loss of 10,000 men, and the rest are put to the rout.

Craffus is chosen consul, again, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the tribune *Atcius*; and marches into his province of *Syria*, and thence into *Jerusalem*; where he seizes on all the treasure, and sacred utensils, which *Pompey* had forborn to lay hands on.

The good old priest *Eleazar* promises to discover to him a gold beam, or raster, that weighed 3,000 lb. on condition he should spare the rest, which *Craffus* solemnly promises and swears to do; but he is no sooner put in possession of it, than he perfidiously seizes on all the rest, to the value of 20,000 talents; and rifles the temple of all its sacred utensils, to the amount of 8,000 more.

Craffus marches next into *Parthia*, tho' then in alliance with *Rome*; besieges *Nicephorium*, and takes it by assault, tho' *Dio*, the governor offered to surrender it; sells all the inhabitants for slaves, and confiscates their effects.

G. R. Posibumius, who had assisted *Ptolemy Aulætes* with vast sums to bribe the *Roman* senate, and to recover the *Egyptian* crown, being treated with the utmost ingratitude by

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			that prince, with great difficulty escapes to <i>Rome</i> , and lays his complaints before the senate, who, instead of redressing his grievances, prosecute him for what he had done. — — — — —	9	447
3950	2294	54	A general insurrection happens in <i>Gaul</i> , on account of a grievous famine; which obliges <i>Cæsar</i> to divide his army, and to canton them in different places; some of whom are defeated and harassed by <i>Ambiorix</i> , one of the <i>Gaulish</i> chiefs; but are at length relieved by the timely arrival of two legions, sent thither by <i>Pompey</i> . — — — — —	13	170
			<i>Orodes</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , who had been dethroned by his younger brother <i>Mithridates</i> , recovers the crown by the assistance of <i>Surenas</i> ; and, having closely besieged <i>Mithridates</i> in <i>Seleucia</i> , obliges him to surrender at discretion, and then puts him to death. — — — — —	11	12
			<i>Cæsar</i> lands a second time in <i>Britain</i> , without opposition, and defeats the terrified <i>Britons</i> . A storm shatters afresh part of his fleet; upon which they attack him repeatedly, with fresh vigour; but are still defeated; upon which he ravages their country for a while, and returns into <i>Gaul</i> . — — — — —	19	121
			<i>Julia</i> , the daughter of <i>Julius Cæsar</i> , who, by her prudent management, had prevented his coming into an open rupture with <i>Pompey</i> her husband, dies, honoured by all ranks, and is buried in the field of <i>Mars</i> ; soon after which those two rival heroes break out into a fatal and open enmity. — — — — —	13	170
			<i>Crassus</i> pursues his scandalous conquests and extortions in <i>Mesopotamia</i> , <i>Syria</i> , &c. sparing neither temples nor people; whilst his troops, through want of military discipline, become effeminate, and pave the way for his and their own destruction. — — — — —	11	15
3951	2295	53	<i>Orodes</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , sends an expostulatory embassy to <i>Crassus</i> , to which he returns an haughty and elusory answer; upon which <i>Surenas</i> , an experienced general, is sent at the head of a powerful army, who recovers most of the <i>Mesopotamian</i> cities. — — — — —	11	16
			<i>Crassus</i> , contrary to the advice of <i>Artabazus</i> , king of <i>Armenia</i> , and of all his own officers, enters <i>Mesopotamia</i> , where he is betrayed into very great streights by <i>Abgarus</i> , king of <i>Edessa</i> ; is surprised by the <i>Parthians</i> , and		

defeated

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			defeated with great slaughter, and the loss of his gallant son, and forced to retire to <i>Carrhæ</i> ; where he is invested by <i>Surenas</i> , and soon after forced, by his own legions, to consent to an interview with that commander; and is there slain with all his retinue: his head is cut off, and sent to the <i>Parthian</i> king, who causes his mouth to be filled with melted gold. In this action 30,000 are slain on the spot, and 10,000 are made prisoners. — — —	11	15
3951	2295	53	<i>Pompey</i> , who commands an army at the gates of <i>Rome</i> , causes the election of consuls to be suspended for seven months, and breeds a great number of other disasters in that capital; whilst <i>Cato</i> , in vain, strives to oppose the reigning corruption, and the massacres committed at the election of officers. —	11	31
			The news of <i>Crassus's</i> defeat and death, who had hitherto proved an effectual check to the boundless ambition of <i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Pompey</i> , gives now fresh wings to it, and brings on that fatal contest between them, which ends in the destruction of the latter, and with it of the <i>Roman</i> liberty. — — —	13	171
			<i>Orodes</i> , soon after his defeating the <i>Romans</i> , makes peace with the king of <i>Armenia</i> ; but grows to jealous of <i>Surenas's</i> growing power, that he causes him to be put to death. — — —	13	172
3952	2296	52	<i>Orsaces</i> , the <i>Parthian</i> general, enters <i>Syria</i> ; subdues all the country, from the <i>Euphrates</i> to <i>Antioch</i> , and lays siege to that capital; but a large party of his horse being cut off by <i>Cicero</i> , obliges him to raise it; which he has no sooner done but <i>Cassius</i> falls upon him in his retreat, and destroys him, and the whole <i>Parthian</i> army. — — —	11	33
			<i>Cassius</i> marches next into <i>Syria</i> and <i>Judæa</i> ; lays siege to <i>Tarichea</i> , the place where <i>Pitolaus</i> , and the poor remnant of <i>Aristobulus's</i> party, had shut themselves up: upon the surrender of it, <i>Cassius</i> carries off 30,000 prisoners, and causes <i>Pitolaus</i> to be put to death; but forbears all farther hostilities in <i>Judæa</i> , except obliging <i>Alexander</i> to remain quiet; and marches his army towards the <i>Euphrates</i> , against the <i>Parthians</i> . — — —	11	33
			<i>Pompey</i> and his faction create new disasters at <i>Rome</i> , where he is declared sole consul, a thing never known there before; gets a new	10	379

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3952	2296	52	set of troops to be allowed to him, and 1,000 talents to pay them. He then associates himself with <i>Q. Cæcil. Metellus</i> , and marries his daughter; by which means he greatly ingratiates himself with the patrician senators.		13	173
			All this while <i>Cæsar</i> , who had now well nigh reduced the <i>Transalpine Gauls</i> , sends immense sums to <i>Rome</i> , to be distributed among his own friends and partisans, and to the populace, he himself choosing to winter in <i>Insubria</i> : but the <i>Gauls</i> , revolting afresh, soon oblige him to return thither, where he besieges and takes <i>Noviodunum</i> , and defeats <i>Vercingetorix</i> , who came to the relief of the place. He next takes <i>Avaricum</i> by storm; makes 40,000 prisoners, all of whom, except 800, he causes to be put to death.		13	174
			The <i>Ædui</i> retake <i>Noviodunum</i> , and in it <i>Cæsar's</i> military chest, kill all the <i>Romans</i> , and set fire to the city; in revenge of which he takes <i>Alesia</i> , their capital, by famine; gives <i>Vercingetorix</i> a fresh defeat; and reduces, once more, all the revolted <i>Gauls</i> ; for which a twenty days thanksgiving is ordered to be celebrated at <i>Rome</i> .		13	175
			<i>Milo</i> is tried and condemned for the murder of <i>Clodius</i> ; whilst <i>Cicero</i> , who was to plead for him, is struck dumb at the sight of <i>Pompey</i> , and his soldiers.		13	174
3953	2297	51	<i>Cicero</i> is obliged, by the <i>Pompeian</i> law passed the year before, to go into <i>Cilicia</i> to guard his province against the <i>Parthians</i> , whom he defeats, near mount <i>Amanus</i> , with great slaughter; takes the strong fortrefs of <i>Pindenissum</i> ; and gains as great reputation in the field as he had done at the bar.		13	176
			The <i>Parthians</i> renew the siege of <i>Antioch</i> ; but are forced to raise it, in order to go and quell an insurrection among their nobles.		11	34
			Several <i>Gaulish</i> states revolt afresh, whom <i>Cæsar</i> defeats and reduces, in different engagements; takes the strong fortrefs of <i>Uxellodunum</i> , after a long and stout resistance; orders all that are capable to bear arms to have their right hands cut off; and reduces all the <i>Gauls</i> from the <i>Alps</i> and <i>Pyrenees</i> to the <i>Rhine</i> . In this war he is said to have subdued 300 different nations, taken 800 cities, defeated 3,000,000 men,			

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			killed 1,000,000, and taken as many pri- soners.	13	177
3953	2297	51	<i>Ptolemy Auletes</i> dies in <i>Egypt</i> , four years after his being restored to that kingdom by <i>Ga- binus</i> , leaving behind him two sons, and two daughters; to the eldest of whose sons he bequeaths his crown, and makes the <i>Ro- man</i> people their guardians; upon the news of which <i>Pompey</i> is appointed to take care of them.	9	448
			The <i>Parthians</i> , under the command of <i>Pacorus</i> the son of <i>Orodes</i> , invade <i>Syria</i> , <i>Asia Minor</i> , and <i>Phœnice</i> ; and reduce them as far as <i>Tyre</i> , which they find too strongly garisoned by the <i>Romans</i> .	11	35
			The two sons of <i>Bibulus</i> , proconsul of <i>Syria</i> , are murdered in <i>Egypt</i> , whose assassins <i>Cleo- patra</i> sends to their father, to be punished as he thought fit: but he returns them back with this answer; that the punish- ment of them belonged to none but the <i>Roman</i> senate.	9	449
3954	2298	50	Whilst <i>Cæsar</i> is wintering at <i>Nemetocena</i> , in the heart of <i>Belgium</i> , <i>Pompey</i> gets his most in- veterate enemies to be chosen into the ma- gistracy: in particular, <i>P. Æmilius</i> to the consulship, and <i>Scribon. Curio</i> to the tribune- ship. <i>Cæsar</i> , being apprised of their cabals against him, comes into <i>Cisalpine Gaul</i> ; buys the consul for 1,500 talents; and the other, a debauched spendthrift, for another large sum.	13	179
			<i>Bibulus</i> , being closely besieged in <i>Antioch</i> by the <i>Parthians</i> , refuses to send to <i>Cicero</i> for help; and gets the siege raised by exciting a rebellion in the heart of the <i>Parthian</i> king- dom.	11	34
3955	2299	49	<i>Cæsar</i> is declared, by the senate, an enemy to the state; if he doth not, within a certain time specified in the decree, resign his pro- consulship; which he refuses to do, unless <i>Pompey</i> also lays down his: upon which the consuls raise a powerful army, the command of which they give to <i>Pompey</i> , with plenary power to take care of the republic. <i>Pompey</i> raises his friends and creatures to all the posts in the government; and the senate backs him by their fatal decree: Let the con- suls for the year, the proconsul <i>Pompey</i> , and all in and near <i>Rome</i> , that have enjoyed the		

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abusing his power, excepting that he grants to all the *Gauls* beyond the *Po*, the right of citizenship; and causes himself and *Serv. Isaurus* to be chosen consuls.

Cæsar, now master of *Rome*, releases *Aristobulus*, the captive king and pontiff of the *Jews*, and sends him, with two legions, into *Judea*, to keep the *Syrians* in awe; but some of *Pompey's* partisans find means to take off that unfortunate monarch by poison; soon after which, his son *Alexander* comes with a fresh reinforcement to his father's assistance; but unhappily falls into *Pompey's* son-in-law's hands, who causes him to be beheaded.

Pompey sends an embassy to *Orodes*, king of *Parthia*, to engage him on his side, which he promises, on condition that he shall bestow the province of *Syria* upon him: *Pompey* refuses to comply; upon which *Orodes* becomes his enemy.

Pompey raises a powerful army and navy to oppose *Cæsar*, who resolves to follow him into the east. *Pompey* resides some time at *Thessalonica*, accompanied with about 200 senators; and, from thence, issues out his orders, as if still at *Rome*; and thither *Brutus*, and the most virtuous patriots, repair to him, as the sole defender of the *Roman* liberties.

Cæsar marches into the east; takes *Oricum*, in *Epirus*; *Apollonia* and *Dyrrachium*, in *Macedon*, in the last of which was *Pompey's* arsenal; but, being informed that 30 of his ships were taken and burnt, he sends, once more, some fresh overtures of peace; which *Pompey* rejects.

Cæsar besieges *Pompey*, and his army; and reduces him to great straits; but is soon after obliged to retire into *Macedon*, where he is reinforced by *Domitius*, with three legions, and subdues *Thessaly*; *Pompey* follows him thither, and is prevailed upon, by his commanders (though much against his own opinion), to give him battle in the plain of *Pharsalia*, near the city of *Thebes*; where *Cæsar*, with a much inferior army, gives him a total overthrow.

As soon as the battle is over, *Cæsar*, having ordered all the *Roman* citizens to be set at liberty, pursues *Pompey* thro' *Thessaly* and

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Pamphylia, quite to *Egypt*; where, upon his arrival, the head of his unfortunate competitor is brought and presented to him (the treacherous *Theodotus*, one of the king's ministers, having caused him to be murdered upon his landing); whom *Cæsar* orders to be pompously interred, in the temple of *Nemesis*, in the suburbs of *Alexandria*.

Cæsar, having made a demand to young *Ptolemy*, the son of *Auletes*, of the money that was due to him from his father, *Photinus*, his chief minister, strives to amuse him with fair words, till he hath raised a mob, which furrounds him with such fury, that he is forced to retire into the palace: there *Cæsar* orders the young king and queen to appear before him, with a design to oblige them both to disband their forces; upon which *Cleopatra* causes herself to be privately brought to him, and, with her charms, captivates that great conqueror.

Cæsar betrays such partiality in favour of the *Egyptian* queen, that the young king and *Photinus*, not being able to brook it, besiege him with 20,000 *Alexandrians*; upon which he causes fire to be set to some ships that were in the port, the flames of which spreading, consume the celebrated *Alexandrian* library, in which were deposited about 400,000 valuable books: after which he causes the treacherous *Photinus* to be put to death, for holding a correspondence with *Achillas*, who commanded *Ptolemy's* forces.

Ganymedes, the king's eunuch, takes the young princess *Arfinoe* to the army, who proclaim her queen; put *Achillas*, their general, to death; and place *Ganymedes* in his room. They next engage *Cæsar* at sea, and are twice defeated by him, with great loss; upon which the *Alexandrians* send to demand their king, and offer, on that condition, to forbear all farther hostilities; to which *Cæsar* consents, and sets him at liberty. But that young monarch, endeavouring, soon after, to intercept *Cæsar's* provisions, gives occasion for a third engagement, in which the *Egyptians* are totally defeated, near *Canopus*, by *Tib. Nero*, one of *Cæsar's* admirals.

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Upon the news of *Pompey's* death, the senate and people at *Rome* declare *Cæsar* consul for five years; dictator for one year; tribune of the people, and head of that college, during life; with full power to make peace and war, to levy men, money, &c. and, by reason of his absence from *Rome*, *Mark Antony* is deputed thither, to take the government of *Italy* upon him.

Mithridates the *Pergamenian*, in conjunction with *Hyrchanus*, the *Jewish* high-priest, and *Antipater*, his prime-minister, bring *Cæsar* a considerable reinforcement at the siege of *Pelusium*, and thereby hasten the surrender of the place to him. In that siege *Antipater*, at the head of his *Jewish* forces, behaves with singular gallantry, and is one of the foremost in mounting the breach.

The *Jewish* forces follow *Cæsar* to *Alexandria*; engage *Ptolemy*, who came to meet them; cut off 20,000 of his men, and take 12,000 of them prisoners; the king himself being drowned in crossing the *Nile*, after a reign of three years, and eight months. After the victory, *Cæsar* returns to *Alexandria*; proclaims *Cleopatra* queen; and obliges her to marry her youngest brother, then about eleven years old.

Cæsar, being come into *Syria*, confirms *Hyrchanus* in his pontifical dignity; makes *Antipater* procurator of *Judea*, and citizen of *Rome*; and confirms all the antient privileges of the *Jewish* nation, both in *Palæstine*, and in *Egypt*; and causes the grant to be engraven on copper-plates, and to be hanged up in the temples of *Tyre*, *Sidon*, and *Ascalon*; and in the capitol at *Rome*.

Antigonus, the son of *Aristobulus*, prefers a complaint to *Cæsar*, setting forth the wrongs done to him, and his family, by *Hyrchanus* and *Antipater*; but, unfortunately for him, that politic minister, being then attending on *Cæsar*, pleads *Hyrchanus's* cause so artfully, that *Antigonus's* petition is rejected.

Pharnaces, the treacherous son of *Mithridates* the Great, and now king of the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, having taken the advantage of the war between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, recovers a great part of the *Pontic* kingdom, and defeats *Domitius*, whom *Cæsar* had sent against

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him; but, upon hearing that *Cæsar* was marching against him, he sends him a grand embassy, and a crown of great value; together with the offer of his daughter in marriage; and a promise to comply with whatever he should require of him. *Cæsar* sends him orders to evacuate the *Pontic* dominions; to restore all the *Roman* prisoners, &c. these orders *Pharnaces* delaying to execute, *Cæsar* falls suddenly upon him; cuts off most of his army; and strips him of the *Bosporan* kingdom; which he bestows upon *Mithridates* the *Pergamenian*. —

9 605
13 223

Pharnaces, having raised a fresh army, marches against *Alexander*, whom he had left governor of *Bosporus*; and who, during his stay in *Pontus*, had seized upon that kingdom: *Pharnaces* is again defeated, and with the loss of his life, after he had reigned fifteen years king of *Bosporus*; after whose death the kingdom of *Pontus* is again reduced into a *Roman* province. —

9 606

Hyrcanus sends a fresh embassy to *Rome*, to renew the old alliance; and meets with a gracious reception; and obtains, moreover, a permissive decree for fortifying the city of *Jerusalem*, and repairing the walls of it; which *Pompey* had caused to be demolished. —

10 383

Antipater, who had accompanied *Cæsar* on his embarking for *Syria*, greatly extols that conqueror on his return to *Jerusalem*, and his kindness to *Hyrcanus*, and to himself; by which means he artfully awes the people from undertaking any thing in favour of *Antigonus*, and strengthens the more his own authority; as he is now the sole director of the *Jewish* affairs, under that indolent pontiff. —

10 383

Antipater repairs the walls and fortifications of *Jerusalem*, and makes *Phasaël*, his son, governor of it; and *Herod*, his second son, governor of *Galilee*; the latter of whom, soon after, goes and suppresses the banditti that infested that province; puts *Hezekias*, their chief, and some others, to death; and drives the rest away. —

10 384

Cæsar arrives in *Italy*, and fills it with joy and wonder at his singular clemency; the first instance of which he shews to *Cicero*, upon his coming to beg his pardon, for having

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				espoused <i>Pompey's</i> side; forgives all, except such as are found still in arms against him; restores peace and safety to all the rest; and distributes his favours liberally among all his friends.		
3958	2302	46		<i>Cæsar</i> is again chosen consul, and sails into <i>Afric</i> , where <i>Pompey's</i> party was still numerous; summons <i>Confidius</i> , governor of <i>Adrumentum</i> ; who kills his messenger, and comes out against him; harasses, and drives him into great streights.	13	224
				Upon the arrival of his new reinforcements, <i>Cæsar</i> marches to <i>Utica</i> ; where he is besieged by the three joint armies of <i>Juba</i> , king of <i>Mauritania</i> ; <i>Scipio</i> , the Roman general; and <i>Labienus</i> , his lieutenant; all which he engages, and defeats, one after another; kills above 50,000 of them, and takes their three camps, with the loss of only 50 of his own men.	13	132
				<i>Cæsar</i> marches next to <i>Thapsus</i> , which quickly surrenders to him; upon which all the heads of that party either make away with themselves, or are taken prisoners, and put to death: presently after which, the rest of <i>Africa</i> submits to the conqueror, <i>Utica</i> excepted; in which <i>Cato</i> commands, and holds a senate of 300 Romans.	13	230
				<i>Cato</i> expresses an uncommon resentment against <i>Scipio</i> , for hazarding a battle, contrary to his orders; and <i>Scipio</i> , having, in vain, tried to make his escape after his defeat, kills himself; whilst king <i>Juba</i> , <i>Petreius</i> , and other Roman commanders, bravely die with sword in hand.	13	235
				<i>Cæsar</i> lays close siege to <i>Utica</i> , where <i>Cato</i> exhorts his Romans to stand it: but his senate declare for surrendering, or abandoning the city; upon which <i>Cato</i> , unwilling to trust to, or to owe his life to, the conqueror's mercy, runs himself thro' with his own sword, leaving the city in the utmost grief for his death; which is soon after followed with the surrender of it.	13	236
				<i>Cæsar</i> subdues <i>Mauritania</i> and <i>Numidia</i> ; the government of which he bestows upon <i>Crisp. Sallustius</i> ; orders <i>Utica</i> to be repaired; <i>Carthage</i> and <i>Corinth</i> to be rebuilt; and sails back again for Rome.	13	237
					13	244
					13	245

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			
3958	2302	46	<p><i>Herod</i>, governor of <i>Galilee</i>, is summoned by the grand sanhedrin, for putting so many banditti to death by his own authority; upon which he appears, with such a numerous retinue, and with such commendatory letters from <i>Sextus Cæsar</i>, governor of <i>Syria</i>, as quite over-awe and affright his judges; till <i>Cameas</i>, a leading member of that court, shames them out of their pusillanimity, and insists upon their condemning him: but, just as they are upon the point of passing sentence, <i>Herod</i> artfully withdraws, and retires to <i>Damascus</i>, where he is protected by the <i>Syrian</i> governor.</p>	10	385
			<p><i>Herod</i> buys the government of <i>Cælesyria</i> of <i>Sextus Cæsar</i>; then comes, at the head of an army, with full purpose to be revenged on <i>Hyrcanus</i>, and the sanhedrin, for the affront offered to him; but is timely diverted from it by his father and brother, especially as <i>Hyrcanus</i> stood his firm friend, in spite of of all the remonstrances of the <i>Jews</i> against him.</p>	10	386
			<p><i>Cæsar's</i> return fills <i>Rome</i> with joy; and a forty days thanksgiving is decreed, on account of his successes, together with four magnificent triumphs; in which kings, princes, and other noble captives, are dragged in chains before him; together with 65,000 talents worth in golden vessels, and other precious plunder; besides 1,820 golden crowns, of immense value, and weighing above 15,000 lb. out of all which he first pays his troops, in the most liberal manner; then entertains them at 20,000 tables, with exquisite meats, wines, shews, and other diversions.</p>	13	246
			<p><i>Cæsar's</i> next care is to reform the <i>Roman</i> state by new laws; for which end he invites men of learning and merit to come and settle at <i>Rome</i>, and assist him in it; and bestows very considerable privileges, and other favours, on them; whilst he reserves to himself the management of the public money, and the disposal of all public employments.</p>	13	251
			<p>Whilst <i>Cæsar</i> is taken up with these new regulations, <i>Cecil. Bassus</i>, a <i>Roman</i> knight, who had served under <i>Pompey</i>, raises new disturbances in <i>Syria</i>; pretends that <i>Cæsar</i> had been killed in <i>Afric</i>; and that himself is</p>		

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				appointed by the senate to be president of Syria. Against him <i>Sextus Cæsar</i> marches, with a powerful army; and totally defeats him, and forces him to retire to the city of Tyre.		
3958	2302	46		<i>Bassus</i> is no sooner healed of his wounds, than he stirs up <i>Sext. Cæsar's</i> troops to revolt, which they accordingly do; and, having killed him in the tumult, the greatest part of them go over to <i>Bassus</i> : upon which <i>Antistius Verus</i> , one of the deceased's generals, puts himself at the head of the rest of the Syrian forces; and, being assisted by <i>Antipater's</i> sons, and some Jewish troops, defeats him afresh, and drives him to <i>Apamea</i> , and there lays close siege to him; but is soon after forced to raise it.	13	253
				<i>Mithridates</i> , king of <i>Pergamus</i> , attempting to recover the kingdom of <i>Bosporus</i> , which <i>Jul. Cæsar</i> had bestowed upon him, is defeated and slain by <i>Alexander</i> the traitor, who had seized upon it,	10 13	387 254
				<i>Cæsar</i> , now in his third consulship, sets about reforming of the calendar; a work so much the more wanted, as numberless abuses had crept into the state, by the corruption of the pontifices, who had the ordering of it; which they did by either inserting or omitting the intercalendary month, in order to lengthen or shorten the time of the annual elections: on which account <i>Cæsar</i> , with the advice and assistance of several learned men, settles the year, in the form we now have it; and thereby prevents all future abuses and corruptions of that kind.	10 13	153 255
3959	2303	45		<i>Ptolemy</i> , now fourteen years old, claims his share, in the government of <i>Egypt</i> , with <i>Cleopatra</i> , his sister and wife, according to the custom of the country: but that politic princess, not brooking a colleague or competitor, causes him, some time after, to be poisoned, in the 4th year of his reign.	9	460
				<i>Cæsar</i> , now in his 4th consulship, sails into <i>Spain</i> , to reduce the two sons of <i>Pompey</i> ; besieges the city of <i>Antegua</i> , where the garrison puts all the inhabitants to the sword, and the town in flames; but, attempting to sally out, are repulsed with great slaughter; upon which <i>Min. Flaccus</i> surrenders, upon honourable terms. <i>Cæsar</i> surprises, quickly		

after,

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3959	2303	45	after, the strong fortrefs of <i>Bursavolis</i> , and puts all the inhabitants to the sword, for massacring those <i>Romans</i> which advised them to surrender. —	13	258
			<i>Cæsar</i> leads his victorious troops to the plains of <i>Munda</i> , where the two <i>Pompey's</i> were encamped; and here the famed battle is fought, which lasts from morning till night; and in which <i>Cæsar</i> , by an artful stratagem, gains a complete victory over the <i>Pompey's</i> ; kills 30,000 of their men; and, among others of their chiefs, <i>Labienus</i> , and <i>Attius Varus</i> , and with the loss only of 1,000 of his own men. The elder <i>Pompey</i> is taken in his flight, and put to death; and the gaining of this battle is followed by the reduction of the greater part of <i>Spain</i> . <i>Cæsar</i> returns to <i>Rome</i> , laden with laurels, spoils, and treasure; and bestows on himself, and his two lieutenants, each a magnificent triumph.	13	259
3960	2304	44	<i>Cassius</i> , upon the raising of the siege of <i>Apamea</i> , procures fresh reinforcements from <i>Alacandonius</i> , an <i>Arabian</i> prince; by the help of which, he makes himself master of the government of <i>Syria</i> ; but is quickly after driven from it by <i>Cassius</i> . —	13	267
			<i>Cæsar</i> , upon his return, is made consul and dictator for life; and all the magistrates, and even the tribunes, are declared subject to him: he is impowered to make peace or war; to levy men, money, &c. and the title of <i>Imperator</i> is entailed on his posterity; under all which he gains the love of the patricians and people. —	10	387
			<i>Cæsar</i> , in order to gratify all his friends, raises the number of the prætors to 16; that of the quæstors to 40; and that of the senators to 900. —	13	267
			<i>Hircanus</i> sends a new embassy to <i>Cæsar</i> , now in his 5th consulship; and obtains new grants and privileges from him, both for himself and the <i>Jewish</i> nation; and raises <i>Jerusalem</i> to its pristine strength and grandeur. —	13	268
			<i>M. Antony</i> , become now <i>Cæsar's</i> colleague, presents him with a crown, whilst other sycophants crown his statues; which occasions a conspiracy to be formed against him, at the head of which are <i>Brutus</i> and <i>Cassius</i> . —	10	387
			<i>Artemidorus</i> the rhetorician presents <i>Cæsar</i> , as he is going to the senate, with an account	13	270

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3960	2304	44	The <i>Jews</i> , after <i>Cæsar's</i> death, renew their alliance with the consul <i>Dolabella</i> , and obtain new privileges and favours from him; whilst <i>Cassius</i> , after the defeat of <i>Bassus</i> in <i>Syria</i> , lays <i>Judea</i> under a tribute of 700 talents; of which <i>Herod</i> brings him, immediately, 100, as his quota for his government of <i>Galilee</i> ; and his brother <i>Phasael</i> doth the same for his own province; by which they greatly ingratiate themselves with him.	10	387
			The rest of <i>Judea</i> not following their example, <i>Cassius</i> orders the inhabitants of <i>Gophna</i> , <i>Lydda</i> , <i>Emmaus</i> , &c. to be sold for slaves, and <i>Malichus</i> , their governor, to be put to death; to save whose life <i>Hyrchanus</i> immediately sends him 100 talents more.	10	388
			<i>Cassius</i> , upon his marching against <i>Dolabella</i> , bestows the government of <i>Cælesyria</i> upon <i>Herod</i> ; soon after which <i>Malichus</i> causes <i>Antipater</i> to be poisoned, and seizes on the government of <i>Jerusalem</i> ; but, going to wait upon <i>Cassius</i> , is himself assassinated by the <i>Tyrians</i> , at the instigation of <i>Herod</i> .	10	389
			<i>Brutus</i> raises new forces in <i>Greece</i> ; seizes on the magazines of arms at <i>Demetrias</i> ; is joined by the <i>Macedonian</i> troops, and by <i>Gabinus</i> , and his three legions; and is confirmed in his government of <i>Greece</i> , <i>Macedon</i> , and <i>Illyricum</i> .	13	336
			<i>Cassius</i> passes into <i>Asia</i> , where he is joined by new forces of horse and foot, from different parts, and makes himself master of all <i>Syria</i> . He next besieges the consul <i>Dolabella</i> in <i>Laodicea</i> , where the consular fleet is totally defeated by <i>Statius Marcus</i> , <i>Cassius's</i> admiral; and the city is taken: upon which <i>Dolabella</i> , and several other commanders, kill themselves, to avoid falling into <i>Cassius's</i> hands; who, nevertheless, causes all to be honourably interred.	13	340
3961	2305	43	<i>Malichus's</i> brother raises new troubles, whilst <i>Cassius</i> was gone to join <i>Brutus</i> in <i>Asia</i> ; and gains <i>Felix</i> , then in <i>Judea</i> , to his side, and takes the fortress of <i>Massada</i> : <i>Phasael</i> drives them both out of <i>Jerusalem</i> ; soon after which <i>Herod</i> comes and besieges him in <i>Massada</i> , and obliges him to capitulate for his life. <i>Herod</i> loudly complains against <i>Hyrchanus</i> for privately abetting all those civil disturbances; but the fair <i>Mariamne</i> , daughter		

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			Vol.	Pag.
3961	2305	43	<p>to that indolent pontiff, with whom he now falls in love, and soon after obtains, puts an end to his farther resentment, and joins them in one interest.</p> <p><i>Pansa</i>, the new consul, marches against <i>M. Antony</i>; but is defeated, and mortally wounded, in <i>Cisalpine Gaul</i>; but <i>Hirpius</i>, his more successful colleague, gives him a signal overthrow, but is killed in his pursuit: <i>Octavianus</i> gains the victory; and <i>Pansa</i> dying of his wounds, his body, and that of his colleague, are conveyed to <i>Rome</i>, and pompously interred. <i>M. Antony</i> is forced to raise the siege of <i>Mutina</i>; whilst <i>Dec. Brutus</i> drives him over the <i>Alps</i>, and the senate orders his estate to be confiscated.</p> <p><i>Octavianus</i> demands a triumph for the defeat of <i>M. Antony</i>; which is denied to him, but allowed to <i>Dec. Brutus</i>; upon which the former resolves to be reconciled to <i>Antony</i>, who was, by this time, joined by <i>Pollio</i> and <i>Plancus</i>; and comes, at length, to an accommodation with him. <i>Octavianus</i> sends to <i>Rome</i> a second time, to demand the consulship; and, being denied, marches thither at the head of a great army; and causes himself to be chosen consul, and <i>Quintus Pedius</i> to be his colleague.</p> <p><i>Octavianus</i> enters into his first consulship, being scarce twenty years of age; and gets his adoption by <i>Cæsar</i> to be confirmed by the senate, &c. and causes <i>Brutus</i>, <i>Cassius</i>, &c. to be condemned as traitors; and the decree against <i>M. Antony</i> and <i>Lepidus</i> to be revoked. These two march against <i>Dec. Brutus</i>, who is quickly abandoned by his men, and taken by a free-booter, who sends his head to <i>M. Antony</i>: soon after this, <i>Octavianus</i> meets them at a small island on the <i>Rhine</i>; where they agree to divide the empire between them, and to form a second triumvirate.</p> <p>Those three march with their army to <i>Rome</i>, where they get their usurped authority confirmed by the senate; cause many noble senators to be put to death; 300 more to be proscribed, with about 2,000 <i>Roman</i> knights; so that <i>Rome</i> is again filled with blood and slaughter, extorsions, and other cruelties,</p>		10	390
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3961	2305	43	Among many other victims to their tyrannic resentment, the great and noble <i>Cicero</i> is pitched upon, for one of the most fit to fall a sacrifice to usurpation; and is put to death accordingly, by order of the triumvirate.	13	357
			The triumvirs, having raised immense sums, by fines, and other extorsions, appoint <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus</i> , and <i>L. M. Plancus</i> , consuls for the ensuing year; together with prætors, ædiles, and other magistrates, for several years; whilst themselves prepare to march against <i>Brutus</i> and <i>Cassius</i> .	13	364
3962	2306	42	<i>Antigonus</i> , the son of <i>Aristobulus</i> , having contracted new alliances, invades <i>Judea</i> with a powerful army; but is hardly got to the frontiers of it, when he is defeated by <i>Herod</i> , who returns victorious to <i>Jerusalem</i> , and is there received with the universal acclamations of <i>Hyrchanus</i> , and his party.	10	391
			<i>Cleopatra</i> , queen of <i>Egypt</i> , having escaped <i>Cassius's</i> resentment, for refusing to side with him, and hearing that <i>Octavianus</i> and <i>Antony</i> were coming into <i>Syria</i> , equips a numerous fleet to meet and join them; but falling sick in her way, and a storm having shattered a good number of her ships, she is forced to return home with all speed.	9	461
			<i>Cassius</i> sends a body of horse against <i>Ariobarzanes</i> , king of <i>Cappadocia</i> , who had assisted <i>Cæsar</i> , which defeats and kills him; after which he levies heavy contributions on his subjects.	10	14
			<i>Cassius</i> likewise defeats the <i>Rhodians</i> , for having assisted the triumvirs; takes their capital, and puts all their great men to death; plunders the treasury, temples, &c. extorts 8,000 talents from them, and 500 from the city of <i>Rhodes</i> ; and leaves <i>Varius</i> , with a strong garison, to exact the payment of them.	8	210
			<i>Brutus</i> takes <i>Xanthus</i> , the capital of <i>Lycia</i> , the strongest city in <i>Asia</i> , after a long and stout defence, and the slaughter of a great number of <i>Romans</i> ; whilst the <i>Xanthians</i> , to avoid the effects of his resentment, set fire to their city, throw their wives, children, and themselves, into the flames.	13	372
			<i>Brutus</i> and <i>Cassius</i> pass into <i>Europe</i> ; meet <i>Octavianus</i> and <i>Antony</i> in the plains of <i>Philippi</i> ; the former of whom defeats <i>Octa-</i>	13	375

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol. Pag.
3962	2306	42	<p><i>vianus</i>, and takes his camp; whilst <i>Antony</i> defeats <i>Cassius</i>, seizes on his camp, and puts his forces to the rout. <i>Cassius</i> retires to the top of an hill with a few attendants, whither <i>Brutus</i> comes to join him; but <i>Cassius</i>, mistaking him for <i>Antony</i>, kills himself; soon after which both armies retreat to their entrenchments, <i>Octavianus</i> striving in vain to draw <i>Brutus</i> to a second engagement. —</p> <p>On the very same day the fleets of the two contending parties come to a bloody engagement, in which <i>M. Antony's</i> are mostly taken or destroyed, together with his provisions, &c. which puts him to such streights, that he offers <i>Brutus</i> battle, which his men oblige him, against his will, to accept; and in which he is totally defeated, and his army put to the rout; upon which he puts an end soon after to his own life. —</p> <p><i>Marcus</i>, till then the unworthy son of the great <i>Cato</i>, and a wild debauched youth, falls gloriously, with sword in hand, upon the bodies of many of the enemies whom he had slain; and by his death retrieves his honour, and induces many more noble youths to die on the field of battle. —</p>	13 385 13 397 13 397 13 407
3963	2307	41	<p>After the defeat of <i>Brutus</i> and <i>Cassius</i>, <i>M. Antony</i> marches into <i>Bithynia</i>, whither all the governors of the several provinces flock to make their submission to him: among the rest, the <i>Jews</i> come to complain against <i>Phasaël</i>, and his brother <i>Herod</i>; but the latter, being also there present, so effectually gains the affections of the triumvir, by his singular address, and profuse presents, that he refuses to hear any complaints against them. —</p> <p>Upon <i>M. Antony's</i> coming to <i>Ephesus</i>, <i>Hyrcanus</i> sends an embassy, desiring the restitution of the lands which <i>Cassius</i> had seized upon and sold, which is readily granted. Upon his coming to <i>Daphne</i>, a suburb of <i>Antioch</i>, the <i>Jews</i> venture to prefer a fresh complaint against <i>Herod</i>, and his brother; but <i>Hyrcanus</i>, who was also come thither, pleads their cause so well before the triumvir, that he makes them both tetrarchs, and writes to the sanhedrin in their favour. —</p> <p>The <i>Jews</i> venture upon sending a third embassy, consisting of 1,000 eminent persons,</p>	13 405 10 392 10 393

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3963	2307	41	<p>who are in vain forewarned, upon their approach, from proceeding farther in their complaint; and are, for their rancour and obstinacy, either killed, wounded, or put to flight.</p> <p><i>M. Antony</i> marches into <i>Asia</i> (whilst <i>Octavianus</i> returns into <i>Italy</i>); and in his passage assists at the schools, and academical exercises; and, by his generosity and affability, gains the admiration of all. In <i>Asia</i> he is met by all the kings, princes, &c. subject to the <i>Roman</i> empire, with their wives and children, in the most magnificent dress and retinue, and with the richest presents.</p> <p><i>Cleopatra</i> is summoned to appear before <i>Antony</i> at <i>Tarsus</i>, for having assisted <i>Brutus</i>; and comes accordingly with a most pompous retinue; and, by her beauty, wit, and learning, so effectually captivates him, that he neglects all business, either at camp or court, and spends the winter in the softest diversions and dalliances with her.</p> <p><i>Octavianus</i>, being arrived in <i>Italy</i>, sets about dividing the lands among his soldiers, according to his promise, to the beggaring of vast numbers of families; which proves the source of numberless complaints; whilst the soldiers are no less dissatisfied, and loud in their exclamations against him, <i>Fulvia</i>, the wife of <i>Antony</i>, backed by the present consuls, endeavouring all she can to heighten the discontent; upon which <i>Octavianus</i> divorces her daughter <i>Claudia</i>, declaring that she is still a virgin for him.</p> <p>The <i>Roman</i> state thus divided into two such powerful factions, nothing but tumults, riots, murders, &c. are to be seen or heard of between the soldiery and the people: these disasters are followed by a grievous famine, and universal distress, in which each party lays the blame upon the other.</p> <p><i>Fulvia</i>, forgetful of the modesty of her sex, is prevailed upon by <i>Manius</i> to form a camp at <i>Præneste</i>, and puts herself at the head of it: <i>Lucius</i>, her brother and general, is besieged in <i>Perusia</i>, where having lost a great number of his men by famine, as well as in their stout defence against <i>Octavianus</i>, he sallies out of the city; and, upon promise obtained from <i>Octavianus</i> of a general pardon, or-</p>		10	393
					13	419
					9	461
					13	422
					13	424
					13	425

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Wld. Fld. Chr.

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			ders the garifon to march out, and to acknowledge <i>Octavianus</i> for their general ; which is no fooner done, but <i>Octavianus</i> caufes 300 fenators, and other great perfons, to be led in chains to an altar, and there to be facrificed to the manes of <i>Julius Cæfar</i> ; and then orders the city to be plundered : during that tumult an houfe is fet on fire, which communicates its flames to the reft of the city, which is foon reduced to afhes, and difperfes the inhabitants. <i>Fulvia</i> retires quickly after to <i>Sicyon</i> , and there dies of grief ; by which an end is put to the <i>Perufian</i> war, as it is called. ———	13	428
3963	2307	41	<i>Cleopatra</i> prevails upon <i>M. Antony</i> to fend fome affaffins to murder her fifter <i>Arfinoe</i> . ———	13	438
			<i>Tib. Cl. Nero</i> fupports <i>Lucius's</i> party in <i>Campania</i> ; but is abandoned by his troops, and, with great difficulty, efcapef <i>Octavianus's</i> purfuit, who returns to <i>Rome</i> in triumph. ———	9	462
3964	2308	40	<i>Labienus</i> , being returned into <i>Parthia</i> , ftirs up <i>Pacorus</i> , the king of it, to join with the revolted <i>Palmyrenians</i> , <i>Aradians</i> , and other princes of <i>Syria</i> ; defeats and kills <i>Saxa</i> , in <i>Cilicia</i> ; whilft <i>Pacorus</i> reduces <i>Syria</i> , <i>Phœnice</i> , &c. all this while <i>Mark Antony</i> indulging his pleasures with <i>Cleopatra</i> . At length he leaves <i>Egypt</i> , and fails into <i>Italy</i> , where he is joined by <i>Ahenobarbus</i> , and his fleet, in the <i>Ionian</i> fea, and lays fiege to <i>Brundifium</i> , which fhuts its gates againft him ; from thence he invites <i>Pompey</i> , then in <i>Sicily</i> , to join him, againft <i>Octavianus</i> ; who comes over to him accordingly, and takes feveral cities in <i>Italy</i> . ———	13	433
			<i>Antony</i> is, at length, reconciled to <i>Octavianus</i> , by the mediation of <i>Cocceius</i> , <i>Pollio</i> , and <i>Maccenas</i> ; and their mutual difcords made up, by the marriage of <i>Antony</i> to <i>Octavianus's</i> fifter. ———	13	439
			<i>Pompey</i> , by means of his fleet and army, prevents corn being imported from <i>Sicily</i> into <i>Italy</i> , which occafions a grievous famine at <i>Rome</i> ; upon which <i>Octavianus</i> is prevailed upon to conclude a peace with him ; by which plenty is not only reftored, but many proferibed patricians, &c. are recalled, and reftored to their former dignities. ———	13	441
			<i>Herod</i> , <i>Phafael</i> , and <i>Hyrceanus</i> , having driven <i>Antigonus</i> out of <i>Judea</i> , are prevailed upon	13	442

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			Vol.	Pag.
3964	2308	40	to go to <i>Barzapharnes</i> , general of the <i>Parthians</i> , where they no sooner arrive, but are treacherously seized and imprisoned; only <i>Herod</i> fights his way thro', and retires into <i>Idumea</i> ; whilst the <i>Parthians</i> enter, and plunder his palace, and all the adjacent country; take and destroy <i>Marissa</i> , an opulent city; and set <i>Antigonus</i> upon the throne.		10	394
			<i>Hyrcanus</i> and <i>Phasaël</i> are, soon after, brought in chains to <i>Antigonus</i> : the former hath his ears cut off (to disqualify him from the pontifical office), and the latter lays violent hands upon himself; and, whilst <i>Herod</i> , who had left his family and treasure at <i>Massada</i> , is gone into <i>Arabia</i> and <i>Egypt</i> , to procure new assistance, <i>Antigonus</i> comes and lays close siege to the place.		10	396
			<i>Herod</i> goes next to <i>Rome</i> , where he meets with a kind reception from <i>M. Antony</i> ; is made king of <i>Judæa</i> , and <i>Ventidius</i> is ordered to assist him in the reduction of it; upon which they hasten to the relief of <i>Massada</i> , and oblige <i>Antigonus</i> to raise the siege; from whence they go and take <i>Jeppa</i> , and some other fortresses; and thence march directly to <i>Jerusalem</i> , and there proclaim a general amnesty to all that come over, and submit to the new king.		10	397
			The <i>Roman</i> forces raise a mutiny, for want of pay, during <i>Herod's</i> absence; and plunder the city of <i>Jericho</i> , to an immense value; upon which account he is obliged to send them into winter-quarters, in <i>Galilee</i> , <i>Idumea</i> , and <i>Samaria</i> .		10	401
3965	2309	39	<i>Herod</i> sends <i>Joseph</i> , one of his brothers, into <i>Idumea</i> , against <i>Antigonus</i> , whilst himself stays to secure his own family in <i>Samaria</i> ; after which he takes the city of <i>Sephoris</i> ; and destroys the banditti that infested <i>Galilee</i> . <i>Joseph</i> is defeated and slain, with great loss, by <i>Antigonus</i> , and <i>Galilee</i> reduced; but is soon recovered by <i>Herod</i> , who overthrows <i>Antigonus</i> , in his turn; and thence goes to consummate his marriage with the beautiful <i>Mariamne</i> , whom he had betrothed four years before.		10	402
			<i>Octavianus</i> falls out with <i>Pompey</i> ; whose admiral <i>Menas</i> betrays his fleet, together with the islands of <i>Sardinia</i> and <i>Corfica</i> , into			

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			Vol.	Page.
			Octavianus's hands. Pompey sends a new fleet to coast about <i>Italy</i> , under the command of <i>Menocrates</i> , who is fiercely engaged by the traitor <i>Menas</i> , and <i>Calvisius</i> , and forced to jump into the sea, and is drowned. However, <i>Demochares</i> , taking the command of the rest, takes and destroys the greatest part of <i>Calvisius</i> 's ships; whilst <i>Octavianus</i> , endeavouring to join his two admirals, is defeated with the loss of most of his fleet, which is either taken, or dashed against the rocks; and the rest is destroyed on the day following, by a storm. —		13	449
3965	2309	39	<i>Octavianus</i> , being fallen deeply in love with <i>Livia</i> , a lady of singular beauty, wit, &c. divorces his wife <i>Scribonia</i> , and marries her. <i>M. Antony</i> , having restored the <i>Rhodians</i> to their ancient liberty, which <i>Cassius</i> had deprived them of, bestows, moreover, upon them, the islands of <i>Naxos</i> , <i>Tenos</i> , <i>Andros</i> , and the city of <i>Myndus</i> ; but, finding that they cruelly tyrannized over them, he strips them again of every one. —		13	451
			<i>Chopatra</i> comes as far as <i>Farsus</i> to meet <i>M. Antony</i> , and so strangely captivates him with her charms, and magnificent presents, that he grants her every thing she desires of him; and rejects the justest complaints that are made against her; and, at last, instead of sending his troops into winter-quarters, wanders with them after her, all that hard season, over hills, rocks, marshes, precipices, &c. by which he loses above 60,000 of them. —		8	211
			<i>Ventidius</i> defeats and kills <i>Pacorus</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , and cuts off most of his army; for which signal victory (which, in some measure, revenged the deaths of <i>Crassus</i> , and his men, whom they had formerly overthrown and slain) he obtains the honour of a triumph; and <i>Labienus</i> , who, in the foregoing year, had promoted this war, and, after his defeat, had wandered about incognito, is now caught, and put to death. —		13	464
3966	2310	38	<i>Herod</i> , having raised a considerable army, and been reinforced with eleven <i>Roman</i> legions, under the command of <i>Sosius</i> , lays siege to <i>Jerusalem</i> ; and, after a six months stout defence, takes it by storm: the <i>Romans</i> , entering the city, make a terrible slaughter of		11	36

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			Vol.	Pag.
3966	2310	38	the <i>Jews</i> , and plunder and ravage every- where, till <i>Herod</i> buys them off, by a large donative out of his own coffers. ———		10	405
			<i>Antony</i> and <i>Octavianus</i> , being now reconciled, by the mediation of <i>Octavia</i> , and their quinquennial power being now nearly ex- pired, they get it renewed for another five years. <i>Julia</i> , <i>Octavianus</i> 's daughter, is be- trothed to <i>Antyllus</i> , <i>M. Antony</i> 's son. A new fleet is fitted out, under the command of <i>Mæcenæ</i> s, which is terribly shattered in a storm, and, being repaired, lands in <i>Si- cily</i> ; where, after various skirmishes, they come, at length, to a general engagement, in which <i>Pompey</i> is defeated, with the loss of 333 sail of large ships; and escapes with only 17 gallies. ———		13	454
			<i>Octavianus</i> and <i>Lepidus</i> sail into <i>Sicily</i> , and lay siege to <i>Messana</i> , which quickly surrenders; and, shortly after, the whole island submits. The two triumvirs fall out soon after, and come to swords; and the latter, being aban- doned by his men, is forced to sue for his life; which is granted to him, but he is de- posed from the triumvirate; whilst <i>Octa- vianus</i> , upon his arrival at <i>Rome</i> , is laden with honours by the senate, and is created perpetual tribune; soon after which he marches against the revolted <i>Illyrians</i> , at the head of a powerful army. ———		13	458
3967	2311	37	After the taking of <i>Jerusalem</i> by <i>Herod</i> , <i>An- tigonus</i> , the last of the <i>Asmonean</i> race, is put in irons by <i>Sosius</i> , the <i>Roman</i> general, and sent to <i>Rome</i> , to grace <i>M. Antony</i> 's triumph; after which <i>Herod</i> , still jealous of that unfortunate prince, prevails upon the triumvir to put him to death. ———		10	406
			<i>Herod</i> , now reigning without competitor, con- fiscates the estates of the wealthiest <i>Antigo- nians</i> , and puts forty-five of their principal men to death; and, in contempt of the pontifical dignity, raises an obscure priest, named <i>Ananias</i> (whom he had brought with him from among the <i>Babylonish</i> captives) to the high-priesthood. ———		10	407
			<i>Hyrcanus</i> , the deposed high-priest, who had been kept all this while at the court of <i>Phraates</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , and there been highly respected, on account of his birth and dignity, is at length decoyed, by the			

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			flattering letters, and fair promises of <i>Herod</i> , to return into <i>Judæa</i> ; and is there, soon after, put to death, by that jealous and treacherous prince.	10	409
3968	2312	36	<i>Orodes</i> , after having mourned some time, for the defeat and death of his worthy son <i>Pacorus</i> , raises <i>Phraates</i> III. the most flagitious of all his children, to be his partner in the kingdom; who soon after causes the good old king, and his sons (whom he had by the daughter of <i>Antiochus Eusebes</i> , king of <i>Syria</i>), besides 30 others, to be treacherously murdered; and, after that, reigns in so tyrannical a manner, that most of the <i>Parthian</i> noblemen retire into <i>Syria</i> .	11	40
			<i>M. Antony</i> marches against the <i>Parthians</i> , at the head of a powerful army, which he harasses with such long and arduous marches, besides the loss of 70,000 men, who perish thro' cold, hunger, and diseases, that he is forced, at last, to put an end to that fatal expedition.	11	41
			<i>Pompey</i> flees to <i>Lesbos</i> , after his last defeat; and there, hearing of <i>Antony's</i> unfortunate expedition against the <i>Parthians</i> , begins again to make some fresh efforts, and to raise new disturbances in the east; where, with a pretty large army, he seizes on some considerable cities; but is, at length, defeated and taken by <i>Marc. Titius</i> ; and, quickly after, put to death by him.	13	463
3969	2313	35	<i>Cleopatra</i> makes use, again, of all her charms, and bewitching influence over <i>M. Antony</i> , to get several kings and princes deposed and stripped, and their kingdoms to be bestowed upon her; and many <i>Syrian</i> lords, likewise, to be accused, and put to death, and their estates confiscated to her boundless avarice; insomuch that that infatuated triumvir compliments her with the grants of all <i>Cyrene</i> , <i>Cyprus</i> , <i>Cælesyria</i> , <i>Iturea</i> , <i>Phœnice</i> , with great part of <i>Cilicia</i> , <i>Crete</i> , &c. all which not yet satisfying her ambition, she desires him to put <i>Herod</i> and <i>Malichus</i> to death, and to add <i>Judæa</i> , and <i>Arabia Petraea</i> , to his other exorbitant grants; which, however, <i>Antony</i> , out of friendship to those two princes, refuses to comply with; and, in lieu of their dominions, gives her the		

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			Vol.	Pag.
			territory of <i>Jericho</i> , famed for its excellent balm.		9	465
3969	2313	35	<p><i>Alexandra</i>, the daughter of the late <i>Hyrcaus</i>, and mother of <i>Aristobulus</i> and <i>Mariamne</i>, doth, with much intreaty, backed with <i>Cleopatra's</i> interest, obtain of <i>Herod</i> the deposition of <i>Ananeel</i> from the high-priesthood, in order to have it bestowed upon her son, then about 17 years of age, and a most beautiful youth. <i>Aristobulus</i>, officiating soon after, on a solemn festival, in his pontifical robes, so charms the whole <i>Jewish</i> people, that their acclamations raise <i>Herod's</i> jealousy to the highest degree; who, on that account, causes the young pontiff to be smothered in a bath; and restores the worthless <i>Ananeel</i> to that dignity.</p>		10	410
			<p><i>M. Antony</i> sends a number of <i>Roman</i> troops into <i>Media</i>, to enable <i>Artawazdes</i> to make head against the <i>Parthians</i>, with whom he was at war; but the contest between <i>Octavianus</i> and him breaking out quickly after, he sends for all his forces back; by which means the <i>Median</i> king is defeated, taken prisoner, and stript of his dominions, by <i>Phraates</i>, king of <i>Parthia</i>; who likewise seizes on <i>Armenia</i>, and bestows it on <i>Artaxias</i>, from whom <i>M. Antony</i> had taken it.</p>		9 11	511 45
3970	2314	34	<p><i>Herod</i> becomes odious to the <i>Jews</i> for the murder of young <i>Aristobulus</i>, of which the incensed <i>Alexandra</i> sends notice to queen <i>Cleopatra</i>; upon which <i>Herod</i> is summoned to appear before <i>M. Antony</i>; but takes care to bribe him so highly, that he is acquitted by him. <i>Herod</i>, however, upon his going to the triumvir, being doubtful about his success, had left an order with his brother, to whom he had committed the care of his favourite <i>Mariamne</i>, that, in case he was cast, he should put that excellent princess to death; which bloody order being afterwards communicated to her, inspires her with an invincible aversion against her husband; and proves the source of endless troubles in his unhappy family.</p>		10	412
			<p><i>Cleopatra</i> comes into <i>Syria</i>, with a numerous retinue, and thence to <i>Jerusalem</i>; where <i>Herod</i>, tho' he abhorred her for her ambition, and late treachery to him, is yet obliged to give her a magnificent reception, and to glut her</p>			

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.	
3971	2315	33	avarice with immense presents; but rejects those familiarities with which she attempted to endear herself to him.	10	413	
			<i>Rome</i> is again under the utmost difficulties, on account of the dissensions between <i>M. Antony</i> and <i>Octavianus</i> , the former of whom gives the latter daily fresh causes of complaint; which, at length, oblige him to accuse him before the senate, and to lay such grievous articles against him, as may justify his resolution of beginning a war with him.	13	465	
			<i>M. Antony</i> , in the mean time, takes <i>Artabazus</i> , king of <i>Armenia</i> , prisoner (contrary to his most solemn oaths), and seizes upon his dominions; marries one of his own sons, by the lewd <i>Cleopatra</i> , with a daughter of the king of <i>Media</i> ; after which he enters <i>Alexandria</i> in triumph, and with all his ill got booty carried before him; the unfortunate <i>Artabazus</i> and his family being led in golden chains before his chariot: these he presents, as his captives, to <i>Cleopatra</i> , sitting on a stately golden throne, and enjoins them to kneel before the haughty queen, which they bravely refuse to do. All which extravagancies, and many more, both in this city, at <i>Samos</i> , <i>Thebes</i> , &c. being known at <i>Rome</i> , greatly exasperate the senate and people against him.	9 13	468 466	
3972	2316	32	<i>Cleopatra</i> , resolved at all events, to ruin <i>Herod</i> , sends him an army, under the command of her general <i>Athenion</i> , under pretence of assisting him against <i>Malichus</i> , king of <i>Arabia Petraea</i> ; but with private orders to act wholly against him; according to which, the two armies no sooner come to engage, but <i>Athenion</i> falls upon <i>Herod</i> , and cuts off most of his forces; himself escaping with great difficulty.	10	414	
			<i>Octavianus</i> sends his sister to <i>M. Antony</i> , then still in <i>Egypt</i> , to try to reclaim him from his lewd paramour; but he, still insensible of her remonstrances, bids her return to <i>Rome</i> ; and divorces her quickly after: he then makes a will, altogether in favour of <i>Cleopatra</i> , and prejudicial to the <i>Roman</i> state; and commits it to the care of the vestals; but <i>Octavianus</i> , having got it into his hands, causes it to be publicly read; and, having			

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
3973	2317	31	laid several other complaints to his charge, declares war against <i>Cleopatra</i> , and causes <i>Antony</i> to be deposed from his command; upon which he is quickly abandoned by most of his friends.	9	469
			<i>Cleopatra</i> , pretending to have been married to <i>Cæsar</i> , causes the son she had by him to be called <i>Cæsarion</i> ; which provokes <i>Octavianus</i> to such a degree, that he invades her with a powerful army, both by sea and land; their fleets engage near <i>Actium</i> ; in the heat of which, she appears with 60 sail, and stands awhile between the two squadrons, and then retires, with her own ships, to <i>Peloponnesus</i> ; whither <i>M. Antony</i> is infatuated enough to follow her; upon which, 300 of his fleet surrender to <i>Octavianus</i> , whilst his other forces do the same at land, after having been seven days without a leader.	13	468
			A dreadful earthquake happens at <i>Jerusalem</i> , which destroys vast numbers of people and cattle, and obliges <i>Herod</i> to sue to the king of <i>Arabia</i> for peace; which that proud monarch refuses, kills his embassadors, and commits horrid ravages in <i>Judæa</i> ; upon which <i>Herod</i> raises new forces; gives him two signal overthrows; and obliges him to accept of peace, upon his own terms, and returns victorious to <i>Jerusalem</i> .	9	469
			<i>Artaxias II.</i> the eldest son of <i>Artuades</i> , is proclaimed king of <i>Armenia</i> , in opposition to <i>Cleopatra's</i> son, to whom <i>M. Antony</i> had given that kingdom; and whom he totally defeats; but doth not enjoy the crown long, being soon after strangled, by the treachery of his nearest friends.	13	474
			<i>Phraates</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , after the defeat of <i>M. Antony</i> , seizes upon <i>Media</i> ; but, being grown insolent and tyrannical, is driven from his kingdom, and <i>Tiridates</i> is placed on the throne; but, by the next year, <i>Phraates</i> returns, and defeats him, and recovers his own dominions.	10	415
			<i>Phraates</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , after the defeat of <i>M. Antony</i> , seizes upon <i>Media</i> ; but, being grown insolent and tyrannical, is driven from his kingdom, and <i>Tiridates</i> is placed on the throne; but, by the next year, <i>Phraates</i> returns, and defeats him, and recovers his own dominions.	9	511
3974	2318	30	<i>Herod</i> , upon the news of <i>Antony's</i> shameful defeat, sends him advice to murder <i>Cleopatra</i> , and to seize upon her kingdom and treasures, and promises to assist him in it with all his might; but <i>Antony</i> absolutely refuses to comply: upon which <i>Herod</i> re-	11	45

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3974	2318	30		solves to abandon him to his fate, and to go and make his court to <i>Octavianus</i> . ———	10	416
				<i>Herod</i> , being afraid, lest <i>Alexandra</i> should hatch some new plot in favour of <i>Hyrchanus</i> , whilst he is going to <i>Octavianus</i> , causes that pontiff to be put to death, in the 80th year of his age (See p. 308.). ———	10	416
				<i>Tiberius</i> , <i>Octavianus</i> 's general, sets <i>Tigranes II.</i> on the <i>Armenian</i> throne, with the title of ally of <i>Rome</i> ; but deposes him soon after, and puts him to death, for corresponding with the enemies of it. ———	9	512
				<i>Octavianus</i> sets up <i>Artuades</i> on the throne, instead of <i>Tigranes II.</i> but his subjects drive him away, and choose <i>Phraates</i> king of <i>Parthia</i> , in his stead; against whom <i>Caius</i> coming, with a powerful army, causes him to retire, and sue for peace. <i>Artuades</i> is again restored, but dies soon after; and is succeeded by his son <i>Tigranes III.</i> who is also deposed by <i>Caius</i> . ———	9	512
				<i>Herod</i> waits upon <i>Octavianus</i> at <i>Rhodes</i> ; and, with his usual artfulness and policy, offers his services against <i>Antony</i> and <i>Cleopatra</i> ; and is kindly received by <i>Octavianus</i> , and confirmed in his royalty. ———	10	418
				<i>Antony</i> and <i>Cleopatra</i> send a submissive embassy to <i>Octavianus</i> , which he rejects; they send him fresh offers again, to retire both to a private life, where-ever he shall appoint; and <i>Antony</i> even promises to dispatch himself, so <i>Cleopatra</i> be pardoned, and restored to her <i>Egyptian</i> dominions; all which is rejected by <i>Octavianus</i> , who resolves upon the immediate conquest of <i>Egypt</i> . ———	9 13	470 481
				<i>Cleopatra</i> , in order to ingratiate herself to <i>Octavianus</i> , basely betrays <i>M. Antony</i> to him, who, in despair, kills himself: but she is seized next, by <i>Octavianus</i> 's order, and destined to adorn his triumph; to avoid which, she kills herself by the bite of an asp, in the 22d year of her reign, and 39th of her age. ———	9 9	472 480
				<i>Herod</i> meets <i>Octavianus</i> at <i>Ptolemais</i> , and treats him, and his army, with surprising magnificence; and presents him with 800 talents, besides corn, and other provisions, for his troops; in return of which <i>Octavianus</i> , bestows several considerable towns, and other favours, upon him. ———	10	419

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3975	2319	29	<i>Augustus</i> , having spent the winter in settling the affairs of <i>Asia Minor</i> , &c. returns to <i>Rome</i> ; where he is received with universal acclamations, and honoured with a magnificent triumph, which lasts three days, and with the titles of <i>Imperator</i> and <i>Augustus</i> ; whilst he, to ingratiate himself with the people, continues the usual magistracy, rears several new and stately edifices, repairs the old ones, increases the number of senators to 1,000, and adds many other costly ornaments to the city; which is said, at this time, to have been 50 miles in circuit, and to have contained four millions of people. — —	13	483
—	—	—	<i>Alexander</i> , king of <i>Emessa</i> , who had been taken prisoner at the battle of <i>Actium</i> , is, among other noble captives, led in triumph by <i>Augustus</i> , and then ordered to be put to death.	10	163
—	—	—	<i>Mariamne's</i> invincible coldness to <i>Herod</i> , on account of his bloody orders concerning her, inspires him with such a degree of jealousy, that he readily listens to all the false suggestions of his perfidious sister <i>Salome</i> , one of the most inveterate enemies to that excellent princess; in consequence of which, he causes her to be tried, condemned, and beheaded, for breach of nuptial fidelity; to which rigorous and unjust sentence she submits with an unexampled modesty and constancy. —	10	419
3976	2320	28	Whilst <i>Herod</i> , now come to a better mind, bewails, in the bitterest manner, the loss of his virtuous and innocent queen, a grievous pestilence rages in <i>Judea</i> , which sweeps away vast multitudes, and is looked upon, by the people, as a just judgment on him, for all the blood he had shed. Upon which, growing to the highest degree enraged, he vents his fury on his best friends and relations, and puts many of them to cruel deaths; and, among others, <i>Alexandra</i> , the unworthy mother of his beloved <i>Mariamne</i> .	10	421
—	—	—	<i>Tiberius</i> gives the kingdom of <i>Armenia</i> to <i>Mithridates Iberus</i> , and drives away <i>Artabazus</i> , who had invaded it. — —	9	514
3977	2321	27	<i>Octavianus</i> , in open senate, offers to lay down his authority, and to retire to a private life; but is desired to take the whole government upon himself; which he, with some seeming reluctance, complies with, and accepts of the title of <i>Augustus</i> : which puts an end to		

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				the greatest commonwealth, and is the beginning of the greatest monarchy, that ever the world knew, for power, wealth, extent, and continuance; its annual revenue being computed to amount, <i>communibus annis</i> , to 40,000,000 <i>l.</i> sterling.	13	487
3978	2322	26	Salome divorces <i>Costobares</i> her husband, and accuses him of high treason, whom <i>Herod</i> puts to death; and, being now rid of all his fears from the <i>Asmonean</i> race, begins to make great alterations in the <i>Jewish</i> laws and customs, builds a theatre in <i>Jerusalem</i> , and exhibits magnificent shews in honour of <i>Augustus</i> ; which draw multitudes of strangers to that city, but highly exasperate the superstitious <i>Jews</i> .		10	422
			<i>Polemon</i> , king of <i>Pontus</i> , obtains the kingdom of <i>Colchis</i> from <i>Augustus</i> , together with the title of friend and ally to the <i>Romans</i> ; but is afterwards seized, and murdered, by the <i>Aspungitani</i> .		9	606
			<i>Augustus</i> orders a census to be taken in <i>Gaul</i> , then marches into <i>Spain</i> , in order to reduce the <i>Cantabri</i> and <i>Asturians</i> ; and so closely besieges them on an hill, whither they had retreated, that they are forced to eat one another. The <i>Cantabri</i> , refusing to surrender with the <i>Asturians</i> , drive 10,000 of them into the <i>Roman</i> retrenchments, where, <i>Tiberius</i> refusing to receive them, they dispatch one another by sundry desperate deaths.		13	491
3979	2323	25	The <i>Spaniards</i> , after a most strenuous struggle for their liberties, &c. are intirely subdued; those that surrender are incorporated, and the rest are sold for slaves. <i>Augustus</i> builds some strong cities, to keep them in awe; and a stately bridge over the <i>Iberus</i> , for his troops to pass from one province to the other.		13	492
			Ten desperate <i>Jews</i> conspire to murder <i>Herod</i> in the theatre; and, being discovered, are put to very cruel deaths. Other <i>Jews</i> having publicly assassinated their informer, and cast his flesh to the dogs, <i>Herod</i> puts whole multitudes of them to the most excruciating deaths.		10	423
			<i>Herod</i> , being now become more odious than ever to the <i>Jewish</i> nation, and afraid of some fresh insurrection, causes <i>Samaria</i> to be strongly fortified, and garisoned, in order			

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3979	2323	25	to be a place of refuge, in case of need. To keep, likewise, the <i>Jews</i> in awe, he builds the <i>Straton</i> tower, and other strong fortresses, in several parts of <i>Judea</i> , &c.—	10	423
			The <i>Mæssians</i> , a fierce nation beyond the <i>Danube</i> , are defeated by <i>Craffus</i> ; and the <i>Salassi</i> by <i>Varro</i> , who sends 40,000 of their youths to the island of <i>Yvrea</i> , to be slaves there for 20 years.	13	493
			<i>Corn. Gallus</i> , who had governed <i>Egypt</i> with much tyranny and oppression, and had been recalled and deposed, is now condemned to banishment for his injurious reflections on <i>Augustus</i> , and kills himself.	13	493
			<i>Amyntas</i> , formerly raised to the crown of <i>Pisidia</i> by <i>M. Antony</i> , dies; upon which, that kingdom, together with <i>Galatia</i> and <i>Lycaonia</i> , become a <i>Roman</i> province.	13	494
			<i>Marcellus</i> , the adopted son of <i>Octavius</i> , and the son of <i>Octavia</i> by her first husband, marries <i>Julia</i> , the daughter of <i>Augustus</i> by <i>Scribonia</i> ; and <i>Juba</i> , king of <i>Getulia</i> , marries <i>Selene</i> , the daughter of the late <i>Cleopatra</i> by <i>M. Antony</i> .	13	495
			<i>Agrippa</i> builds several noble edifices in <i>Rome</i> , particularly the <i>Pantheon</i> , the stately baths called by his name, the portico, and temple of <i>Neptune</i> , &c.	13	495
			The <i>Scythians</i> , <i>Sauromatians</i> , and several northern, with the <i>Indians</i> , <i>Seres</i> , and other eastern nations, send grand embassies, with magnificent presents, to <i>Augustus</i> , whilst he stays at <i>Tarraco</i> , to recover his health, after the reduction of the revolted <i>Spaniards</i> .	13	494
			A grievous famine, followed by a pestilence, and great mortality, rages again in <i>Judea</i> ; during which, <i>Herod</i> sends for vast supplies of corn, &c. from <i>Egypt</i> ; and, by his ready distribution of it to the <i>Jewish</i> populace, suspends, for some time, their implacable hatred against him.	10	424
3980	2324	24	The senate grant the absolute government of the <i>Roman</i> empire to <i>Augustus</i> , without restraint; and raise his adopted son, <i>Marcellus</i> , to the senatorial and prætorian dignity, ten years before the usual time, he being now but 16 years old; and advance <i>Tiberius</i> , his son-in-law, to the consulship, before he is of fit age for it.	13	496

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3980	2324	24	<i>Ælius Gallus</i> is sent, for the first time, at the head of a powerful army, upon an expedition into <i>Arabia</i> ; but is unluckily betrayed by <i>Syllæus</i> , his pretended guide. Notwithstanding which, he makes himself master of the metropolis, and other strong places, of the country, and cuts off 10,000 <i>Arabs</i> , till his army is so fatigued, and lessened by sickness, &c. that he is forced to return into <i>Egypt</i> , and put them into quarters of refreshment.	13	496
			<i>Candace</i> , queen of <i>Ethiopia</i> , invades <i>Egypt</i> ; much about the same time seizes on the <i>Roman</i> garisons, overthrows <i>Augustus's</i> statues, and ravages the whole country ; but is at length defeated by <i>Petronius</i> , governor of <i>Egypt</i> , near the city of <i>Psetcha</i> , on the banks of the <i>Nile</i> . <i>Petronius</i> , afterwards, takes <i>Napata</i> , her metropolis, and sundry other strong places, and obliges her to accept of a peace. Not long after, however, <i>Augustus</i> restores all those cities to her, and frees her from all farther tribute, &c.	13	498
			<i>Herod</i> builds a magnificent palace, near the temple, at <i>Jerusalem</i> , consisting of two stately courts ; the one of which he calls the court of <i>Augustus</i> , the other that of <i>Agrippa</i> .	10	425
			<i>Zenodorus</i> , a pillaging toparch, who had lived some time upon plunder about the territory of <i>Damascus</i> , is complained against to <i>Augustus</i> ; who sends orders to <i>Varro</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , to strip him of his toparchy, and to disperse his followers ; which he accordingly doth.	10	427
3981	2325	23	<i>Augustus</i> , thinking himself near his end, delivers his last will to his colleague, <i>Calpurn. Piso</i> , in the presence of the curules ; together with an account, written by himself, of all the provinces, cities, forces, allies, revenues, &c. of the empire : quickly after which, <i>Antonius Musa</i> , a celebrated <i>Greek</i> physician, having restored him unexpectedly to his health, and filled the senate and city with joy, all of his profession are allowed to wear a gold ring, and are declared tax-free from thenceforward.	13	499
			<i>Augustus</i> , on his recovery, goes to thank the senate for their great regard to him ; and offers to have his last will read before them, to convince them, that he had named no		

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3981	2325	23	<p>successor in it, but left it wholly to them, either to appoint one, or to restore the empire to its antient form of government : but they will not suffer it to be read to them ; and profess themselves intirely satisfied with his paternal love and care of them, and zeal for the public good. ———</p> <p><i>Augustus</i> publicly resigns the fasces to <i>P. Seßius</i>, a man of unexceptionable character ; upon which the senate confers on him the perpetual proconsulship of the whole empire, with full power to assemble the senate at pleasure, and to exert the authority of tribune all over the <i>Roman</i> dominions ; a privilege which renders his successors altogether uncontrollable. ———</p> <p><i>Herod</i> deposes <i>Jesus</i>, the son of <i>Phabæus</i>, from the high-priesthood, to bestow that dignity on <i>Simon</i> the son of <i>Boethus</i>, an <i>Alexandrian</i> priest ; whose daughter <i>Mariamne</i>, a celebrated beauty, is soon after married to that monarch. ———</p> <p><i>Herod</i> builds the famous castle of <i>Herodion</i> on the spot where he had defeated <i>Antigenus</i> ; the situation, air, &c. of which prove so inviting both to <i>Jews</i> and strangers, that they come in numerous bodies to settle around it. ———</p> <p><i>Marcellus</i>, the adopted son of <i>Augustus</i>, dies, greatly lamented ; and is interred with the utmost magnificence in the <i>Campus Martius</i>, the emperor himself pronouncing his funeral oration. ———</p> <p><i>Tiridates</i>, being driven from the <i>Parthian</i> throne, comes to <i>Rome</i> ; whither the ambassadors of <i>Phraates</i>, now on the throne, come to demand him of <i>Augustus</i>, together with other prisoners in his hands ; which the emperor absolutely refuses, not only giving <i>Tiridates</i> leave to live at <i>Rome</i>, but allowing him likewise an honourable stipend : but sends back <i>Phraates's</i> son, then an hostage with him, upon some conditions, which the <i>Parthian</i> monarch refuses to comply with. ———</p>	13	500
				13	501
				10	420
				10	420
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				11	49
3982	2326	22	<p>In this year, according to the learned <i>Usher</i>, pantomime dancers are first introduced in <i>Rome</i> ; though others pretend, that this was done in <i>Julius Cæsar's</i> time. ———</p> <p>A grievous plague and famine raging at <i>Rome</i>, and in most parts of <i>Italy</i>, which the populace ascribe to <i>Augustus's</i> resigning the con-</p>	13	502
				13	250
				fulship,	

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			fulship, the senate are obliged to choose him dictator; which dignity he, however, refuses, and contents himself with that of general purveyor. — — — — —	13	503
3982	2326	22	A conspiracy is formed against <i>Augustus</i> by <i>Murena</i> , a person of unblemished character, and <i>Fan. Cæpio</i> , the greatest debauchee in <i>Rome</i> ; both of whom, upon its being discovered, are put to death. — — — — —	13	504
			<i>Augustus</i> enacts several excellent laws; two in particular relating to criminals, and their judges: after which he resigns to the senate the province of <i>Narbonne Gaul</i> , and the isle of <i>Cyprus</i> ; both which become proconsular from this time. — — — — —	13	505
			<i>Herod</i> , the more deeply to ingratiate himself with <i>Augustus</i> , sends his two sons, whom he had by his beloved <i>Mariamne</i> , to <i>Rome</i> , to be educated under the emperor's eye; who allows them accordingly apartments in the imperial palace, gives their father leave to name which of them he thinks fit to be his successor, and bestows on him some new provinces, &c. — — — — —	10	426
			<i>Gaul</i> is this year divided into 16 provinces. — — — — —	18	658
3983	2327	21	New commotions happening at <i>Rome</i> , about the choice of new consuls, between the two candidates to that dignity, viz. <i>C. Silanus</i> , and <i>Q. Emil. Lepidus</i> ; the emperor creates a new magistrate, whose province it should be to keep the peace of the city; and bestows that office upon <i>Agrippa</i> ; to whom also he gives his daughter <i>Julia</i> , whose nuptials are celebrated with suitable magnificence. — — — — —	13	506
			<i>Zenodorus</i> , the pilfering toparch, whom <i>Varro</i> had been ordered to strip of several small provinces, complains of it to <i>Augustus</i> ; and, in his plea, accuses <i>Herod</i> of sundry grievous crimes: but a day being appointed for hearing <i>Herod's</i> defence, the emperor betrays such partiality in his favour, that <i>Zenodorus</i> , and his other accusers, dreading his resentment, dispatch themselves, some by poison, others by other desperate means; whilst <i>Herod</i> is complimented by <i>Augustus</i> with the procuratorship of <i>Syria</i> . — — — — —	10	427
			<i>Augustus</i> sails from <i>Sicily</i> into <i>Greece</i> , where he bestows the island of <i>Cytheræ</i> , and two other cities, on the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> ; and takes from the <i>Athenians</i> the island of <i>Ægina</i> , and city		

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			of <i>Eretria</i> , for having reared statues to <i>Brutus</i> and <i>Cassius</i> , and for having sided with <i>M. Antony</i> ; and from thence sails to <i>Samos</i> , and spends the winter there. ———		13	507
3984	2328	20	<i>Augustus</i> sails into <i>Asia</i> , where he deprives the <i>Cyziceans</i> of their privileges, for having caused some <i>Roman</i> citizens to be whipt, and put to death. He doth the same to the <i>Tyrrians</i> and <i>Sidonians</i> , for much the like crimes; and then forces <i>Phraatis</i> to send him back all the prisoners, <i>Roman</i> eagles, and ensigns, which his predecessors had taken from <i>Craesus</i> and <i>M. Antony</i> , in the late <i>Parthian</i> wars. ———		11	49
			<i>Augustus</i> raises <i>Tigranes</i> to the <i>Armenian</i> throne, instead of <i>Artaxias</i> , whom the people had chosen for their king; but who was become odious to them for his tyranny, &c. ———		13	507
			<i>Julia</i> , the wife of <i>Agrippa</i> , brings him a son, who is named <i>Caius</i> ; and for whose birthday an annual sacrifice, and other joyful festivities, are instituted. ———		13	509
3985	2329	19	<i>Augustus</i> refusing the consulship, the contest between the candidates runs to such height, that abundance of people are killed on both sides: to quell which, he names <i>L. Vespilio</i> to be colleague to <i>C. Sextus Saturninus</i> ; after which, <i>Agrippa</i> , and the new consuls, punish the rioters with the utmost severity. ———		13	509
			<i>Porus</i> , king of <i>India</i> , sends a fresh embassy to <i>Augustus</i> at <i>Samos</i> , desiring his alliance, and an interview with him; offering him his assistance, and that of 600 kings, who reigned under him. ———		13	510
			<i>Zarmar</i> , one of the ambassadors, and a gymnosophist, follows <i>Augustus</i> to <i>Athens</i> , and there burns himself alive, in a large pile, before him, and a numerous croud of gazers. ———		13	510
			The senate decrees three triumphal arches to <i>Augustus</i> , on his return to <i>Rome</i> ; together with an annual feast, to be kept on that day, and celebrated with sacrifices, shews, &c. ———		13	510
			The celebrated poet, <i>Virgil</i> , dies in the 51st year of his age; and, by his will, enjoins his <i>Æneid</i> to be burnt, he not having put the finishing hand to it; but <i>Augustus</i> countermands it, and orders that curious piece to be preserved. ———		13	510
			<i>Augustus</i> is chosen censor for five years, and consul for life; soon after which he sends <i>Agrippa</i> against the revolted <i>Cantabri</i> and			

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			<i>Germans</i> , who immediately retire upon his appearing; but are quickly after reduced: upon which, all the <i>Cantabri</i> , who are able to bear arms, are ordered to be cut off, their castles to be rased; and their old men, women, and children, are forced to abandon their mountainous abodes, and to live in the plains. — — — — —		13	511
3985	2329	19	<i>Agrippa</i> is offered a triumph, which he generously declines; and expends immense sums in embellishing the city, building new aqueducts, and other public structures, repairing the old, and other popular works. — — — — —		13	513
			<i>Balbus</i> , by birth a <i>Spaniard</i> , having subdued the <i>Garamantes</i> , a warlike people in <i>Africa</i> , is allowed a triumph by <i>Augustus</i> ; and is the first stranger to whom that honour is granted at <i>Rome</i> . — — — — —		13	513
			<i>Herod</i> accompanies <i>Augustus</i> to the sea-side, and builds a sumptuous marble temple, in honour of him, near the <i>Panium</i> , or head-spring of the <i>Jordan</i> , together with some other stately edifices; which so exasperates the <i>Jewish</i> zealots, that he is obliged to interdict them all public meetings and cabals. — — — — —		10	428
			<i>Herod</i> , willing, by some means, to regain the good-will of the <i>Jews</i> , proposes to them the rebuilding the temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> at his own charges, and in a more magnificent manner than that of <i>Solomon</i> ; and, to obviate all objections, engages not to pull down a stone of the old, till all the materials for the new are quite finished, and brought upon the spot: and, upon their consenting to it, sets 10,000 artificers at work, under the direction of 1,000 priests, who make such dispatch in it, that, in two years time, they begin to pull down the old building, and, in about a year and an half more, finish the body of the new one, in a most splendid manner; after which, the rest of its ornaments, &c. are completed in eight years more. — — — — —		10	429
3986	2330	18	<i>Augustus</i> prolongs his supreme authority five years longer, the first ten of it being now nearly expired, and takes <i>Agrippa</i> in partnership with him; making him a tribune for five years. He, next, reduces the number of senators, from 1,000 to 500; and sets about rectifying several other abuses in the state. — — — — —		13	513

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3987	2331	17	<i>Augustus</i> causes the <i>Sibylline</i> , and other prophetic books, to be thoroughly examined by proper persons; and retains only such as are found genuine; whilst the rest, to the number of 2,000 volumes, are condemned to the flames. ————	13	315	
			<i>Julia</i> brings <i>Agrippa</i> a second son, who is named <i>Lucius</i> : <i>Augustus</i> adopts them both, and orders them to be brought up under his own eye. ————	13	315	
			The secular games, which had been discontinued 100 years, are now revived with the utmost pomp; and stage-players are again encouraged, whilst their immorality is no less severely punished. ————	13	515	
			<i>Augustus</i> not only rejects the title of <i>Dominus</i> , or Lord, but publishes an edict, forbidding the giving it to him, under severe penalties. ————	13	515	
3988	2332	16	Whilst the work of the <i>Jewish</i> temple is carried on with all possible speed, <i>Herod</i> takes a journey to <i>Rome</i> , to see his two sons, and to pay his acknowledgements to <i>Augustus</i> for his extraordinary care of them: after which, he brings them back with him into <i>Judæa</i> ; and, in the following year, marries the eldest to <i>Glaphyra</i> , the daughter of <i>Arche-laüs</i> , king of <i>Cappadocia</i> ; and the youngest to <i>Berenice</i> , the daughter of his sister <i>Salome</i> . ————	10	433	
			<i>Augustus</i> goes into <i>Gaul</i> , to quell some disturbances occasioned by the avarice of <i>Lib. En-celadus</i> , whom he had appointed his tax-gatherer; who, to avoid a more severe punishment, refunds all his ill-gotten wealth into the emperor's coffers. ————	13	516	
3989	2333	15	<i>Salome</i> , afraid lest <i>Herod's</i> two sons, who are now so justly admired by all that see them, should, one day, revenge their injured mother's death upon herself, and all her other creatures, doth all that lies in her power to render them suspected and obnoxious to the over-jealous monarch; and proves but too successful in her abominable mischief. ————	10	434	
			<i>Agrippa</i> being come to quell some commotions in <i>Syria</i> , <i>Herod</i> sends him an invitation to come into <i>Judæa</i> ; and there receives him with such surprising magnificence, that, in return, he offers a whole hecatomb at the <i>Jewish</i> temple, and bestows many great			

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3993	2337	11	of his age ; and expires a few minutes before the arrival of <i>Augustus</i> , who came expressly from <i>Rome</i> , post-haste, to see him.		13	524
			<i>Agrippa</i> is succeeded, in his partnership of the government, by <i>Tiberius</i> ; who is quickly after sent against, and totally reduces, the newly-revolted <i>Pannonians</i> , disarms and dismantles them, and transports their young men into other parts of the empire. —		13	525
			<i>Herod</i> , by betraying too partial a fondness for his son <i>Antipater</i> , whom he sends to <i>Rome</i> , to mortify his two other sons, makes the breach still wider, and casts a fatal arrow of contention between them, which turns at length upon himself. —		10	436
			<i>Herod</i> brings his two accused sons before <i>Augustus</i> at <i>Aquileia</i> , and there indicts them of treason against himself, with vehement emotions of anger and resentment, mixed with a flood of tears : after which, <i>Alexander</i> pleads his own, and his brother's cause, with such modesty, and apparent innocence, that they are both honourably acquitted, and their unnatural father is highly blamed for his jealous and too easy credulity. —		10	436
			<i>Herod</i> , on his return to <i>Jerusalem</i> , acquaints the <i>Jews</i> with what had passed at <i>Rome</i> ; and then declares to them, that none of his sons shall reign till after his death ; and that <i>Antipater</i> shall succeed him first, <i>Alexander</i> next, and <i>Aristobulus</i> last of all. —		10	436
			The <i>Gauls</i> become so enamoured with <i>Drusus's</i> government, that they erect a temple to <i>Augustus</i> at <i>Lyons</i> , and pay divine honours to him. <i>Drusus</i> repulses the <i>Germans</i> over the <i>Rhine</i> , with great loss ; and, upon his return to <i>Rome</i> , is chosen prætor. —		13	527
3994	2338	10	<i>Herod</i> , this year, dedicates the city of <i>Cæsarea</i> , with extraordinary pomp, which had been twelve years a building, and is now magnificently finished, and dedicated to <i>Augustus</i> ; and public games are instituted, and ordered to be celebrated every five years, in honour of him. —		10	437
			<i>Herod</i> likewise builds the cities of <i>Antipatris</i> and <i>Cyprion</i> ; the former, in honour of his own father, and the other, of his mother ; as likewise the tower of <i>Phasael</i> , and other sumptuous edifices, at an immense charge. —		10	537

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3994	2338	10	<i>Drusus</i> is furrounded on all sides by several <i>German</i> nations, which had conspired against him; and totally defeats them. ———	13	527
			<i>Octavia</i> , the most excellent sister of <i>Augustus</i> , dies, greatly lamented; and is interred with the greatest magnificence; and the emperor himself pronounces her funeral oration. ———	13	528
3995	2339	9	<i>Herod</i> , having quite exhausted his treasury by his sumptuous structures, and singular munificence, privately plunders the tombs of <i>David</i> and <i>Solomon</i> of an immense sum, as <i>Hyrcanus</i> had formerly done; but, being deterred from pursuing his theft farther by some miraculous accident, orders a stately monument to be erected at the mouth of it, by way of expiation for his sacrilege. ———	10	438
			The <i>Jews</i> of <i>Asia</i> , and <i>Cyrene</i> , send a deputation to <i>Augustus</i> , to complain of the great oppressions they laboured under; and, by the mediation of <i>Herod</i> , obtain not only a speedy redress, but likewise an express decree in their favour. ———	10	437
			<i>Tiberius</i> subdues the <i>Daci</i> , a fierce <i>German</i> nation, and transports 40,000 of them into <i>Gaul</i> : whilst <i>Drusus</i> reduces the rest, from the <i>Rhine</i> to the <i>Elbe</i> , and dies shortly after, not without strong suspicion of his having been poisoned; and is interred, with suitable magnificence, by <i>Augustus</i> . ———	13	529
3996	2340	8	<i>Herod</i> , by the vile instigations of his unnatural sister, <i>Salome</i> , racks, tortures, and butchers all his family, whom she fears or dislikes: at length, the good king <i>Archelaus</i> , father-in-law to <i>Alexander</i> , finds means, by his prudence and dexterity, to pacify and reconcile him to his two sons; upon which, he is obliged to go to <i>Rome</i> , to clear the two young princes of the black accusations he had laid against them. ———	10	439
			<i>Augustus</i> makes a feint of laying down his authority; and hath it renewed for ten years more: after which, he causes a new census to be made, in which he finds 4,233,000 citizens in <i>Rome</i> . ———	13	532
			This year is also remarkable for the deaths of the celebrated <i>Mæcenas</i> , of the famous poet <i>Horace</i> , and of <i>Cæcil. Iſidorus</i> , noted for having died worth 4,116 slaves, 3,600 oxen, 200,000 heads of other cattle, and 3,000,000 <i>l.</i> sterling in cash. ———	13	533

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3997	2341	7	<i>Herod's</i> new temple at <i>Jerusalem</i> is now dedicated with all possible magnificence; and the banditti, that infested his dominions, are totally defeated. <i>Herod</i> next marches into <i>Arabia</i> , where they were used to shelter themselves; and, after having given them some signal overthrows, levels all their castles and strong-holds with the ground. — — —	10	440
			A dreadful fire happens at <i>Rome</i> , occasioned by the debtors setting fire to the houses of their merciless creditors; to prevent which disasters for the future, <i>Augustus</i> divides the city into fourteen wards, under proper magistrates, &c. — — —	13	535
			<i>Syllæus</i> , one of the pilfering <i>Syrian</i> toparchs, prefers such heavy complaints against <i>Herod</i> , that <i>Augustus</i> refuses to hear him, or any person in his behalf; and turns the <i>Jewish</i> monarch quite out of his favour. — — —	10	441
3998	2342	6	<i>Herod</i> , at length, finds means, by the assistance of the celebrated <i>Nic. Damascen.</i> then at <i>Rome</i> , to get himself cleared before the emperor; that learned person having artfully mingled himself with the <i>Nabathean</i> ambassadors; and, without betraying his design, fully cleared the <i>Jewish</i> king from all the crimes which <i>Syllæus</i> had laid against him; by which means <i>Augustus</i> is again thoroughly reconciled to him. — — —	10	441
			<i>Augustus</i> bestows the tribuneship for five years longer on <i>Tiberius</i> ; who, instead of accepting it, begs leave of him to lay down all his dignities, and to retire to <i>Rhodes</i> ; which the emperor, with great difficulty, consents to: but when, some time after, <i>Tiberius</i> begs to be recalled to <i>Rome</i> , his suit is absolutely denied; neither is he suffered to return till about 17 years after. — — —	13	536
			<i>Herod</i> , through the instigation of <i>Salome</i> , is again provoked to prefer a fresh complaint against his two sons before <i>Augustus</i> ; whom he earnestly intreats to cause them to be tried at <i>Berytus</i> , before the governors of <i>Syria</i> , and of the neighbouring provinces. The emperor consenting to it, <i>Herod</i> pleads his cause against them with such earnestness and resentment, that he causes them to be condemned to death. — — —	10	442
			<i>Nic. Damascen.</i> and one <i>Tyro</i> , an old experienced officer, try, in vain, to plead in behalf		

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			of the two young princes, and, at the same time, to forewarn <i>Herod</i> against the ambitious cabals of <i>Antipater</i> ; but the inexorable king orders them to be conveyed to the castle of <i>Sebaste</i> ; and, soon after, to be there strangled. — — —	10	442	
3999	2343	5	<i>Antipater</i> , and his uncle <i>Pheroras</i> , are, soon after, found plotting against <i>Herod</i> , who causes a great number of their accomplices to be racked, and put to death: his own wife, <i>Mariamne</i> , is banished, with other persons of note; and her father is deposed from the high-priesthood. — — —	10	443	
			<i>John</i> , the son of <i>Zacharias</i> , and afterwards stiled the <i>Baptist</i> , the fore-runner of the Messiah, and the miraculous son of old age and barrenness, is born in <i>Judæa</i> , to the great joy of his old parents, and of all the good people of his acquaintance. — — —	10	446	
			<i>Herod</i> falls sick, and sends for his brother <i>Pheroras</i> , whom he had banished from his court; and, upon his refusing to come, causes himself to be conveyed to him; and there makes a full discovery of <i>Antipater</i> 's treason, by means of <i>Pheroras</i> 's wife. — — —	10	444	
			<i>Augustus</i> , to divert his melancholy, exhibits the most magnificent and expensive shews that ever <i>Rome</i> saw; causes a canal, 18,000 paces long, and 200 broad, to be digged to a sufficient depth, and the <i>Flaminian</i> water to be let into it; which is presently after covered with crocodiles, brought on purpose from <i>Egypt</i> , to be hunted, and killed, by expert <i>Egyptians</i> . This shew is followed by a mock sea fight, and other suitable diversions, equally grand and costly. —	13	541	
			The miraculous conception and birth of Christ, the world's divine Redeemer, is declared to his virgin mother, by the angel <i>Gabriel</i> , at the mean and obscure city of <i>Nazareth</i> , the place of her abode. — — —	10	450	
4000	2344	4	— or 4 years before the vulgar æra.			
			The <i>Roman</i> empire, enjoying now a general peace, and the temple of <i>Janus</i> being shut up, as usual, <i>Augustus</i> issues out a decree, that all the world shall be taxed; which obliges <i>Joseph</i> , the husband of the virgin <i>Mary</i> , to go with his now pregnant virgin			

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			spouse to the city of <i>Bethlehem</i> ; where, according to the prophecies that were upon record, she is delivered of the world's Redeemer, and gives him the name of <i>JESUS</i> , or Saviour, according as the angel had directed her.		10	458
4000	2344	4	The wise men of the East, coming to <i>Jerusalem</i> to pay their homage to the new-born king of the <i>Jews</i> , alarm <i>Herod's</i> jealousy to such a degree, that he causes all the male children in and about <i>Bethlehem</i> , from two years old downwards, to be massacred; but Providence timely preserves the miraculous infant, by ordering his parents to flee with him into <i>Egypt</i> .		10	461
			<i>Antipater's</i> treasonable designs against his father being fully discovered, <i>Herod</i> sends for him in a seeming amicable manner; but hath him immediately seized upon his arrival, and tried before <i>Q. Varus</i> ; and, upon full conviction, condemned to death, and closely imprisoned.		10	494
4001	2345	3	<i>Herod</i> is taken very ill: and a report of his death being spread about, two <i>Jewish</i> doctors stir up the youth at <i>Jerusalem</i> to go and pull down the golden eagle, and other statues, which that monarch had set up there; for which both doctors, and 40 youths, are condemned to be burned alive.		10	494
			<i>Herod's</i> distemper becoming more loathsome and grievous, he causes himself to be conveyed to <i>Jericho</i> ; where he orders all the heads of the <i>Jews</i> to meet him in the circus on a set day, and there causes them to be closely shut up; and obliges his sister <i>Salome</i> to swear to him, that she will cause them all to be butchered, as soon as he expires, to prevent the <i>Jews</i> making any rejoicing at his death.		10	500
			<i>Augustus's</i> ratification of <i>Antipater's</i> sentence being brought from <i>Rome</i> , <i>Herod</i> causes him to be put to death; and dies himself, five days after, in the 70th year of his age, and 37th of his reign; leaving, by his last will, among many large legacies, the crown to his son <i>Archelaus</i> ; who is accordingly proclaimed.		10	501
			<i>Salome</i> , and her husband, notwithstanding their solemn oath to <i>Herod</i> to the contrary, think fit to release all the <i>Jewish</i> chiefs, destined		10	503

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4002	2346	2		
			10	517

by him for slaughter; and send them to their respective homes. They, next, cause *Herod* to be magnificently interred; and *Archelaus*, his successor, gains the affections of the *Jewish* nation by the first public speech he makes to them.

Archelaus, being soon after insulted by a mutinous populace, kills about 3,000 of them in one day, and disperses the rest for a while.

Archelaus prepares to go to *Rome*, with a magnificent retinue, and is followed thither by his brother *Antipas*, with a design to undermine him. There *Augustus* assigns to the former half the kingdom of *Judæa*; that is, *Judæa Propria*, *Idumea*, and *Samaria*; and with the title only of ethnarch; and divides the rest between the other two sons of *Herod*, *Philip* and *Antipas*, and his sister *Salome*.

During *Archelaus*'s stay at *Rome*, *Q. Varus* appeases a grievous sedition at *Jerusalem*; which is soon followed by a fiercer, occasioned by *Sabinus*'s avarice; who had ventured to rifle the *Jewish* treasury, and whom the *Jews* keep closely besieged in the royal palace.

A third sedition, and still more dangerous, is raised by one *Judas*, the son of *Ezechias*, captain of the banditti; who is supposed the same whom *St. Luke* calls *Theudas* (*Acts* v. 36.); and a fourth is raised by one *Simon*, who is soon after taken, and beheaded, by *Varus*.

A fifth sedition is raised in *Judæa* by one *Athronges*, who puts all to fire and sword; but is quickly after defeated; and a sixth, by an impostor, who calls himself *Alexander*, and pretends to be the son of *Herod*; and whom the *Jews* convey to *Rome* with great pomp and triumph; but *Augustus*, taking him to task, makes him confess the cheat, and sends him to the galleys.

Archelaus, being returned from *Rome*, deposes *Joazar* from the high priesthood, for having sided with some of the late mutineers; and bestows that dignity on his brother *Eleazar*.

Augustus confers the *toga virilis*, and some other honours, on his grandson *Lucius*, as he had done three years before on his brother *Caius*; but is so extremely mortified at the scandalous behaviour of his daughter *Julia*,

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			that he shuts himself up several days from seeing or speaking to any one; and, at last, condemns her to be banished to <i>Pandataria</i> , a barren and desert island on the coasts of <i>Campania</i> ; and causes some of her lewd paramours to be put to death, and others to be banished for life. ———		13	539
4003	2347	1	The <i>Armenians</i> , assisted by the <i>Parthians</i> , drive out <i>Artabazes</i> , whom <i>Augustus</i> had placed on the throne; upon which he sends his grandson <i>Caius</i> against them, then but 19 years old; which obliges <i>Pbraates</i> , the <i>Parthian</i> king, to send an embassy to conclude a peace with him. Soon after which, <i>Artabazes</i> dying, his son <i>Tigranes</i> sends a grand embassy, with magnificent presents, to <i>Rome</i> , and is raised to the <i>Armenian</i> throne. ———		13	544
4004	2348	Aft. Chr.	commonly stiled the vulgar æra, or year of Chr.			
		1	<i>Caius</i> , having been fore-warned against <i>Lollius's</i> treachery, forbids him his presence: upon which he dies soon after; but whether by poison, or otherwise, is not certain. ———		13	546
			<i>Augustus</i> , being now past his climacteric year, writes a most affectionate letter to <i>Caius</i> , on occasion of his new birth-day, which was his 64th. ———		14	5
4005	2349	2	<i>Tiberius</i> , by the intercession of his mother <i>Livia</i> , and the good offices of <i>Quirinius</i> , is permitted to return to <i>Rome</i> ; but is excluded from all public offices: upon which he retires to <i>Mæcenæ's</i> gardens, where he leads a reclusè life, till the death of <i>Lucius Cæsar</i> , which happens soon after, and is then restored anew to the emperor's favour. ———		14	6
			<i>Archelaus</i> renders himself odious by his actions, divorces his wife <i>Mariamne</i> , and, contrary to the <i>Mosaic</i> law, marries <i>Glaphyra</i> , his brother <i>Alexander's</i> widow; deposes the pontiff <i>Eleazar</i> , and gives that dignity to <i>Jesus</i> , the son of <i>Sias</i> ; and bestows immense sums in the beautifying of his palace at <i>Jericho</i> . ———		10	517
			<i>Christ's</i> parents, being now returned from <i>Egypt</i> , and finding that <i>Archelaus</i> reigned in <i>Judæa</i> , are afraid to return thither, and retire to the obscure city of <i>Nazareth</i> in <i>Galilee</i> ; which becomes their usual residence, and from which <i>Christ</i> is afterwards called a <i>Nazarete</i> . ———		10	496

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4005	2349	2	The famed temple of the mother of the gods, at <i>Rome</i> , is consumed to ashes. — — —	14	7
4006	2350	3	<i>Numidia</i> revolts, but is quickly reduced by <i>Passienus</i> and <i>Cossus</i> . — — —	14	8
			<i>Caius</i> marches against the <i>Parthians</i> , who had invaded <i>Armenia</i> ; and is treacherously wounded, before <i>Artagera</i> , by <i>Ado</i> , the governor of it: to revenge which, he causes it to be taken by storm, and dismantled; and puts <i>Ado</i> , and the garison, to the sword. —	14	9
			<i>Caius</i> dies of his wounds, in the 24th year of his age, to the great grief of <i>Augustus</i> , who is deprived of his two grandsons, within the space of 18 months, by the secret artifice, as is supposed, of <i>Livia</i> , in favour of her son <i>Tiberius</i> . — — —	14	9
4007	2351	4	<i>Augustus</i> adopts <i>Tiberius</i> , and bestows on him the tribuneship for five years; but, at the same time, obliges him to adopt <i>Germanicus</i> , though he hath a son of his own. —	14	10
			<i>Cinna</i> , the grandson of <i>Pompey</i> , and other great men, conspire against <i>Augustus</i> ; and, being discovered, are freely pardoned by him; and <i>Cinna</i> is nominated consul for the ensuing year. — — —	14	10
4008	2352	5	<i>Tiberius</i> is sent into <i>Germany</i> , where he reduces several revolted nations, and returns to <i>Rome</i> , highly honoured and caressed. — — —	14	12
			This year, and the next, are attended with a grievous famine; during which, the wrestlers, players, &c. are obliged to go 80 miles from <i>Rome</i> ; whilst <i>Augustus</i> supplies the people with corn, at the lowest price; which he causes to be brought from <i>Sardinia</i> , and other neighbouring countries. — — —	14	12
			The <i>Parthians</i> desire <i>Augustus</i> to give them a king; who sends to them <i>Vonones</i> , the son of <i>Phraates</i> , in that quality. — — —	14	12
4009	2353	6	<i>Tiberius</i> marches a second time against the revolted <i>Germans</i> , and subdues them wherever he comes; whilst <i>Corn. Cossus</i> hath the same success against the <i>Getuli</i> in <i>Numidia</i> ; and <i>Augustus</i> banishes his own grandson, <i>Posthumius</i> , for his scandalous behaviour. —	14	13
			The <i>Jews</i> and <i>Samaritans</i> complain to <i>Augustus</i> of <i>Archelaus</i> 's tyranny; who, after a full hearing, condemns him to banishment, and reduces the <i>Jewish</i> ethnarchy into a <i>Roman</i> province: and, in the following year, <i>Cyreneus</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , is sent thither		

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4010	2354	7	to tax it ; who seizes on all the treasure of it, and carries it with him to <i>Antioch</i> . —	10	517
			<i>Judas the Gaulonite</i> , and <i>Sadducus</i> , a turbulent <i>Pharisee</i> , raise a new insurrection in <i>Judea</i> , and commit horrid massacres against the gentiles. This revolt is followed by a grievous famine and pestilence, which rages all over the <i>Jewish</i> province. —	10	518
			The <i>Samaritans</i> pollute the temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> with dead mens bones, &c. at the feast of the passover ; on which account, the solemnity is postponed till that sacred place is purified afresh. —	10	519
			<i>Tiberius</i> is sent against <i>Maroboduus</i> , king of the <i>Marcomanni</i> , who was then threatening <i>Italy</i> with a powerful invasion ; and whilst <i>Messalinus</i> leaves <i>Pannonia</i> and <i>Dalmatia</i> , to come to his assistance, these two provinces revolt under the two <i>Batto's</i> , penetrate into <i>Macedon</i> , and murder all the <i>Romans</i> that come into their hands ; upon which, <i>Germanicus</i> is sent against them at the head of a powerful army. —	14	14
4011	2355	8	A grievous famine forces one of the <i>Batto's</i> to sue for peace ; which having obtained, he goes and kills the other <i>Batto</i> ; upon which, most of the revolters are reduced. —	14	18
			<i>Augustus</i> , upon receiving a petition from the <i>Roman</i> knights against the <i>Papian-Poppæan</i> law, observing, that the unmarried were much more numerous than the married, lays an heavy fine upon the former, and doubles the rewards and privileges of the latter. —	14	19
			The child <i>Jesus</i> , being now in the 12th year of his age, is brought by his parents to <i>Jerusalem</i> , and is there initiated, according to the <i>Jewish</i> custom, a disciple of the law ; and then returns with them to <i>Nazareth</i> . —	10	519
4012	2356	9	<i>Batto</i> raises a new revolt in <i>Dalmatia</i> and <i>Pannonia</i> ; but is totally defeated by <i>Tiberius</i> and <i>Germanicus</i> , who reduce several considerable allies in both provinces ; and, having disarmed them, return to <i>Rome</i> , with new laurels. —	14	21
			<i>Quint. Varus</i> , by his tyrannical government, stirs up the <i>Germans</i> to revolt, and is betrayed, by <i>Arminius</i> , into some impenetrable forests ; whence finding it impossible to extricate himself, he, and most of his officers, kill themselves ; whilst three of his legions, and six cohorts, are intirely cut off by the		

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				enemy: which dreadful loss so affects <i>Augustus</i> , that he grieves at it even to madness, and keeps a mournful anniversary of it to his dying day.	14	25
4012	2356	9		The amorous poet, <i>Ovid</i> , is condemned to banishment, for having beheld some indecent action of the emperor, and sent into the cold and barren country of <i>Tomos</i> ; where he continues to his death, though he often petitions to be recalled.	14	29
4013	2357	10		<i>Marc. Ambivius</i> is sent governor of <i>Judæa</i> , and <i>Salome</i> , <i>Herod's</i> sister, dies, and bequeaths all her cities, and immense riches, to the empress <i>Livia</i> .	10	520
4014	2358	11		<i>Augustus</i> publishes a severe edict against astrologers, fortune-tellers, and other pretended divers into futurity; whose deceitful practices had caused some considerable disturbances.	14	31
				<i>Tiberius</i> and <i>Germanicus</i> are sent again into <i>Germany</i> ; whence they return in autumn, without having performed any thing considerable: notwithstanding which, the former is honoured with a triumph.	14	34
4015	2359	12		<i>Augustus</i> , growing old and declining, orders the senate to declare <i>Tiberius</i> his colleague, with full authority equal to his own.	14	34
				<i>Augustus</i> publishes an edict against the writers of all lampoons, satires, &c. making it equal to high treason; and injoining all the ædiles to commit such books to the flames, and to inflict the severest punishments on their authors.	14	34
				<i>Augustus</i> writes two letters, one recommending the senate to <i>Tiberius</i> , the other recommending <i>Germanicus</i> to the senate; excusing himself for not coming thither in person, and desiring them to choose twenty-four members of their body to assist him with their counsel, which is complied with accordingly.	14	35
4016	2360	13		<i>Augustus</i> is again prevailed upon to accept of the supreme power for another ten years; and, at the same time, confers that of tribune on <i>Tiberius</i> for the same term of years.	14	35
4017	2361	14		<i>Augustus</i> joins <i>Tiberius</i> into the censorship with him, and causes a fresh census to be taken; by which the number of citizens is found to amount to 4,137,000.	14	35
				<i>Augustus</i> goes to <i>Naples</i> , to be present at the games exhibited there in honour of him;		

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4017	2361	14	14	37
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			14	65
			14	75
			14	75
			14	81

but, being taken with a diarrhœa, returns homewards for *Rome*, and stops at *Nola*; where being confined to his bed, *Livia* attending him, he sends for *Tiberius*, declares him his successor, and gives him strict charge to follow his steps in the government. —

Augustus dies on the 19th of *August*, aged 75 years, 10 months, and 26 days, and in the 56th year of his reign, from his first consulship. His body is brought with great pomp to *Rome*; where the *Vestals* produce his last will, in which he declares *Tiberius* his successor. His ashes are deposited in a golden urn, and buried in the grand mausoleum, which he had erected for that purpose in his life-time. —

Tiberius begins his reign with the death of young *Agrippa*, whom he causes to be murdered by the centurion, who had him in his custody; but pretends, that the order had been given by *Augustus*; by which the matter is effectually smothered. —

The consuls, senate, &c. take the usual oaths to *Tiberius*; who pleads his inability to govern, but is prevailed upon by them to accept of the empire, in the 65th year of his age: however, he will not suffer his mother to receive the honours which the senate had decreed to her, and takes away the pension of the banished *Julia*; so that she dies miserably, in the 16th year of her exile. —

Tiberius sends his son *Drusus* to quell a bloody revolt raised in *Pannonia* by *Percennius*; but which is happily suppressed by an eclipse of the moon, which the revolted look upon as a judgment for their rebellion, and return to their duty; and the authors of it are condemned, and executed. —

Germanicus endeavouring to suppress the revolt raised by the *German* legions, they make an offer of the empire to him; which he absolutely refuses, and narrowly escapes being murdered by them for it. —

Germanicus sends away his wife *Agrippina*, and his son *Claudius*; which so mortifies the revolted legions, that they put to death several of their ringleaders; upon which he easily reduces the rest, and quells the sedition. —

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			
4017	2361	14	<i>Germanicus</i> marches against the <i>Marfi</i> , and destroys their country 50 miles round, without the loss of one <i>Roman</i> ; after which, he overthrows seven <i>German</i> nations, who attacked him in his return; and enters into his winter-quarters, laden with laurels, and rich plunder.	14	86
			<i>Tiberius</i> , growing jealous of <i>Germanicus</i> , strives, by all means, to make himself popular, by refusing many honours offered to him; forbids temples, priests, &c. to be consecrated, or decreed, to him; remits some public taxes; and doth many other such popular acts, to ingratiate himself with the people.	14	88
			<i>Valerius Gratus</i> , the fourth governor of <i>Judea</i> , succeeds <i>Ann. Rufus</i> , and enjoys that dignity eleven years.	10	520
4018	2362	15	<i>Germanicus</i> enters the territories of the revolted <i>Catti</i> , and puts vast numbers of them to the sword, ravages their country, and causes <i>Mallium</i> , their capital, to be reduced to ashes.	14	91
			<i>Arminius</i> , a <i>German</i> chief, falls out with <i>Segestes</i> in his camp; upon which, <i>Germanicus</i> , coming to his relief, puts the <i>German</i> to flight, takes a great number of prisoners from him, and, among the rest, <i>Thusneldis</i> , his wife, then big with child, and the chief cause of the quarrel between <i>Segestes</i> and her husband: however, <i>Segestes</i> having recommended her to <i>Germanicus</i> , she meets with a gracious reception from him.	14	94
4019	2363	16	<i>Vonones</i> , who had been raised by <i>Augustus</i> to the <i>Parthian</i> crown, being now much disliked by his subjects, on account of his affecting the <i>Roman</i> customs, they invite <i>Artabanus</i> , king of <i>Media</i> , to come and dethrone him; who comes accordingly, and is defeated by <i>Vonones</i> in the first engagement; but overthrows him in the next, and drives him from the throne.	11	48
			<i>Germanicus</i> defeats <i>Arminius</i> , and his <i>Germans</i> , with great slaughter; and erects trophies, in honour of <i>Tiberius</i> , on the field of battle. They engage him afresh, and are again defeated; but the <i>Angivari</i> , submitting, are allowed to live after their own laws.	14	109
			The war thus ended, <i>Germanicus</i> embarks, with all his immense spoil, on 100 transport-ships, most of which are wrecked by a		

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			violent storm, and their treasure sunk ; which he, in some measure, reimburses by the defeat and plunder of the <i>Marfi</i> , on his landing.	14	117
4019	2363	16	A slave of the late <i>Agrippa</i> , and very like him in person, &c. gives himself out to be him, and that he had, by some means, escaped the death designed for him by <i>Tiberius</i> ; upon the credit of which he raises no small commotions in <i>Italy</i> ; but, suffering himself to be surprised, he is privately put to death.	14	124
			The sons of the late king <i>Herod</i> build, each of them, some cities in their respective toparchies : among the rest, <i>Herod</i> , surnamed <i>Antipas</i> , rebuilds, and fortifies, <i>Sephoris</i> in <i>Galilee</i> , which had been lately burned ; and builds the city of <i>Tiberias</i> , in honour of <i>Tiberius</i> . <i>Philip</i> builds <i>Julias</i> , and <i>Cæsarea</i> , on the spring-head of the <i>Jordan</i> , &c. —	10	522
			<i>Libo Drusus</i> , being become obnoxious to the jealous emperor, is tried before the senate for high-treason ; and, being declared guilty, puts an end to his life.	14	119
4020	2364	17	<i>Germanicus</i> is at length recalled to <i>Rome</i> , and meets there, in all outward appearance, with a most gracious reception from <i>Tiberius</i> , who orders him a magnificent triumph, and other singular honours ; but, in reality, seeks privately, by all possible means, to ruin him.	14	118
			<i>Archelaus</i> , king of <i>Cappadocia</i> , is accused by <i>Tiberius</i> to the senate, and there acquitted ; but, having been there too slightly treated, dies of grief, in the 50th year of his age ; and his kingdom becomes a <i>Roman</i> province. His death is followed by that of <i>Antiochus</i> , king of <i>Comagene</i> ; and of <i>Philopater</i> , king of <i>Cilicia</i> .	14	125
			The provinces of <i>Judæa</i> and <i>Syria</i> , being overloaded with taxes, apply to <i>Tiberius</i> for relief, which occasions great disturbances in the East ; upon which, <i>Germanicus</i> is sent thither to suppress them, and new-regulate those taxes.	10	172
			The most dreadful earthquake that ever was known, is felt in several parts of <i>Asia</i> , and overturns, among other places, 12 of its most celebrated cities, and the greatest part of their inhabitants are either buried under their ruins, or swallowed up by the opening of the earth. On account of which dreadful	14	127

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			damage, <i>Tiberius</i> remits their taxes for five years, and sends them, moreover, large sums of money, to enable the people to rebuild them.	14	129
4020	2364	17	<i>Tacfarinas</i> , the <i>Numidian</i> chief, draws his countrymen, and other <i>African</i> nations, into a revolt; but is overthrown by <i>Sur. Camillus</i> , with a much inferior army.	14 18	133 210
			<i>Apuleia Varilla</i> , grand-niece to <i>Augustus</i> , is accused of having spoken dishonourably of him, as well as of <i>Tiberius</i> and <i>Livia</i> , and for having stained the blood of the <i>Cæsars</i> with adultery, &c. but is, by the partial fondness of <i>Tiberius</i> , only punished with banishment, with <i>Manlius</i> her paramour.	14	132
			<i>Ovid</i> , the celebrated amorous poet, dies in his banishment at <i>Tomos</i> in <i>Pontus</i> ; and the famous historian <i>Livy</i> , in his own native city of <i>Padua</i> .	14	133
4021	2365	18	<i>Germanicus</i> is sent to quell the disturbances in the East; and, with the consent of the <i>Pontic</i> nobility and people, raises <i>Zeno</i> , the son of <i>Polemon</i> , to the throne; after which he reduces <i>Comagene</i> and <i>Cappadocia</i> into <i>Roman</i> provinces.	14	134
			<i>Piso</i> , and his wife <i>Plancia</i> , sworn enemies to <i>Germanicus</i> , set out for <i>Syria</i> , in order to alienate the <i>Syrian</i> forces from him time enough before his arrival; but are shipwrecked in a storm, and saved by him; notwithstanding which, <i>Piso</i> behaves with the same insolence and enmity against him.	14	135
			<i>Vonones</i> , after his being driven from the <i>Parthian</i> kingdom, wanders first to <i>Antioch</i> , where he is permitted to live like a king; but is afterwards seized in his attempt to escape out of <i>Pompeiopolis</i> , and slain by a <i>Roman</i> foldier.	11	48
4022	2366	19	<i>Germanicus</i> renews the ancient alliance with the <i>Parthians</i> , then takes a tour into <i>Syria</i> , <i>Egypt</i> , &c. views all the curiosities of those countries, and prepares for his return to <i>Rome</i> .	14	137
			<i>Germanicus</i> , venturing to censure <i>Piso's</i> ill conduct, is poisoned by him, and dies at <i>Antioch</i> , on his return to <i>Rome</i> , in the 34th year of his age; leaving his wife and friends in the deepest grief; especially at his last pathetic and sorrowful farewell.	14	140

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.	
4022	2366	19	Some of the <i>Suevi</i> are allowed by <i>Tiberius</i> to go and settle beyond the <i>Danube</i> , on the frontiers of <i>Moravia</i> ; and <i>Vannius</i> , a <i>Quadian</i> , is appointed their chief, who reigns afterwards 38 years over them. —	14	138	
			<i>Rhescuporis</i> , a petty <i>Thracian</i> king, and murderer of <i>Cotys</i> , the son of <i>Rhemetalces</i> , being artfully drawn to <i>Rome</i> by <i>Tiberius</i> , is there tried, and banished into <i>Alexandria</i> , and, not long after, slain in his attempt to make his escape. —	10 14	60 139	
			<i>Tiberius</i> issues out a decree, forbidding all <i>Jews</i> and <i>Egyptians</i> to stay at <i>Rome</i> , on account of some scandalous practices of those of the meaner sort: pursuant to which decree, 4,000 <i>Jewish</i> youths are sent into some of the most unwholesome and pestilent parts of the empire. —	14	139	
4023	2367	20	<i>Tacfarinas</i> raises new commotions in <i>Afric</i> , and is defeated by <i>Apronius</i> , governor of that province; and by his son <i>Apron. Cæsanus</i> . —	14 18	159 210	
			<i>Livia</i> , or <i>Li villa</i> , the sister of <i>Germanicus</i> , is delivered of two male twins. —	14	149	
			<i>Piso</i> , being come to <i>Rome</i> , is accused of poisoning <i>Germanicus</i> , debauching the army, and raising commotions in <i>Syria</i> . Quickly after, he is found dead in his chamber, with his throat cut, and his sword lying by him, and is supposed to have murdered himself; whilst <i>Tiberius</i> shews an uncommon regard to his faithless wife and family. —	14	155	
			<i>Valer. Gratus</i> , governor of <i>Judæa</i> , deposes <i>Ananus</i> from the <i>Jewish</i> high-priesthood, and gives it to <i>Ishmael</i> the son of <i>Fabas</i> . —	10	521	
4024	2368	21	<i>Jul. Florus</i> raises a new revolt in <i>Gaul</i> , and is twice defeated; the first time by <i>Acil. Aviola</i> , and the second by <i>Jul. Indus</i> ; after which last he kills himself: soon after which, <i>Sacrovir</i> raises a second rebellion there, and, being likewise defeated by <i>Silius</i> , makes his exit in the same desperate way. —	14	164	
			<i>Tiberius</i> softens the <i>Papian-Poppæan</i> law, with regard to some of its severities and inconveniencies; after which he retires into <i>Campania</i> , for the recovery of his health. —	14	160	
			<i>Æmilia Lepida</i> , the wife of <i>Pub. Quirinus</i> , and a lady of most illustrious descent, is tried for high treason, adultery, and an attempt to poison her husband; and is condemned to perpetual banishment. —	14	160	

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4024	2368	21	<i>Nero</i> , <i>Germanicus's</i> eldest son, being now of age, is taken into favour by <i>Tiberius</i> , and by him recommended to the senate for the quaestorship, &c.; which is readily granted to him.	14	161
			<i>Sejanus</i> , <i>Tiberius's</i> chief favourite, gets his daughter betrothed to <i>Drusus</i> , the nephew of <i>Germanicus</i> , to the great mortification of the <i>Claudian</i> family; but <i>Drusus</i> , being a few days after choaked by a pear, puts an end to that match.	14	161
			<i>Ishmael</i> is deposed from the high-priesthood, and <i>Eleazar</i> , the son of <i>Ananus</i> , or <i>Annas</i> , lately deposed, is raised to that now venal dignity; which is, on the next year, taken from him, and given to <i>Simon</i> the son of <i>Camith</i> .	10	521
			<i>Tacfarinas</i> raises a new army, and sends an arrogant and threatening embassy to <i>Tiberius</i> , demanding a settlement for himself and his troops; threatening him with eternal war, in case he doth not comply.	14	173
4025	2369	22	<i>Blæsus</i> defeats <i>Tacfarinas</i> , forces him to retire again into the mountainous parts of the country, and takes his brother prisoner; for which he obtains the title of <i>Imperator</i> .	14 18	173 211
			This year is remarkable for the death of several eminent persons; and, among them, the celebrated <i>Junia</i> , the daughter of <i>Cato</i> , and widow of <i>Cassius</i> , <i>Asinius Salonicus</i> , grandson to <i>Agrippa</i> , <i>Asinius Pollio</i> , half-brother to <i>Drusus</i> , and <i>Ateius Capito</i> , a learned civilian, but infamous for his servile flattery.	14	174
4026	2370	23	<i>Sejanus</i> , aspiring to the empire, debauches <i>Livia</i> the sister of <i>Germanicus</i> , and causes <i>Drusus</i> her husband to be poisoned; whilst <i>Tiberius</i> appears altogether unconcerned at his lingering illness and death, and contents himself with recommending the sons of <i>Germanicus</i> to the senate.	14	177
			<i>Drusus's</i> funeral obsequies are performed with great pomp; and <i>Sejanus</i> , finding that his death passed unrevenge, begins now to contrive the ruin of <i>Agrippina</i> , and her children.	14	181
			<i>Tiberius</i> , resuming the care of public affairs, exempts the cities of <i>Cityra</i> in <i>Asia</i> , and <i>Egyra</i> in <i>Achaia</i> , lately ruined by an earthquake, from all taxes for three years; and		

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4027	2371	24	14	183
			14	188
4028	2372	25	14	189
			14	191
			14	194
4029	2373	26	14	196
			10	521
			10	527

causes the stage-players to be driven out of Rome. *Vibius Serenus* is condemned to banishment, for his extorsions in *Spain*; and so is *L. Capito*, for the same crimes committed by him in *Asia*. — — —

Tacfarinas is totally routed, and killed; his son, and many other nobles, are taken prisoners by *P. Dolabella*; and a servile revolt, raised by *Curtisius*, a common soldier, is smothered in the birth; their leader, and other chiefs, being surprised, and dragged to *Rome*, and there punished according to their deserts. — — —

Vibius Serenus is accused by his own son of high treason; and though nothing is proved against him, yet is, by the jealous and revengeful *Tiberius*, unjustly condemned. — — —

The famed historian *Cremutius Cordus* is tried for having praised *Brutus* in his annals; and starves himself to death, to avoid *Tiberius's* resentment; upon which his books are publicly burnt. — — —

Tiberius, being applied to for leave to erect some temples to him and his mother, not only refuses to comply, but takes occasion from it to condemn that vile flattery in the strongest terms. — — —

Sejanus asks young *Livia* in marriage, and, receiving an unsatisfactory answer from *Tiberius*, urges him earnestly to leave *Rome*, and retire. — — —

Joseph, surnamed *Caiaphas*, son-in-law to *Annas*, or *Ananus*, is made high-priest by *Val. Gratus*, instead of *Simon* the son of *Camith*. — — —

John the Baptist makes his first public appearance in *Judæa*, preaching repentance, and the advent of the Messiah, and baptizing the people that repair to him in crouds on the banks of the river *Jordan*. — — —

Pontius Pilate succeeds *Val. Gratus* in *Judæa*; whose government proves a constant series of oppression, rapine, and cruelty. He disoblges the *Jerus* on his very first entrance into it; setting up the *Roman* standards at *Jerusalem*, which they abhorred as so many heathen idols; and, when applied to in the most submissive manner by the *Jerwish* chiefs for their removal, causes those suppliants to be most inhumanly treated: but is at length prevailed upon to give them his promise, that

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		
4029	2373	26	10	523
			14	200
			14	201
			14	203
			14	207
			14	208
4030	2374	27	14	209
			10	529
4031	2375	28	14	210
			10	529
			14	213
			14	216

he will soon obtain an order from *Tiberius* for removing them. ———

Poppæus Sabinus gives a total overthrow to the *Thracians*; and is honoured with a triumph.

Embassadors come to *Rome*, to have it determined in which of the eleven contending cities the temple decreed to *Tiberius* shall be built; and the senate appoints that of *Smyrna*. ———

Tiberius leaves *Rome*, under pretence of going to dedicate a temple at *Nola*; but, in reality, with a full purpose never to return to that metropolis; and is accompanied in his retreat by *Sejanus*, *Coccius Nerva*, and other favourites, together with some learned Greeks.

Sejanus invents a malicious accusation against *Nero*, and his brother *Drusus*, of having conspired against the emperor's life. ———

The amphitheatre, built by *Acilius* at *Fidenæ*, falls; by which 50,000 persons are either killed or maimed. ———

A fire breaks out on mount *Cælius*, which consumes all the houses in that quarter of *Rome*; and *Tiberius* makes good that loss out of his own treasury; upon which all the mount hath the name given to it of *Mons Augustus*. ———

Jesus Christ, the promised Messiah, makes his first appearance among vast crouds of *Jews*, which come to *John's* baptism; and is himself baptized by him; and receives a miraculous testimony from heaven of his being the true Messiah, and the Son of God; after which he retires into the wilderness for three years, before he enters on his public ministry. ———

Tiberius retires into *Capreæ*, an island of difficult access; and there spends the last ten years of his reign in pleasures of all sorts.

John the Baptist becomes obnoxious to *Herod*, for reproving him on account of his incestuous marriage with his brother *Philip's* wife. ———

The *Frisians* shake off the *Roman* yoke, and defeat *L. Apronius*, who had been sent against them. ———

In the same year dies *Julia*, in the island of *Trimetus*, whither she had been banished 20 years before. ———

			[341]	Vol.	Pag.
Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			
4032	2376	29	<i>Livia</i> , commonly stiled <i>Julia Augusta</i> , on account of her having been adopted by <i>Augustus</i> , dies in the 86th year of her age: a woman of extraordinary parts, wisdom, and ambition, and justly suspected to have cut off several of her kindred that stood in her way; and on which account <i>Tiberius</i> never could like her. ————	14	216
4033	2377	30	<i>Tiberius</i> , now grown more jealous and cruel since the death of <i>Livia</i> , and instigated by his ambitious minister <i>Sejanus</i> , causes <i>Agrippina</i> , and her son <i>Nero</i> , to be banished; the former into the island of <i>Pandataria</i> , and the latter into that of <i>Pontia</i> . ————	14	218
			<i>Sejanus</i> is now raised to such height of power and credit, that the servile senate decree his birth-day to be annually kept. statues to be reared, and public sacrifices to be offered to him. ————	14	220
			This being the 30th and last jubilee since its first celebration, <i>Christ</i> enters into his divine office, and begins to preach repentance and salvation; still confirming his gospel with an infinite variety of miracles; and particularly, now, by turning the water into wine, at a marriage-feast in <i>Cana of Galilee</i> ; <i>John the Baptist</i> all the while bearing him testimony, that he is the promised <i>Messias</i> , and Saviour of mankind. ————	10	531
4034	2378	31	<i>John the Baptist</i> is at length imprisoned by <i>Herod</i> , for condemning his incestuous marriage with <i>Herodias</i> . ————	10	536
			<i>Tiberius</i> joins <i>Sejanus</i> to him in the consulship; upon which the senate heap new honours, &c. upon them, and confirm the consular dignity to them for five years. ————	14	221
			<i>Sejanus</i> resigns the consulate, and is forbid to come to <i>Caprea</i> by <i>Tiberius</i> ; who now begins to cast his eye on <i>Caius Caligula</i> , the only surviving son of <i>Germanicus</i> and <i>Agrippina</i> . He next strips that vile minister of his command, and orders the senate to imprison, try, condemn, and execute him; all which is punctually performed in one day; and his death is followed by the general slaughter of his children, relations, and adherents. ————	14	224
4035	2379	32	<i>Tiberius</i> grows daily more suspicious and cruel, and puts vast numbers of innocent persons, of all conditions, to most excruciating deaths. ————	14	229

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Ast. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.	
4035	2379	32	<i>John the Baptist</i> , now close confined by <i>Herod</i> , sends some of his disciples to <i>Christ</i> , to inquire whether he be the promised Messiah; on which <i>Christ</i> , instead of an answer, appeals to the various miracles he was then performing on the surrounding multitudes; and, towards the end of the year, <i>Herod</i> , to gratify the resentment of <i>Herodias</i> , his incestuous wife, causes the <i>Baptist</i> to be beheaded in his prison. — — —	10	536	
4036	2380	33	<i>Tiberius</i> condemns his grandson <i>Drusus</i> to be starved to death; which sentence is executed with uncommon barbarity: upon which many other innocent persons make away with themselves by various ways, to avoid a more cruel death. — — —	14	239	
			<i>Christ</i> , having now finished his gracious ministry, is crucified for the redemption of mankind, according to the antient prophecies, and his own divine prediction; at whose death happens an extraordinary earthquake, and a miraculous eclipse of the sun, mentioned by <i>Phlegon</i> , <i>Adrian's</i> freed man; together with some extraordinary events, which extorted that confession from the centurion, and unbelieving soldiers, <i>that he was really the Son of God.</i> — — —	10 10 14	592 605 242	
			<i>Christ</i> rises again victorious from the dead, appears to his disciples, and to the good women that had accompanied him from <i>Galilee</i> ; and, having conversed with them during the space of 40 days in all convincing proofs, ascends into heaven in their full sight; and ten days after, according to his promise, sends the divine Paraclete to them, by whom they are thoroughly qualified for their great commission of preaching the gospel to all the world. — — —	10 10	608 617	
			The Apostles preach the crucified <i>Jesus</i> to the <i>Jews</i> ; and, by their surprising eloquence, miracles, and gifts of tongues, convert great multitudes of them to the Christian faith, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the sanhedrin; who condemn the protomartyr <i>Stephen</i> to be stoned to death. — — —	10 10	618 622	
4037	2381	34	<i>Agrippina</i> starves herself to death soon after that of her son <i>Drusus</i> ; and a great number of other ladies, and great men, &c. make their exit by sundry desperate ways, to avoid the			

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			Vol.	Page
			cruelty of <i>Tiberius</i> , and his new favourite <i>Macro</i> . — — — — —		14	240
4037	2381	34	The two consuls having celebrated the 14th day of <i>August</i> , on which day the 20th year of <i>Tiberius</i> 's reign ended, he orders them to be tried for presuming to lengthen his authority ten years longer, and causes them to be condemned and executed. — — — — —		14	242
			A phoenix is affirmed to have appeared again this year in <i>Egypt</i> ; which furnishes the learned with matter of speculation and debate concerning that extraordinary bird. — — — — —		14	244
4038	2382	35	The great apostle <i>St. Paul</i> is miraculously converted in his way to <i>Damascus</i> ; and, from a bloody persecutor, becomes a most zealous preacher of the gospel. The <i>Samaritans</i> , and, among them, the famed <i>Simon Magus</i> , are converted to the Christian faith by <i>Philip</i> the deacon; and, soon after, confirmed in it by the apostles <i>Peter</i> and <i>John</i> . — — — — —		10	623
			<i>Philip</i> , the brother of <i>Herod</i> , and tetrarch of <i>Trachonitis</i> , dies in the 37th year of his reign. — — — — —		10	621
			<i>Orodes</i> , the son of <i>Artabanus</i> , and after him his father, are defeated by <i>Pharasmanes</i> , king of <i>Iberia</i> , and forced to flee into <i>Carmania</i> ; upon which <i>Luc. Vitellius</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , comes at the head of his <i>Roman</i> legions, drives away <i>Pharasmanes</i> , and sets <i>Tiridates</i> on the <i>Parthian</i> throne. — — — — —		11	50
			<i>Vitellius</i> goes to <i>Jerusalem</i> , at the feast of the passover, and meets with a most noble reception; and, in return for it, deposes <i>Caiaphas</i> , and raises <i>Jonathan</i> , the son of <i>Annas</i> , to the high-priesthood; and confers sundry other favours on the <i>Jewish</i> nation. — — — — —		10	623
4039	2383	36	<i>Tigranes</i> , the grandson of <i>Herod</i> the Great, by the daughter of <i>Archelaus</i> king of <i>Cappadocia</i> , is condemned to a cruel death by <i>Tiberius</i> , and executed as a common person among other pretended criminals; and <i>Agrippa</i> , his cousin-german, is dragged into prison, loaden with chains, and remains there, under a severe confinement, till released, and raised not long after, by <i>Caligula</i> . — — — — —		10	444
			<i>Artabanus</i> is again invited to resume the <i>Parthian</i> crown, and is supported in it by the <i>Scythians</i> , <i>Sacæ</i> , <i>Dacæ</i> , &c. upon which,		14	246

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4040	2384	37	11	50
			14	249
			14	250
			14	267
			10	630
			14	268
			10	537
			10	625
4041	2385	38	10	627

Tiridates is quickly abandoned by most of his troops, and by the *Parthian* nobility; and is forced to retire into *Syria*, leaving his competitor in quiet possession of the throne.

Tiberius dies in his retreat at *Capreae*, on the 16th of *March*; having reigned 22 years and 7 months, and in the 78th year of his age; and is succeeded by *Caius Caligula*, the son of *Germanicus*, whom he had adopted.

Caius Caligula begins his reign with a general release of state-prisoners, remittance of fines, and other popular acts; and, in his first speech to the senate, promises to do nothing without their advice and approbation. —

Caligula enters upon his first consulship in *July*, and takes *Claudius* his uncle for his colleague. He promises to set about reforming the abuses of the foregoing reign, restores *Comagene*, then a *Roman* province, to *Antiochus*, whose father had been deprived of it 18 years before, and reimburses him the revenue of it during that time, with a sum equivalent to a million sterling. —

Caligula shews a particular friendship to *Agrippa* the son of *Herod* the Great, and bestows on him the tetrarchy of his late uncle *Philip*, with the title of king; but reserves the rest of *Judæa* for himself. *Marcellus* is sent by him to succeed *Pontius Pilate* in *Judæa*, who had been sent to *Rome* by *Vitellius*, at the request of the *Jews*. —

Herod Antipas, the same before whom *Christ* appeared, and was set at nought, is, by a fatal passion for his sister-in-law, unhappily engaged in an unsuccessful war against *Aretas*, king of *Arabia*; and, about this time, *Vitellius* receives an order from *Tiberius* to take him prisoner, and send him, or, at least, his head, to *Rome*; but, receiving soon after the news of the emperor's death, whilst *Herod* was entertaining him at *Jerusalem*, he thinks it best to suspend the bloody command. —

St. James the Less is chosen, by the college of apostles, first bishop of *Jerusalem*. —

Caligula is taken desperately ill, to the great grief of all his subjects; which is soon after turned into excessive joy, at the unexpected news of his recovery; but his sickness having, as is supposed, unhappily affected

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4041	2385	38	14	269
			14	277
4042	2386	39	14	270
			14	283
			10	632
			14	289

his brain, he behaves all the remainder of his reign like a mad and monstrous tyrant ; and commits the most outrageous and unheard-of cruelties and impieties. —

Drusilla, *Caligula's* sister, with whom he had cohabited some years, and whom he had, during his sickness, appointed to succeed him, dies, and is honoured with divine obsequies, &c. — — —

Caligula adopts *Tiberius*, the son of *Drusus* ; and, quickly after, orders him to kill himself. He proceeds to the most execrable impieties, and horrid butcheries, without distinction of age, sex, &c. from which his nearest relations are not exempted. He marries, and divorces, several women of distinction, claims divine honours, rears temples, institutes priests, and sacrifices, to himself, lays down the fasces, and acts, for a while, like a private person. He shuts up the public granaries ; wishes the *Romans* had but one neck, that he might dispatch them all at one stroke ; makes his horse *Incitatus* his companion, a priest, &c. all which, with a vast number of other monstrous extravagancies and impieties, renders him most odious to all his subjects. — —

Caligula having ordered his statue to be set up in the temple of *Jerusalem*, the *Jewish* chiefs submissively intreat *Petronius*, the *Syrian* governor, to suspend, for some small time, the execution of it ; and, in the following year, king *Agrippa* goes to *Rome*, and, with great difficulty, obtains, of the mad emperor, a countermand of his former orders. — — —

Caligula causes a monstrous bridge to be built across the gulph of *Baie* to *Putcoli* ; in which such vast numbers of ships are taken up, that there are scarcely any left to bring corn to *Rome* ; which causes a famine in the city : and so many other monstrous extravagancies and cruelties are committed on that occasion, as render him still more dreaded and hateful to all the world. — — —

Caligula recalls *L. Vitellius* out of *Syria*, with an intent to destroy him ; but the servile governor approaches him with such submissive deportment, as disarms the resentment, and

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			gains him the friendship and favour, of that mad monarch.	14	288
4042	2386	39	<i>Caligula</i> depofes the two confuls for this year ; one of whom difpatches himfelf, to avoid a worfe death. He then raifes an army of 200,000 men, under pretence of leading them againft the <i>Germans</i> ; but has no fooner croffed the <i>Rhine</i> , than he returns with them, without feeing one enemy ; yet boafts of his victories and fuccefs, and plays feveral other mad pranks. He next marches into <i>Gaul</i> , which he almoft ruins by his cruel extorfions, and horrid butcheries. <i>Antiochus</i> king of <i>Comagene</i> , and <i>Herod</i> king of <i>Batanea</i> , accompany him in this mad expedition ; which is attended with a nu- merous train of players, gladiators, and buffoons.	14	290 291
			<i>Lentulus</i> , and <i>Getulus</i> , are condemned, and executed, for high treafon ; and <i>Agrippina</i> , and <i>Li villa</i> , the emperor's two fifters, are banifhed for adultery. <i>Galba</i> defeats the <i>Germans</i> , and <i>Caligula</i> challenges the glory of it.	14	293
			<i>Agrippa</i> , in his way through <i>Egypt</i> , is egre- giously affronted by the <i>Alexandrians</i> ; whilft <i>Flaccus</i> , the governor of it, not only winks at, but privately encourages them in it. —	10 14	631 577
4043	2387	40	<i>Herod Antipas</i> , having been informed of <i>Agrippa</i> 's good fuccefs at <i>Rome</i> , and being himfelf ambitious, or rather his wife for him, of the title of king, goes thither in hopes of obtaining it from <i>Caligula</i> ; but the emperor, being apprifed of his having formerly laid up 70,000 arms for the fervice of <i>Sejanus</i> , not only refufes him the royal title, but ftrips him of his tetrarchy, and his riches, and gives them to <i>Agrippa</i> ; and fends the ambitious <i>Antipas</i> prifoner to <i>Lyons</i> in <i>Gaul</i> .	10	631
			<i>Flaccus</i> having raifed a dreadful perfecution againft the <i>Jews</i> , and made them undergo the moft excruciating tortures, for refufing to worfhip <i>Caligula</i> as a god, <i>Agrippa</i> lays fuch a pathetic complaint againft him before the emperor, that he obtains an immediate order to have that butchering governor fetchd away to <i>Rome</i> ; where he is ftript of all his wealth, banifhed into a defart ifland, and foon after put to death.	10 14	631 578
			A fierce		

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Aft. Fld.	Chr.		Vol.	Page.
4043	2387	40	A fierce contest arising at <i>Alexandria</i> between the <i>Jews</i> and heathen, upon the removal of <i>Flaccus</i> , both parties send an embassy to <i>Caligula</i> ; and the learned <i>Philo</i> is nominated at the head of the <i>Jewish</i> , and sets out for <i>Rome</i> with a suitable retinue. —	14	582
—	—	—	<i>Caligula</i> enters upon his third consulship, and, after having exhibited some magnificent shews, during 12 whole days, at <i>Lyons</i> in <i>Gaul</i> , lays down the fasces again. He next invites <i>Ptolemy</i> , king of <i>Mauritania</i> ; and, after giving him a most noble reception, causes him to be arrested, sends him into banishment, and orders him to be assassinated in the way. Quickly after which, he treats <i>Mithridates</i> , king of <i>Armenia</i> , much after the same way, excepting that he doth not take away his life. —	14	299
4044	2388	41	The <i>Jews</i> and <i>Alexandrians</i> appear before <i>Caligula</i> ; and the latter bitterly inveigh against the former, whose accusations are learnedly confuted by <i>Philo</i> . <i>Isidorus</i> , the head of the <i>Alexandrian</i> embassy, replies with laying many heinous crimes to the charge of the <i>Jews</i> ; from which before they can thoroughly clear themselves, the mad emperor, on a sudden, gives them the slip; which renders the embassy abortive, and gives the ambassadors cause to rejoice, that they came off with their lives. —	14	583
—	—	—	<i>Caligula</i> , repenting of his complaisance to <i>Agrippa</i> , in recalling his orders against the <i>Jews</i> , causes another statue, of a colossian height, to be carved, in order to be set up in the temple at <i>Jerusalem</i> ; and sends, withal, a positive command to <i>Petronius</i> to dispatch himself; but is himself happily cut off time enough to prevent either of his orders being obeyed. —	10	635
—	—	—	The <i>Mauritanians</i> revolt, to revenge the late murder of their king; but, after the loss of several battles under his successor, are totally reduced, and become a <i>Roman</i> province. —	14	299
—	—	—	<i>Caligula</i> undertakes a mad expedition against <i>Britain</i> ; and makes vast preparations for a triumph; and builds a light-house on the <i>Gallic</i> coast, in memory of his pretended victory. —	18	212
—	—	—	—	14	300

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.	[348]	Vol.	Page
4044	2388	41	The servile senate put <i>Ser. Proculus</i> to a most cruel death ; and many more are condemned to the same fate by <i>Caligula</i> , with no less injustice and barbarity. — — —	14	301
—	—	—	<i>Caligula</i> enters into his fourth consulship ; soon after which <i>Cassius Chærea</i> , a gallant officer, and other patriots of distinction, form a conspiracy against him, and assassinate him in his own palace, on the 24th of <i>January</i> , and in the 4th year of his reign. His wife <i>Cæsonia</i> , and her infant child, are likewise dispatched ; and <i>Claudius</i> (the son of <i>Drusus</i> , who died in <i>Germany</i>) is chosen emperor. — — —	14 14	304 312
—	—	—	King <i>Agrippa</i> , being now at <i>Rome</i> , contributes much to the succession of <i>Claudius</i> , both by his wise counsel, and by his interest ; in return of which the new emperor confirms to him all <i>Caligula</i> 's late grants, and heaps new honours and favours on him, insomuch that his dominions now greatly exceed those of <i>Herod the Great</i> . — — —	10 14	635 323
—	—	—	<i>Claudius</i> punishes some few of the conspirators against the late emperor, and pardons the rest ; abolishes the law of majesty, releases king <i>Mithridates</i> from his bonds, and sends him into his dominions : by which, and other such popular acts, he gains the affections of all his subjects. — — —	14 14	312 327
—	—	—	King <i>Agrippa</i> obtains the kingdom of <i>Chalcis</i> , and the honour of prætorship for his brother, and that of consulship for himself. —	10	636
—	—	—	<i>Claudius</i> restores <i>Mithridates</i> king of <i>Iberia</i> , <i>Antiochus</i> king of <i>Comagene</i> , and <i>Mithridates</i> king of <i>Bosporus</i> , to their respective dominions ; of which his mad predecessor had unjustly deprived them. — — —	14	327
—	—	—	<i>Claudius</i> likewise recalls his two nieces, <i>Agrippina</i> and <i>Julia</i> , from their banishment in the island of <i>Pontia</i> ; but his wife <i>Messalina</i> , growing jealous of <i>Julia</i> 's power, persuades him to send her thither again. — — —	14	327
—	—	—	The <i>Alexandrian Jews</i> , grown desperate on account of the cruel persecutions they had been made to undergo, take up arms in their own defence ; upon which <i>Claudius</i> sends immediate orders to his governor to appease them ; and, at the request of <i>Agrippa</i> , issues out a decree, by which he confirms to them all their former privileges		

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			and liberties; which favour he likewise extends, quickly after, to all the <i>Jews</i> within the <i>Roman</i> empire. ———		14	588
4044	2388	41	<i>Cornelius</i> , the pious <i>Roman</i> centurion, is converted by St. <i>Peter</i> at <i>Cæsarea</i> , and becomes the first-fruit of the gentiles, according to <i>Jacob's</i> prophecy; after which, the small remains of the <i>Jewish</i> sceptre and power are quite taken away from that nation. ———		10	629
4045	2389	42	<i>Agrippa</i> deposes <i>Simon Cantharas</i> from the <i>Jewish</i> high-priesthood, and gives it to <i>Jonathan</i> the son of <i>Annas</i> , who modestly refuses it, on account of his having already enjoyed it; upon which the king bestows it upon his brother <i>Matthias</i> . ———		10	636
—	—	—	<i>Claudius</i> reduces <i>Mauritania</i> , and divides it into two provinces. ———		14	328
—	—	—	A grievous famine rages at <i>Rome</i> , during which <i>Claudius</i> causes a commodious harbour to be made at the mouth of the <i>Tyber</i> , for the reception of corn-ships; which is, however, after his death, suffered to be choaked up. He likewise employs a vast number of hands in endeavouring to drain the lake <i>Fucinus</i> , but without any success. ———		14	329
—	—	—	<i>Silanus</i> is unjustly accused of incontinency by <i>Messalina</i> , and put to death for it; which occasions the forming of a conspiracy against <i>Claudius</i> ; in which <i>Camillus</i> , one of the heads of it, writes an insolent and threatening letter, requiring him to resign; but, being quickly abandoned by his men, is murdered, in his wife <i>Junia's</i> arms, by one of them. The lewd empress takes occasion, from thence, to cause a great number of innocent persons, besides the conspirators, to undergo the same fate; and, amongst them, <i>Cæcina Pætus</i> , whose wife <i>Arria</i> , not being able to save him, stabs herself, with an admirable constancy. ———		14	331
4046	2390	43	<i>Agrippa</i> , having obtained leave of <i>Claudius</i> to fortify <i>Jerusalem</i> , sets immediately about it, and makes a quick progress in it, on the north quarter called <i>Bezetha</i> ; when <i>Vivius Marfus</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , represents the danger of it to the emperor, in such lively colours, that he sends him forthwith an order to desist. ———		10	636
—	—	—	<i>Claudius</i> orders the <i>Lycians</i> to be stripped of their antient liberties, for having murdered			

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			some <i>Roman</i> citizens in an uproar, and their country to be added to the province of <i>Pamphylia</i> .		14	333
4046	2390	43	<i>Claudius</i> is prevailed upon, by his lewd wife, to put his two nieces to death; viz. <i>Julia</i> the daughter of <i>Germanicus</i> , and <i>Julia</i> the daughter of <i>Drusus</i> .		14	334
			<i>Claudius</i> dispatches <i>Plautius</i> into <i>Britain</i> ; where, having gained some signal victories, he invites that emperor to come thither in person; which he doth, at the head of a numerous army, subdues some other provinces, and leaves <i>Plautius</i> governor over them.	14 19	334 131	
			King <i>Agrippa</i> is met, and complimented, in his progress to <i>Tiberias</i> , by the kings of <i>Comagene</i> , <i>Emessa</i> , <i>Armenia</i> , <i>Pontus</i> , and <i>Chalcis</i> , attended with a grand retinue; which gives such umbrage to <i>Marcus</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , that he orders them all to depart to their respective dominions: but it is not long before the <i>Jewish</i> king complains of the affront to the emperor, and gets him recalled from his government.	10	636	
4047	2391	44	<i>Claudius</i> , upon his return to <i>Rome</i> , is honoured with a magnificent triumph, and the surname of <i>Britannicus</i> ; whilst his two noble generals, <i>Vespasian</i> and <i>Titus</i> , display their singular valour and conduct under <i>Plautius</i> in <i>Britain</i> , fight 30 successful battles, take 20 towns, and make themselves masters of the isle of <i>Wight</i> ; for which <i>Plautius</i> is likewise honoured with an ovation at <i>Rome</i> .	19	133	
			<i>Claudius</i> , after his triumph, restores the provinces of <i>Achaia</i> and <i>Macedon</i> to the senate, bestows the title of king upon <i>Cottys</i> prince of the <i>Alps</i> , deprives the <i>Rhodians</i> of their liberty for crucifying some <i>Roman</i> citizens, and makes sundry other wholesome ordinances and regulations.	14	335	
			King <i>Agrippa</i> deposes <i>Matthias</i> from the high-priesthood, and bestows it upon <i>Elioneus</i> the son of <i>Cittheus</i> .	10	637	
			The grievous famine, foretold by the Christian prophet <i>Agabus</i> , raging now in <i>Judæa</i> , the churches of <i>Antioch</i> , and other parts of the east, send the new converts from judaism a seasonable relief, by the hands of <i>Paul</i> and <i>Barnabas</i> ; the queen of <i>Adiabene</i> contributing likewise a very liberal supply to their present distress.	10	639	

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			10	638
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			10	640
			10	640
			14	335

Agrippa causes *James* the *Less*, the worthy bishop of *Jerusalem*, to be beheaded; and, finding that it obliged the *Jews*, proceeds to imprison the apostle *Peter*, with the same intent, who is miraculously delivered out of his hands, to the great joy of the church, and mortification of the *Jewish* people. —

Agrippa, being come to *Cæsarea* with a magnificent train, and mounted on his throne with great pomp, is smitten with a dreadful disease, whilst he is haranguing the deputies of *Tyre* and *Sidon*; and expires five days after, in the most excruciating misery, in the 54th year of his age, and 7th of his reign. — — — —

Claudius, hearing of *Agrippa's* death, designs to bestow the *Jewish* kingdom on his son *Agrippa*, now about 17 years old; but is dissuaded from it, and reduces *Judæa* into a *Roman* province: upon which *Cuspius Fadus* is sent thither governor, and, soon after his arrival, suppresses the banditti that infested the country, and quells a sedition, which had been raised by the *Jews* at *Philadelphia*. —

Cassius Longinus comes to *Jerusalem*, and, to the great surprize of the *Jews*, demands the pontifical ornaments to be delivered up to him, in order to be deposited and kept, as formerly, in the castle of *Antonia*; upon which they send an embassy to *Claudius*, who, at the earnest request of young *Agrippa*, orders, that those sacred ornaments shall be kept in the possession of the high-priest for the time/being. — — — —

About the same time, *Herod*, king of *Chalcis*, obtains from the emperor the superintendency of the temple, and sacred treasury, at *Jerusalem*, together with the privilege of naming whom he thinks proper to the high-priesthood; who bestows it on *Joseph* the son of *Cami*, in the room of *Simon* the son of *Cantharas*. — — — —

Rome now being overcharged with statues, several of them are ordered to be pulled down; and an edict is published, forbidding the rearing of new ones, without the appointment of the senate. — — — —

Theudas, an impostor, raises a sedition in *Judæa*, which is soon after quelled by *Cusp.*

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			<i>Fadus</i> , who condemns the author of it to be beheaded. — — — — —	10	640	
4049	2393	46	<i>M. Vicinius</i> , brother to the emperor, is poisoned by the lewd empress for rejecting her incestuous offers. — — — — —	14	336	
			<i>Asinius Gallus</i> , the son of <i>Agrippina</i> , conspires to dethrone <i>Claudius</i> , and is barely banished for it; which singular instance of meekness greatly raises that monarch's reputation. —	14	336	
			<i>Tiberius Alexander</i> , an apostate <i>Jewish</i> priest, succeeds <i>Fadus</i> in the government of <i>Judæa</i> ; and, in the next year, crucifies <i>James</i> and <i>Simon</i> , the sons of <i>Judas the Gaulonite</i> . —	10	640	
			<i>Izates</i> , king of <i>Adiabene</i> , a zealous convert to the <i>Jewish</i> religion, sends his sons to <i>Jerusalem</i> , to be there brought up by <i>Helena</i> , their pious grandmother. — — — — —	10	167	
4050	2394	47	A great number of the best men in <i>Rome</i> are put to death by <i>Claudius</i> , to satisfy the resentment and avarice of <i>Messalina</i> . —	14	337	
			<i>Cn. Domitius Corbulo</i> , a most expert commander, is sent to suppress the incursions of the <i>Chauci</i> in <i>Germany</i> ; and, by his strict discipline and conduct, soon reduces those revolters; and might have carried his conquests still farther, had not the jealous emperor sent him express orders to put a stop to them. — — — — —	14	342	
			<i>Cneius Novius</i> , a <i>Roman</i> knight, enters the audience-chamber, armed with a dagger, with an intent to murder the emperor; and, upon the rack, confesses his design, but conceals his accomplices. — — — — —	14	343	
			<i>Plautius</i> , being returned from <i>Britain</i> , meets with a gracious reception at <i>Rome</i> , and is honoured with an ovation. — — — — —	14	343	
			<i>Herod</i> , king of <i>Chalcis</i> , takes the high-priesthood from <i>Joseph</i> the son of <i>Cami</i> , and gives it to <i>Ananiās</i> the son of <i>Zebedeus</i> . —	10	641	
			<i>Artabanus</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , dies in the 30th year of his reign, greatly lamented, leaving seven sons behind, and bequeaths the crown to his second son <i>Bardanes</i> . — — — — —	11	51	
4051	2395	48	<i>Bardanes</i> , unmindful of the obligations which his father and family owed to king <i>Izates</i> , makes war against him, merely because he will not join him against the <i>Romans</i> ; upon which his nobles take up arms against, and kill him, and raise his brother <i>Gotarzes</i> to the throne. — — — — —	11	51	

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4051	2395	48	<i>Herod</i> , king of <i>Chalcis</i> , dies; and <i>Claudius</i> gives his kingdom to young <i>Agrippa</i> , in preference to <i>Aristobulus</i> , <i>Herod's</i> eldest son. —	10	641	
			<i>Ventid. Cumanus</i> is sent governor of <i>Judæa</i> ; soon after whose arrival, a <i>Roman</i> soldier having caused an uproar among the <i>Jews</i> , 10,000 of them are either stifled, or trod to death, at the approach of the <i>Roman</i> army. —	10	641	
			A second tumult happens at <i>Jerusalem</i> , at the time of the <i>Passover</i> ; in which <i>Cumanus</i> refusing to do justice to the injured <i>Galileans</i> against the <i>Samaritans</i> , by whom he had been bribed, they are all sent to <i>Rome</i> , to answer for themselves, by <i>Quadratus</i> governor of <i>Syria</i> . —	10	641	
			<i>Claudius</i> is chosen censor, and creates several new patrician families in the room of those that are extinct; supplies the vacancies in the senate, admits several <i>Gaulish</i> noblemen into the senatorial dignity, and causes a new census to be taken, by which 6,900,000 citizens appear to be at <i>Rome</i> at this time. —	14	343	
			<i>Messalina</i> causes herself to be divorced from <i>Claudius</i> , and marries her favourite <i>Caius Silius</i> , the handsomest youth in <i>Rome</i> ; with whom she agrees to murder the emperor, and to adopt <i>Germanicus</i> : but their conspiracy being discovered by two of <i>Claudius's</i> courtisans, both <i>Silius</i> and the lewd <i>Messalina</i> are artfully seized by the prudent conduct of <i>Narcissus</i> , and both condemned and executed, with several of their other accomplices. —	14	344	
4052	2396	49	<i>Claudius</i> , notwithstanding his wife's resolution never to have another wife, marries his niece <i>Agrippina</i> ; who soon gains an absolute sway over him, and takes upon her to go and sit with him on the tribunals, in the senate, &c. —	14	349	
			<i>Agrippina</i> causes <i>Seneca</i> to be recalled from banishment, and commits to him the care and education of her son <i>Domitius</i> , whom she betrothes to <i>Octavia</i> , <i>Claudius's</i> daughter; and causes <i>Lollia Paulina</i> to be beheaded, for having aspired to the emperor's bed. —	14	350	
			<i>Claudius</i> enlarges the city of <i>Rome</i> , by inclosing mount <i>Aventine</i> within its walls. —	14	353	
			<i>Bardanes</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , being slain soon after his coming to the crown, a new contest arises between <i>Gotarzes</i> and <i>Meherdates</i> ; —	14	354	

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			the former of whom is become hateful to the <i>Parthians</i> , on account of his cruelties, and the latter is supported by the <i>Parthian</i> lords, and by the emperor <i>Claudius</i> . ———	11	53
4052	2396	49	<i>Meherdates</i> is betrayed by <i>Abgarus</i> king of <i>Edeffa</i> , and taken prisoner. ———	11	54
			<i>Rhadamistus</i> , the son of <i>Pharsmanes</i> king of <i>Iberia</i> , treacherously seizes on the crown of <i>Armenia</i> ; puts <i>Mithridates</i> the king of it to death; and is supported in this violence by <i>Pelignus</i> governor of <i>Cappadocia</i> , and a great favourite of the emperor <i>Claudius</i> . ———	9	515
4053	2397	50	<i>Claudius</i> is prevailed upon by <i>Agrippina</i> , and by his and her favourite <i>Pallas</i> , to adopt her son <i>Domitius</i> , in preference to his son <i>Britannicus</i> , on no other pretence than that he was three years older; and, from that time, he is stiled <i>Nero-Claudius-Cæsar-Drusus-Germanicus</i> , and the empress takes the title of <i>Agrippina-Augusta</i> . ———	14	354
			<i>Agrippina</i> sends a colony of veterans to <i>Colonia</i> (<i>Cologne</i>), capital of the <i>Ubii</i> , where she had been born; and calls it <i>Coloniæ Agrippinæ</i> . About the same time, the <i>Catti</i> , who had made some incursions into <i>Germany</i> , are defeated with great slaughter by <i>Pomponius</i> . ———	14	355
			<i>Vannius</i> , king of the <i>Suevi</i> , is driven out of his dominions by the <i>Hermonduri</i> and <i>Ligians</i> , after a 30 years reign; and obtains some territories in <i>Pannonia</i> from <i>Claudius</i> ; whilst his two nephews divide his kingdom between them. ———	14	356
			<i>Vologeses</i> , the son of <i>Gotarzes</i> , succeeds him in <i>Parthia</i> , invades <i>Armenia</i> with a powerful army, and drives out <i>Rhadamistus</i> king of <i>Iberia</i> , who had seized on that kingdom. ———	19	359
			<i>Nero</i> , tho' but 14 years old, takes up the manly robe, which qualifies him for public employments; and, at the same time, the senate decrees, that he shall enter into the consulate in his 20th year, and gives him the title of <i>Prince of the Roman youth</i> ; whilst the friends of <i>Britannicus</i> are either cut off, or set aside. ———	9	518
4054	2398	51	<i>Nero</i> , tho' but 14 years old, takes up the manly robe, which qualifies him for public employments; and, at the same time, the senate decrees, that he shall enter into the consulate in his 20th year, and gives him the title of <i>Prince of the Roman youth</i> ; whilst the friends of <i>Britannicus</i> are either cut off, or set aside. ———	11	53
			A grievous famine raging at <i>Rome</i> , <i>Claudius</i> is affronted by the populace as the cause of it, who, in less than 15 days, gets such plenty of corn, and other provisions, to be brought, as makes the city quite easy. ———	14	356
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4054	2398	51	P. Ostorius Scapula falls suddenly on the Britons, who had broken into the new Roman territories, and drives them back; builds forts on the <i>Avon</i> , <i>Severn</i> , &c. and makes <i>Camelodunum</i> a Roman colony. He next defeats the <i>Iceni</i> with great slaughter; but, having unfortunately lost some part of his honour, dies soon after of grief, and is succeeded by <i>Aul. Didius</i> .		14 19	358 134
4055	2399	52	In this year is completed the famous aqueduct, begun by <i>Caligula</i> 14 years before; as likewise, the vast canal designed for draining the lake <i>Fucinus</i> , in which 30,000 men had been employed eleven years. On this last <i>Claudius</i> exhibits a noble sea-fight, of 100 galleys, and 19,000 condemned criminals, representing the <i>Rhodians</i> and <i>Sicilians</i> ; in which, after a long and obstinate engagement, those that escape obtain their pardon.		14	359
			<i>Cumanus</i> , and the delinquent <i>Samaritans</i> , are brought to <i>Rome</i> , and tried; the former of whom is condemned to banishment, and all the rest to death; and <i>Celer</i> , one of the <i>Roman</i> tribunes, is dragged by the feet thro' the streets of <i>Jerusalem</i> , and then put to death.		10	641
			In this year, likewise, is held the celebrated council of the apostles at <i>Jerusalem</i> , about the circumcising of the converts from gentilism; the resolution of which is sent unto them by <i>Paul</i> and <i>Silas</i> .		10	642
4056	2400	53	<i>Claud. Felix</i> , the brother of <i>Pallas</i> , the emperor's chief favourite, succeeds <i>Cumanus</i> in <i>Judæa</i> , which swarms with banditti without, and within with false prophets, seducers, and rioters; all which give an handle to that rapacious governor to exert the most dreadful extorsions and cruelties both on the innocent and the guilty.		10	645
			<i>Azizus</i> , king of <i>Emessa</i> , having fallen in love with <i>Drusilla</i> , the sister to young king <i>Agrippa</i> , turns Jew, in order to obtain her for his wife.		10	163
			<i>Nero</i> , now about 16 years of age, marries <i>Octavia</i> , pleads for the <i>Ilrians</i> , and obtains a general immunity for them; prevails upon <i>Claudius</i> to restore the <i>Rhodians</i> to their ancient privileges; who bestows, at the same time, an unlimited jurisdiction upon the equestrian order.		14	261

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4057	2401	54	<i>Felix</i> becomes in love with <i>Drusilla</i> , <i>Agrippa's</i> sister, one of the finest women in the world, and lately given to <i>Azizus</i> king of <i>Emessa</i> , whom she is easily persuaded to relinquish, for the sake of being married to her new <i>Roman</i> lover. — — —		10	643
			<i>Claudius</i> is poisoned by <i>Agrippina</i> , in the 64th year of his age, and 14th of his reign; and <i>Nero</i> , her son, is declared his successor. —		14	365
			<i>Agrippina</i> forces <i>Narcissus</i> , the chief and most rapacious and profuse favourite of the late emperor, to kill himself; after which she causes <i>Junius Silanus</i> , the wealthy proconsul of <i>Asia</i> , and great-grandson of <i>Augustus</i> , to be murdered, to prevent his laying claim to the empire against her son. — — —		14	367
			<i>Burrhus</i> and <i>Seneca</i> are appointed young <i>Nero's</i> governors; and he pronounces <i>Claudius's</i> funeral oration at his magnificent obsequies. — — —		14	368
			<i>Nero</i> bestows some considerable territories upon young <i>Agrippa</i> king of <i>Judæa</i> , <i>Aristobulus</i> king of <i>Chalcis</i> , and other petty kings; whilst <i>Burrhus</i> and <i>Seneca</i> take all proper means to check the unbounded ambition of <i>Agrippina</i> . — — —		14	371
4058	2402	55	<i>Nero</i> , though but 18 years old, assumes the consular dignity; falls in love with <i>Acte</i> , a beautiful slave, and begins to shew his flight of his mother, by causing <i>Pallas</i> , and others of her favourites, to be turned out; which throws her into the greatest excesses of cursing and resentment. — — —		14	372
			<i>Agrippina</i> , to mortify her son, affects to take delight in publishing the praises and virtues of <i>Britannicus</i> ; for which <i>Nero</i> causes him to be poisoned, and distributes his estate among his own favourites. He, next, banishes his mother from the court, and confines her in her grandmother <i>Antonia's</i> house, where he causes her, soon after, to be unjustly accused, and tried, of sundry capital crimes; tho', by the interposition of <i>Burrhus</i> , she is acquitted, and received again into favour. — — —		14	375
			<i>Domit. Corbulo</i> is sent by <i>Nero</i> against <i>Vologeses</i> king of <i>Parthia</i> , who had set <i>Tiridates</i> upon the <i>Armenian</i> throne, and dispatches two of his legions to the assistance of <i>Tigranes</i> ; whilst himself takes care to post the rest of			

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4058	2402	55	his forces to the best advantage, to prevent either <i>Syria</i> or <i>Armenia</i> being surpris'd. —		11	55
			<i>Jonathan</i> , the <i>Jewish</i> high-priest, having taken the liberty to reprove the new governor <i>Felix</i> for his extorsions and cruelties, is soon after assassinated, by his order, by <i>Doras</i> , one of his confidants; which last act proves the source of endless disasters, &c. —		10	643
			An impostor, lately come from <i>Egypt</i> into <i>Judea</i> , sets up for a deliverer of the <i>Jews</i> , and draws about 30,000 of them after him; who are all quickly after dispers'd by the <i>Roman</i> forces sent by <i>Felix</i> against them. —		10	643
4059	2403	56	<i>Nero</i> , after having given sundry seeming proofs of his singular clemency and good disposition, is, at length, enticed into all manner of excess, debauchery, and cruelty, by his two intimates, <i>Otho</i> and <i>Senecio</i> ; and rambles with them in the night, in the disguise of a slave, and commits the greatest extravagancies and outrages. —		14	380
4060	2404	57	<i>Celer</i> , the murderer of <i>Jun. Silanus</i> , is accused, by the province of <i>Asia</i> , of divers enormous crimes, before <i>Nero</i> ; who, being ashamed to acquit, and loth to condemn him, lengthens out his tryal till he dies of old age: but <i>Capito</i> , who had been guilty of the like extorsions in <i>Cilicia</i> , is condemned to banishment. —		14	368
			The players, &c. are banished out of <i>Italy</i> ; and the famed <i>L. Volus</i> , a man of extraordinary merit, dies in the 90th year of his age; of whom it is observed, that he had never been troubled with any prosecution, during any of the bloody reigns he had lived under. —		14	382
4061	2405	58	<i>Suilius</i> , a noted informer under <i>Claudius</i> , is banished. <i>Nero</i> falls in love with the lewd <i>Poppæa Sabina</i> , after she had forsaken her husband, to live with <i>Otho</i> the emperor's favourite. —		14	381
			<i>Cornel. Sylla</i> , who had married <i>Antonia</i> the daughter of <i>Claudius</i> , is unjustly banished to the city of <i>Marseilles</i> . —		14	383
			<i>Corbulo</i> carries the war into <i>Armenia</i> with success (whence <i>Vologeses</i> had shamefully driven the <i>Romans</i> , after several defeats under <i>Pærus</i>), and totally reduces that kingdom. The result of which is, that <i>Tiridates</i> consents to receive the <i>Armenian</i> crown from <i>Nero</i> . —		14	385
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4062	2406	59	The <i>Frisians</i> , <i>Anfibarii</i> , and other <i>German</i> nations, possess themselves of some <i>Roman</i> territories; but the former are soon after defeated, and driven out, and the latter totally exterminated by <i>Avitus</i> . — — —	14	387	
			A strange subterraneous fire breaks out in the country of the <i>Jhuones</i> , and destroys a great part of it; but is at length suppressed by the rude boors, who, in a fit of anger and resentment, overwhelm the flames with continued volleys of stones. — — —	14	388	
			<i>Poppæa</i> , who hath a great influence over <i>Nero</i> , prevails upon him to put his mother to death; who is accordingly murdered in her bed, by his special order, after having escaped his horrid stratagem for destroying her at sea. — — —	14	390	
4063	2407	60	St. <i>Paul</i> , being seized in the temple by the <i>Jews</i> , and rescued by <i>Lyfias</i> out of their hands, pleads his cause before the governor <i>Felix</i> , with such strength and eloquence as makes that judge tremble before his prisoner. — — —	10	644	
			<i>Nero</i> institutes exercises of poetry, eloquence, &c. which are to be performed every fifth year: but whilst these are acting for the first time, a comet appears; upon which the people talk publicly of raising <i>Rubellius Plautus</i> , a person of extraordinary merit, to the empire; which obliges <i>Nero</i> to advise him to retire into <i>Asia</i> . — — —	14	400	
			<i>Ananias</i> is deposed from the high priesthood, and <i>Ishmael</i> raised to it in his room. — — —	10	645	
4064	2408	61	<i>Agrippa</i> takes the pontifical dignity from <i>Jesus</i> the son of <i>Damneus</i> , and gives it to <i>Jesus</i> the son of <i>Gemaliel</i> ; upon which each party hire a number of <i>ficarii</i> , or cut-throats, to go about with them; by whom continual outrages and murders are committed both in and out of <i>Jerusalem</i> . — — —	10	645	
			The oppressed <i>Britons</i> revolt under their noble queen <i>Boadicea</i> , and make an horrid slaughter among the <i>Roman</i> forces, and their allies. — — —	14	401	
			<i>Pedantus Secundus</i> , governor of <i>Rome</i> , is murdered by some of his slaves; upon which, all that dwelt under his roof, to the number of 400, are put to death, whether innocent or guilty. — — —	19	135	
			<i>Felix</i> causes a number of the rioters, and, among them, several priests and <i>Levites</i> , to	14	401	

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4065	2409	62	be sent prisoners to <i>Rome</i> ; who are, at length, released by the interest of <i>Poppæa</i> .			10	644
			<i>Festus</i> succeeds <i>Felix</i> in <i>Judæa</i> ; before whom <i>St. Paul</i> is brought, and grievously accused by the <i>Jews</i> ; but, upon his appealing to <i>Cæsar</i> , is continued in bonds, in order to be sent to <i>Rome</i> .			10	645
			<i>Burrhus</i> , one of <i>Nero's</i> governors, dies; who, having been instrumental in preventing a great number of mischiefs, is therefore supposed to have been taken off by poison.			14	403
			<i>Tigellinus</i> , a profligate companion of <i>Nero</i> , causes <i>Sylla</i> to be assassinated at his own table; and <i>Plautus</i> to be murdered in the east, whither he had retired.			14	404
			<i>Nero</i> marries <i>Poppæa</i> publicly, who accuses <i>Octavia</i> of incontinence, and causes her to be banished into <i>Campania</i> ; whence being recalled, she is accused afresh, tried, condemned, banished, and put to death.			14	406
4066	2410	63	<i>Agrippa</i> disoblige the <i>Jews</i> , by building a palace that should command a view of the holy place; which obliges the priests to build an high wall to intercept the vista. The contest is brought to <i>Rome</i> , and there decided in favour of the latter, by the intercession of <i>Poppæa</i> ; upon which, <i>Agrippa</i> deposes the high-priest <i>Ishmael</i> , and raises <i>Joseph Cabis</i> to that dignity.			10	646
			<i>Festus</i> dies in <i>Judæa</i> , and is succeeded by <i>Albinus</i> ; before whose arrival there, <i>Ananus</i> , a proud <i>Pharisee</i> , having succeeded <i>Cumi</i> in the high-priesthood, causes <i>St. James</i> , the worthy bishop of <i>Jerusalem</i> , to be put to death. <i>Albinus</i> , upon his arrival, highly resents that action; upon which, <i>Agrippa</i> deposes the guilty pontiff, and places <i>Jesus</i> the son of <i>Damneus</i> in his room.			10	647
			<i>Albinus</i> makes use of the most severe methods to suppress the swarming <i>sicarii</i> ; some of whom come up to that height of insolence as to carry off prisoner <i>Eleazar</i> , the son of <i>Ananus</i> , the late high-priest, and to oblige his father to pay a considerable sum for his ransom; which he complying with, gives them an encouragement frequently to repeat the like outrages.			10	647
			By this time the designed work of the temple being completed, the disbanded workmen list themselves among the <i>sicarii</i> .			10	648

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4066	2410	63	About this time, likewise, the <i>Levites</i> , who had, till now, no particular dress, are allowed to wear white garments, to distinguish them from the laity. ———	10	648	
			Many dire and threatening omens seem now to foretel the total destruction of the <i>Jews</i> ; particularly, one <i>Jesus</i> , being come to one of their feasts at <i>Jerusalem</i> , begins to denounce his woes against that city and nation, and continues doing so to the last; no threatening nor punishment, how cruel soever, being sufficient to make him desist, till the fall of a wall crushes him to death, after he had denounced his last woe against himself. ———	10	649	
			<i>Poppæa</i> is brought to bed of a daughter, who is honoured with the title of <i>Augusta</i> ; but dies four months after, to the no small grief of <i>Nero</i> , who causes her to be deified. ———	14	408	
			<i>Nero</i> turns stage-singer, and resolves to display his talent in <i>Greece</i> , <i>Egypt</i> , &c. but returns to <i>Rome</i> before he hath got far on his musical expedition; leaving every-where marks of his folly, cruelty, and debauchery. ———	14	409	
4067	2411	64	The city of <i>Rome</i> is set on fire, and reduced to ashes, by <i>Nero's</i> order, as is justly supposed; who, nevertheless, charges the Christians with, and persecutes them for it; and, upon part of its ruins, builds an extravagant edifice, called the <i>Golden palace</i> , whilst the rest of the city is rebuilt in a more beautiful and sumptuous manner. ———	14	412	
			<i>Nero</i> raises a most dreadful persecution against the Christians, by this time become very numerous; and puts vast crouds of them to the most excruciating deaths; and, to satisfy his avarice and extravagance, plunders the heathen temples every-where of their most valuable treasure. ———	14	417	
			<i>Gessius Florus</i> succeeds <i>Albinus</i> in <i>Judea</i> ; upon whose arrival there, the city of <i>Cæsarea</i> being adjudged to belong to <i>Syria</i> , the <i>Jews</i> revolt, and pelt him with stones, which gives birth to a dreadful series of murders, rapines, &c. whilst that incensed governor puts all to fire and sword, without mercy or distinction. ———	10	648	
4068	2412	65	<i>Nero's</i> cruelties, and abominable actions, occasion a conspiracy against him; at the head of which is <i>Caius Piso</i> ; but the plot is			

unhappily

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			unhappily discovered; upon which most of the actors in it are put to death, particularly <i>Seneca</i> , Nero's governor, the consul <i>Vestinus</i> , <i>Lucan</i> the famed poet, &c. — — —	14	420
4068	2412	65	<i>Poppæa</i> proves with child again; but, receiving a violent kick on her belly from her brutish husband, dies quickly after; upon which he offers to marry <i>Antonia</i> , the daughter of <i>Claudius</i> ; but, being refused, puts her to death; and takes <i>Statilia Messalina</i> , the widow of the late consul <i>Vestinus</i> , in her stead. — — —	14	432
			<i>Agrippa</i> bestows the high-priesthood upon <i>Matthias</i> the son of <i>Theophilus</i> ; under whom the seeds of the ensuing Jewish war are sown by <i>G. ff. Florus</i> , the most tyrannic and rapacious governor that <i>Judea</i> ever had. — — —	14	437
			<i>Nero</i> causes two of the most eminent persons at <i>Rome</i> to be put to death, viz. <i>Cass. Longinus</i> , a learned civilian, and <i>Jun. Silanus Torquatus</i> , a person related to the imperial family, and worthy of the empire; besides many other eminent and innocent persons; among whom were the great <i>Thrasea Pætus</i> , and <i>Bareas Soranus</i> , both hateful to him on account of their singular virtue, and no less admired for their constancy at their death. — — —	10	648
			<i>Nero</i> , to divert the attention of the people from his horrid butcheries, causes <i>Tiridates</i> to be crowned king of <i>Armenia</i> , with the utmost pomp and magnificence, in one of the great squares at <i>Rome</i> , and puts the crown on his head with his own hand; that prince having promised, some time before, to come and receive it as his singular gift. — — —	14	437
			<i>Tiridates</i> , soon after his coronation, returns into <i>Armenia</i> ; and there rebuilds <i>Artaxata</i> , the metropolis of it, which had been destroyed by <i>Corbulo</i> . — — —	9	524
			<i>Campania</i> is greatly damaged by strange tempests, earthquakes, &c. whilst a grievous plague rages at <i>Rome</i> , which sweeps away above 30,000 in a little time, besides a great number of others, who are either murdered by <i>Nero</i> , or dispatch themselves, to avoid a worse death. — — —	14	415
4069	2413	66	<i>Nero</i> goes into <i>Greece</i> , attended with a monstrous retinue of songsters, fidlers, &c. and hath the prize allotted him; for which he rewards the servile judges with vast presents, — — —	9	527
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			and the citizenship of <i>Rome</i> ; and restores the <i>Achæans</i> , and other <i>Grecian</i> states, to their antient liberties. — — —	7	323	
4069	2413	66	<i>Cestius Gallus</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , being come to <i>Jerusalem</i> , at the feast of the passover, the <i>Jews</i> lay many grievous complaints before him against <i>Florus</i> their governor ; whilst he amuses them with fair promises, and busies himself with computing the number of <i>Jews</i> then in that metropolis, by the number of lambs that are offered on that solemnity. — — —	14	447	
			The decree which decided the long controversy between the <i>Jews</i> and <i>Syrians</i> , about the city of <i>Cæsarea</i> , in favour of the latter, being arrived, the former immediately take up arms every-where at once, as if that had been the signal agreed on for the beginning of the war. — — —	10	649	
			<i>Agrippa</i> , seeing the <i>Jews</i> full ripe for a general revolt, strives all he can to dissuade them from it ; but is insulted, and pelted with stones, for it : quickly after which the whole city is in an uproar ; which <i>Florus</i> strives rather to promote than to suppress. — — —	10	650	
4070	2414	67	Thirty thousand <i>Jews</i> are massacred at <i>Cæsarea</i> , 20,000 at <i>Ptolemais</i> , and 50,000 at <i>Alexandria</i> ; whilst <i>Florus</i> puts all that come in his way to fire and sword, both in and out of <i>Jerusalem</i> ; and causes some of the noblest of them to be whipped and crucified. — — —	10	650	
			<i>Josephus</i> , the <i>Jewish</i> historian, is appointed governor of upper and lower <i>Galilee</i> ; and <i>Joseph</i> the son of <i>Gorion</i> , with the high-priest <i>Ananus</i> , are set over <i>Jerusalem</i> ; and <i>Eleazar</i> hath the government of <i>Idumea</i> ; whilst great numbers both of <i>Jews</i> and Christians abandon <i>Jerusalem</i> , and retire to <i>Pella</i> , a city beyond <i>Jordan</i> . — — —	10	651	
			Queen <i>Berenice</i> waits upon <i>Florus</i> in the humblest manner, to intercede in favour of the <i>Jews</i> ; but, instead of succeeding, is herself insulted by him, and narrowly escapes with her life. — — —	10	654	
			<i>Cestius Gallus</i> marches into <i>Judæa</i> at the head of a powerful army, putting all to fire and sword ; and lays close siege to <i>Jerusalem</i> at the feast of tabernacles ; but raises it again as unaccountably as unexpectedly : upon	10	651	

which

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			14	453

which, the flushed *Jews* pursue and surround him, cut off 4,000 of his foot, and 500 horse; which obliges *Nero*, now in *Achaia*, to send *Vespasian* into *Judea*. —

Vespasian, at the head of 60,000 men, enters *Galilee*, sends *Placidius* to the relief of *Siphoris*, burns *Gadara*, and besieges *Jotapa*; which *Josephus*, after 47 days vigorous defence, is forced to surrender, and is kindly received by the *Roman* general. In this siege, 40,000 *Jews* are slain, and only 12,000 taken prisoners, not so much as one having escaped; and *Josephus* takes a proper opportunity to ingratiate himself with *Vespasian*, by foretelling his speedy rise to the empire. —

Vespasian takes *Gamala*, where he kills about 4,000 *Jews*, besides a much greater number, who destroy themselves, to avoid slavery. He next takes *Gischala*, in which 6,000 are slain, and 3,000 made prisoners; soon after which, the whole province of *Galilee*, both upper, and lower, is reduced. —

Whilst *Vespasian* is thus successful in *Galilee*, *Nero* is no less busy in *Achaia*, where he plunders all he comes to, puts the most wealthy *Greeks* to death, and seizes on their effects, as he had done at *Rome*, and other places in *Italy*; and, having glutted himself with wealth, sets sail homewards; but has the misfortune of losing all his ships by a violent storm. —

Nero lands in *Italy*, where, notwithstanding his late losses, he affects to enter the cities of *Naples*, *Antium*, *Albanum*, and *Rome*, through a breach in the wall, according to the manner of the *Olympic* victors, and attended with a numerous retinue, pompously dressed, adorned with crowns, &c. —

Whilst *Nero* is taken up with his plunders and cruel exploits abroad, putting to death many eminent persons, whom he took with him with that view; among whom was his celebrated *Parthian* general *Corbulo*; whom, having enticed him into *Greece* by kind invitations and caresses, he orders to be put to death, upon his arrival at *Cenchrea*, the port of *Corinth*; *Heli*us, whom he had left governor at *Rome*, with an absolute power, is exercising the same extorsions and barba-

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.	[364]		Vol.	Pag.
4070	2414	67	<p>rities at <i>Rome</i>, in banishing and putting to death numbers of virtuous persons, and confiscating their estates; and is, at length, obliged to send the most pressing letters to <i>Nero</i>, to engage him to prevent, by his speedy return, the general revolt that seemed to threaten him on every side. —</p>		14	452
4071	2415	68	<p><i>Judaea</i> is now miserably torn by two violent parties; one, of the zealots, falsely so called, who disown all submission to the <i>Romans</i>, and destroy all before them; and the other, of a more seemingly peaceable disposition, who are for submitting to them for the present: whilst both factions commit the greatest cruelties against each other. —</p>		10	660
			<p>The zealot party, under <i>Eleazar</i> and <i>Zechariab</i>, enter the city, and garison themselves in the temple of <i>Jerusalem</i>; where they are closely besieged by <i>Ananus</i>, head of the other party: upon which the former send for 20,000 <i>Idumeans</i>; who, being let into the city, commit the most horrid murders, &c. insomuch that 12,000 <i>Jews</i> of distinction, and, among them, <i>Ananus</i> and others of the pontifical dignity, are most inhumanly butchered. —</p>		10	661
			<p>The zealots being now split into two factions (the one headed by the infamous <i>John de Gischala</i>, the other by one <i>Simon</i>, an ambitious youth, who, to increase his party, proclaims a general liberty to all slaves, and other suitable encouragements to all freemen that come over to him), both sides destroy each other with equal fury. —</p>		10	664
			<p><i>Jul. Vindex</i> governor of <i>Celtic Gaul</i>, and <i>Galba</i> governor of <i>Spain</i>, revolt about the same time; upon which <i>Nero</i> takes the consulship wholly upon him, resolved to march against them; which he does with an army consisting chiefly of players, fidlers, <i>Amazons</i>, &c. Whilst he is preparing for it, <i>Virginius</i>, governor of upper <i>Germany</i>, defeats <i>Vindex</i>, with great slaughter; who thereupon kills himself, whilst the victorious army proclaim <i>Virginius</i> emperor, and he refuses to accept of their choice. —</p>		10	662
			<p>A grievous famine rages in <i>Rome</i>, occasioned by the ships being employed in bringing sand from <i>Egypt</i> for the gladiators, instead of fresh supplies of corn; which so exaspe-</p>			

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			rates the people, that they overthrow all <i>Nero's</i> statues, and plunder the houses of his friends and favourites.		14	462
4071	2415	68	At the same time, news are brought to <i>Rome</i> , that the <i>German</i> legions are revolted; at which <i>Nero</i> is so terrified, that he hastens out of the city, and, in a fit of despair, causes himself to be dispatched by one of his freed-men, to avoid the more dreadful fate decreed him by the senate: upon which <i>Galba</i> is proclaimed emperor.		4	480
			During <i>Galba's</i> absence, <i>Nymphidius Sabinus</i> makes a bold push for the empire; to which the fervile senate gives a sanction; upon which the soldiery assassinate him, and declare for <i>Galba</i> .		14	480
			The new emperor, in his way to <i>Rome</i> , doth several arbitrary and cruel actions, which alarm the people; and, on his arrival, calls <i>Nero's</i> ministers to an account; some of whom he puts to death, others are banished, and others pardoned: in all which he is wholly influenced and governed by his three favourites, <i>Titus Vinius</i> , <i>Corn. Laco</i> , and <i>Marc. Icelus</i> .		14	483
4072	2416	69	<i>Placidius</i> takes <i>Gadara</i> , and other strong places in <i>Galilee</i> , and puts 15,000 of the factious <i>Jews</i> to the sword; whilst <i>Simon</i> , at the head of the <i>ficarii</i> , invades <i>Idumæa</i> , which is betrayed to him by one of its treacherous chiefs.		10	665
			<i>Simon</i> puts all to fire and sword, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of the <i>Idumeans</i> ; whilst the other faction of the zealots take his wife prisoner, in an ambush: upon which he marches strait to <i>Jerusalem</i> , and there commits such horrid cruelties as soon oblige them to restore her. And thus <i>John de Gischala</i> within, and <i>Simon</i> without, destroy all that come in their way, without mercy or distinction.		10	666
			The <i>Idumeans</i> abandon their desolate and wasted country, and retire to <i>Jerusalem</i> ; where they defeat <i>John de Gischala</i> , and force him to retire into the temple: soon after which, <i>Simon</i> , being admitted into the city, under pretence of suppressing the opposite faction, commits the most horrid outrages and cruelties on all indifferently, and contents			

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			himself with keeping <i>John</i> closely besieged in the temple. —	10	666
4072	2416	69	<i>Jerusalem</i> is now miserably torn to pieces by three factions; whilst <i>Eleazar</i> , a person of distinction, and of the pontifical order, seizes on the court of the priests, at the head of his party; so that <i>John</i> is now hemmed in between <i>Eleazar</i> above, and <i>Simon</i> below, and forced to make the best defence he can, with his engines, and desperate sallies. —	10	668
			<i>Galba</i> , being now informed, that the <i>Belgic</i> legions are revolted, and demand a new emperor to be chosen by a free election of the senate and people, adopts <i>Piso Licinianus</i> , and appoints him his successor. —	14	491
			<i>Otho</i> takes the advantage of the public broils to make a push for the empire; and, being stirred up to it by an astrologer, hires two of his soldiers to corrupt the army with money; and is accordingly saluted emperor in his camp. —	14	496
			<i>Galba</i> and <i>Piso</i> are murdered, and the senate and people confirm <i>Otho's</i> election; who is accordingly proclaimed, with the title of <i>Cæsar Augustus</i> . —	14	501
			About the same time, <i>Vitellius</i> is proclaimed emperor in <i>Germany</i> , and is joined by the <i>Gaulish</i> , <i>Italic</i> , and other <i>Roman</i> troops; and whilst <i>Cæcina</i> , one of his generals, ravages <i>Helvetia</i> , and other countries near the <i>Alps</i> , in a dreadful manner, <i>Otho</i> sends him several messages, offering him immense sums, and a partnership with him in the empire; all which are rejected by him. —	14	506
			<i>Vitellius</i> marches directly towards <i>Italy</i> , and crosses the <i>Alps</i> ; which throws <i>Rome</i> into the greatest consternation: soon after which he defeats <i>Otho</i> at the famed battle of <i>Bedriacum</i> . <i>Otho</i> dispatches himself with a most surprising calmness, to the great grief of all his officers and soldiers, who quickly submit to the conqueror. —	14	512
			<i>Italy</i> is afflicted with new kinds of calamities at the beginning of the new emperor's reign; who, being much addicted to gluttony, &c. indulges the same to his numerous troops; which gives an handle for numberless ravages and disasters. —	14	533
			<i>Vitellius</i> will not suffer the senate to give him the title of <i>Cæsar</i> or <i>Augustus</i> ; puts all the	14	535

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4072	2416	69	gallant officers of <i>Otho's</i> army to death, and orders <i>Dolabella</i> to be privately murdered; whilst he indulges his soldiers in all kinds of drunkenness, debauchery, &c.		14	536
			<i>Vitellius</i> , being arrived at <i>Rome</i> , exchanges his general's garb for the senatorial, and marches in great pomp to the Capitol, where he salutes his mother with the title of <i>Augusta</i> ; and, on the next day, harangues the senate with the fairest promises; but commits the care of all public affairs to <i>Valens</i> and <i>Cæcina</i> , to be more at leisure to pursue his luxury and debauchery.		14	542
			The <i>Roxolani</i> enter <i>Mæsia</i> , and defeat two <i>Roman</i> cohorts, and go off unmolested with all their plunder; but, returning soon after with 3,000 horse, are totally defeated by <i>Ap. Saturninus</i> , governor of that province.		19	479
			At the same time the <i>Fazigians</i> , a <i>Sarmatic</i> nation, declare for <i>Vespasian</i> against <i>Vitellius</i> .		19	479
			The legions in <i>Judæa</i> , and those in <i>Egypt</i> under <i>Tiberius Alexander</i> , proclaim <i>Vespasian</i> emperor, and are followed by those of <i>Syria</i> under <i>Mucianus</i> ; who all take the usual oaths to him. Their example is followed by the kings of <i>Emessa</i> , <i>Comagene</i> , <i>Iturea</i> , &c. and by the provinces of <i>Achaia</i> , <i>Pontus</i> , <i>Armenia</i> , &c. upon which <i>Vespasian</i> establishes a council at <i>Berytus</i> for the dispatch of public business, and causes great sums of money to be coined at <i>Antioch</i> , for the payment of his troops.		14	546
			<i>Vespasian</i> leaves his son <i>Titus</i> to carry on the <i>Jewish</i> war, and marches against <i>Vitellius</i> , whose forces, under <i>Valens</i> and <i>Cæcina</i> , engage his, at several rencounters, without any advantage: upon which the <i>Illyrian</i> and <i>Pannonian</i> troops declare for him: his general <i>Antonius Primus</i> enters <i>Italy</i> , takes <i>Aquileia</i> , <i>Verona</i> , and other considerable places; and <i>Vitellius's</i> fleet at <i>Ravenna</i> goes over to him.		14	549
			<i>Vitellius</i> is defeated at the famed battle of <i>Cremona</i> ; which decides his fate. Forty thousand of <i>Vespasian's</i> troops enter that opulent city, plunder, kill, ravish, and burn it four days successively. <i>Valens</i> is taken prisoner; upon the news of which victory the provinces of <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Britain</i> , declare			

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			for the conqueror ; and are followed by the <i>Peligni</i> , <i>Samnites</i> , <i>Marfi</i> , &c. whilst <i>Vitellius</i> is still indulging his voluptuousness at <i>Rome</i> .	14	555
4072	2416	69	<i>Valens</i> is put to death, and exposed to the view of the <i>Vitellian</i> army ; upon which <i>Vitellius</i> offers to resign ; at which his troops are so exasperated, that they besiege him in the very Capitol, whither he had retired ; set fire to it, and burn it to the ground ; take and behead <i>Sabinus</i> , <i>Vespasian's</i> brother, and drag him about the streets ; and commit many other outrages and cruelties.	14	564
			<i>Primus</i> , and, after him, <i>Vespasian</i> , enter <i>Rome</i> , where <i>Vitellius</i> is taken prisoner, insulted, and put to death, after a short reign of eight months ; and quickly after, his brother <i>Lucius</i> ; whilst the streets of <i>Rome</i> are filled with blood, and dead bodies, and every scene of horror.	14	568
4073	2417	70	<i>Vespasian</i> is acknowledged emperor by the senate, and invested with the consular dignity ; his son <i>Titus</i> is made his colleague ; and <i>Domitian</i> is chosen prætor, with the consular authority.	14	574
			<i>Anicetus</i> , the admiral, raises some disturbances in <i>Pontus</i> , and seizes upon <i>Trebizond</i> ; but whilst his troops are roving at land in quest of plunder, they are attacked, and driven back into their ships, by <i>Virdius Geminus</i> : soon after which <i>Anicetus</i> is betrayed into his hands by <i>Sedochus</i> , and an end is put to that revolt.	15	18
			<i>Titus</i> , the son and colleague of <i>Vespasian</i> , marches from <i>Cæsarea</i> to <i>Jerusalem</i> , in order to lay close siege to that city ; and whilst the three factions, which are raging within it, are butchering one another with mutual fury, <i>Titus</i> makes overtures of peace to them once and again, which are as often rejected. At length, their provisions being partly exhausted, and partly consumed by fire, they labour under a most grievous famine ; which is followed by a destructive pestilence, without their abating one jot of their cruelties, and horrid butcheries, or neglecting to make the most desperate defence against the besiegers.	14	574
			<i>Josephus</i> , the brave <i>Jewish</i> prisoner, is desired by <i>Titus</i> to try to persuade his countrymen	10	670

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			to surrender; but is grievously insulted, pelted, and shot at, and with great difficulty escapes being killed by them: upon which <i>Titus</i> orders the city to be immured; which so heightens their distress, that the mothers are reduced to eat their own children. —	10	675
4073	2417	70	<i>Titus</i> , at length, takes and enters the city, and, in spite of all his efforts to save the temple, that sacred and noble structure is set on fire, and burnt to the ground, on the 10th day of <i>August</i> , the fatal day and month in which that city had been formerly taken and destroyed by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> . The slaughter that ensues, and the burning of the city, together with all its stately palaces, and other edifices, to the ground, afford new scenes of horror and despair to the impious <i>Jews</i> : and, in this war, no less than 1,854,490 of that insatuated people are reckoned, by <i>Josephus</i> , to have perished by the sword, famine, fire, pestilence, &c. besides 108,000 more, which are taken prisoners, and doomed to a most dreadful captivity. —	10	681
			<i>Simon</i> and <i>John</i> , the two leaders of the <i>Jewish</i> factions, with a great number of other <i>Jews</i> of distinction, who had concealed themselves among the rubbish of the city, are brought out to the <i>Roman</i> general, and kept in chains, in order to adorn his triumph at the head of 700 of the handsomest <i>Jewish</i> captives. —	10	688
			<i>Titus</i> orders the rest of the city to be rased to the ground, and the plough to pass over it; in which <i>Christ's</i> prophecy is literally fulfilled, that a stone of it should not be left upon another. —	10	690
			The <i>Germans</i> and <i>Gauls</i> , who had revolted under the command of <i>Cl. Civilis</i> , during the <i>Jewish</i> and civil war, and had gained several considerable victories over the <i>Romans</i> , are, at length, defeated by <i>Cerealis</i> , and forced to submit. —	10	691
			<i>Vespasian</i> lands at <i>Brundisium</i> , where he is met by the senate and chief men of <i>Rome</i> , and thence conducted to the capitol; and is received every-where with the greatest demonstrations of joy. —	15	9
			<i>Vespasian</i> revives the old <i>Roman</i> discipline among his troops, restores the senate to their antient privileges of free speaking and voting, purges the courts of judicature, or-	15	22

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			ders the city and capitol to be rebuilt, and, in all other respects, behaves like a true father of his country. ———		15	23
4073	2417	70	<i>Vologeses</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , sends an embassy to <i>Rome</i> , with the offer of 40,000 <i>Parthian</i> troops; which are refused by <i>Vespasian</i> , as now needless; but the ambassadors are sent back laden with rich presents, &c. at whose return the <i>Parthian</i> king, being now in peace, lays the foundation of a large city, to which he gives the name of <i>Vologesocerta</i> ; but does not live to finish it. ———		11	56
4074	2418	71	<i>Titus</i> , upon his arrival at <i>Rome</i> , is honoured with a magnificent triumph, in conjunction with his father, for the reduction of <i>Judæa</i> . A sumptuous triumphal arch is also erected in honour of him, which is to this day preserved almost intire. The triumph being ended, <i>Simon</i> , one of the <i>Jewish</i> chiefs, is dragged, with a rope about his neck, through the streets, and whipped, and afterwards beheaded; and <i>John</i> , the other boutefeu, is condemned to perpetual banishment. ———		10 15	690 27
			The empire enjoying now an universal peace, the temple of <i>Janus</i> is again shut up, and that of <i>Peace</i> is begun to be built; wherein were to be deposited the sacred spoils brought from <i>Judæa</i> . ———		10 15	691 27
			<i>Lucil. Bassus</i> is sent to complete the conquest of <i>Judæa</i> ; and makes himself master, soon after, of the strong fortress of <i>Macheron</i> . ———		10	691
4075	2419	72	<i>Antiochus</i> king of <i>Comagene</i> , and his son, are accused of having formed a design to revolt; upon which <i>Cesennius Pætus</i> receives full power from <i>Rome</i> to deprive them of that kingdom, and to reduce it into a <i>Roman</i> province; which is done accordingly: whilst that deposed monarch, and his two sons, are maintained at <i>Rome</i> , by <i>Vespasian</i> , in a manner suitable to their rank. ———		15	28
			The <i>Alani</i> , a <i>Scythian</i> people, seated beyond the <i>Tanais</i> and <i>Palus Mæotis</i> , make a sudden incursion into <i>Media</i> and <i>Armenia</i> , and carry off a vast plunder. ———		11	57
4076	2420	73	<i>Vespasian</i> reduces the <i>Grecian</i> states, which <i>Nero</i> had made free; and <i>Lycia</i> , <i>Rhodes</i> , <i>Byzantium</i> , <i>Samos</i> , <i>Thrace</i> , and <i>Cilicia</i> , are reduced into <i>Roman</i> provinces. ———		15	28
			<i>Bassus</i> dying before he could conclude the <i>Jewish</i> war, <i>Flavius Sylva</i> is sent thither in			his

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4076	2420	73	his room ; who lays close siege to the strong fortrefs of <i>Massada</i> : upon which the besieged agree to murder one another ; so that, on the next day, he finds nothing but dead carcases on his entering the place. —		10	692
			<i>Vespasian</i> orders the lands in <i>Judæa</i> to be sold for his own use, and obliges the <i>Jews</i> within the empire to pay the half shekel into his treasury, which they were wont to pay to the sanctuary. —		10	693
			Some of the <i>Jewish</i> zealots retire to <i>Alexandria</i> , where they create new disturbances ; which cost some of them their heads, and occasion the <i>Jewish</i> temple there to be shut up. —		10	693
			Some others of the same faction raise a revolt in <i>Cyrenaica</i> , under one <i>Jonathan</i> , a pretended prophet ; who leads 20,000 of them into the desert, where they are cut off by <i>Catullus</i> . —		10	694
4077	2421	74	<i>Agrippa</i> , and his sister <i>Berenice</i> , leave <i>Judæa</i> , and retire to <i>Rome</i> ; where the latter becomes a great favourite with <i>Titus</i> , and, soon after, his paramour ; whom he is, however, forced shortly after to discard, as being an invincible obstacle to his attaining the empire. —		10	694
4078	2422	75	<i>Vespasian</i> causes the temple of <i>Peace</i> to be dedicated with great pomp and solemnity ; and rears up a brazen colossus, 110 feet high, formerly designed for <i>Nero</i> , but now to the honour of <i>Titus</i> , whose head is put upon it instead of the old one, if that statue was not originally meant to represent the sun. —		15	30
4081	2425	78	<i>Cneius Julius Agricola</i> succeeds <i>Jul. Frontinus</i> in the government of <i>Britain</i> ; and, in a few successful campaigns, totally reduces it into a <i>Roman</i> province. —		15	30
			<i>Agricola</i> is no less careful and successful in civilizing the <i>Britons</i> , promoting agriculture, and introducing other useful arts and sciences among them. —		15	31
					15	137
4082	2426	79	<i>Jun. Sabinus</i> , having miscarried in his attempt on the empire, retires to his country house ; which he causes to be set on fire, to make it be believed that he had perished in the flames, whilst he privately conveys himself, and his immense wealth, into a cave, where he continues nine years undiscovered ; but		19	136

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4082	2426	79		being at last betrayed, is now sent to <i>Rome</i> , laden with chains, and there executed. —	15	33
				<i>Cæcina</i> , a favourite of the late <i>Vitellius</i> , and <i>Marcellus</i> , one of <i>Nero's</i> rapacious informers, contrive a plot against <i>Vespasian</i> ; but being timely discovered, the former is, by the emperor's orders, murdered at a banquet; and the latter, being condemned by the senate, cuts his own throat. —	15	34
				<i>Vespasian</i> , being taken ill with a pain in his bowels, retires into <i>Campania</i> ; where he soon after dies, in the 70th year of his age, and 10th of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Titus</i> . —	15	35
				<i>Titus</i> , on his accession to the empire, doth, by his singular clemency, and other popular virtues, gain the love and admiration of all his subjects; and, by that means, happily wipes off the stain which his character had contracted in his private life. —	15	40
				A most dreadful eruption of mount <i>Vesuvius</i> lays waste a great part of <i>Campania</i> , destroys several cities, with their inhabitants, and is reported to have suddenly turned the day into night at <i>Rome</i> . —	15	43
				<i>Pliny</i> the elder, through a fatal and ill timed curiosity, attempting to sail through showers of stones, coals, smoke, ashes, &c. that fell about him during the eruption, is at length suffocated by the intolerable stench of it. —	15	43
4083	2427	80		<i>Titus</i> remits vast sums of money into <i>Campania</i> , to relieve the distressed, and to repair the vast damages done by the late eruption there. —	15	44
				Much about the same time a dreadful fire happens at <i>Rome</i> , which keeps burning three whole days and nights, and consumes a vast number of public and other stately edifices; which <i>Titus</i> causes to be rebuilt at his own expence. —	15	44
				This conflagration is followed by a most dreadful plague; during which <i>Titus</i> behaves with surprising humanity and compassion to the afflicted; and, to raise the drooping spirits of the people, exhibits magnificent shews, during 100 days, at the dedication of his amphitheatre. —	15	44
				<i>Agricola</i> extends his conquests still farther northwards; and, by his singular address and affability, reconciles the <i>Britons</i> to the Roman		

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			customs, and penetrates as far as the river <i>Tam,</i> or <i>Tay.</i>		19	141
4084	2428	81	<i>Titus</i> , being taken ill with a burning fever, causes himself to be conveyed to <i>Curtillæ</i> , his paternal estate; and dies in the same room where his father had died before, on the 13th of <i>September</i> , in the 3d year of his reign, and 41st of his age, greatly lamented by all, and not without suspicion of being poisoned by his brother and successor <i>Domitian.</i>		15	45
			<i>Domitian</i> , upon his accession to the empire, ranks his dead brother among the gods, and is the first that pays him divine honours; and, to gain the affections of the people, begins his reign with many popular acts, and a most consummate dissimulation.		15	46
4085	2429	82	<i>Domitian</i> causes <i>Fl. Sabinus</i> , <i>Titus's</i> son-in-law, to be put to death, because the public crier had, by mistake, proclaimed him <i>Cæsar</i> instead of consul; and assumes the honour of a triumph for a mock victory over the <i>Catti.</i>		15	52
			<i>Agricola</i> , still pursuing his successful conquests in <i>Britain</i> , raises the envy and jealousy of <i>Domitian</i> , who amuses him with heaping upon him sundry honours; but is fully resolved to recall him.		15	53
4086	2430	83	<i>Agricola</i> carries on his conquests by land quite into <i>Caledonia</i> , beyond the frith of <i>Edinburgh</i> , whilst his fleet does the same at sea; which obliges the more northern <i>Britons</i> to prepare for a most vigorous defence.		19	142
4087	2431	84	The <i>Caledonians</i> draw all their forces together, under the famed <i>Galgacus</i> ; and are totally routed by the <i>Romans</i> , and pursued with such dreadful slaughter as drives them into a kind of despair.		19	143
			<i>Agricola</i> causes his fleet to sail round <i>Britain</i> , by which it is first discovered to be an island; and, having wholly reduced its inhabitants, acquaints <i>Domitian</i> with it, who orders him to be recalled, and sends <i>Salust. Secundus</i> in his room.		19	144
4088	2432	85	<i>Agricola</i> , on his return to <i>Rome</i> , enters the city in the night, and gives himself up to a retired life, to avoid the effects of the emperor's jealousy; yet cannot escape being much suspected by, and misrepresented to him.		19	153
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					19	155

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4088	2432	85	The <i>Suevi</i> in <i>Pannonia</i> revolt, and defeat the <i>Romans</i> . — — — — —	19	359
			<i>Domitian</i> orders the natiivities of the most illustrious persons in <i>Rome</i> to be calculated, and puts to death all those who are found to be born for empire. He encourages a great number of informers, who glut themselves, and him, with the wealth, as well as the lives, of thousands of innocent persons, who either make away with themselves, or are put to death by him. — — — — —	15	56
			<i>Domitian</i> orders all professors of philosophy, and other liberal sciences, to be banished; and abandons himself to all manner of lewdness, cruelty, and extortion. — — — — —	15	57
			The oppressed <i>Nasamonians</i> in <i>Cyrenaica</i> revolt, and defeat <i>Flaccus</i> governor of <i>Numidia</i> ; but are unhappily surpris'd in the height of their carousing, and utterly cut off; upon which <i>Domitian</i> assumes divine titles and honours, and a new stile in his edicts, and calls himself the son of <i>Minerua</i> . — — — — —	15	59
4089	2433	86	<i>Domitian</i> exhibits the famed <i>Capitoline</i> sports in honour of <i>Jupiter</i> ; and presides over them, attended with the priests of that deity, and the college of <i>flamines</i> . — — — — —	15	60
			<i>Domitian</i> marches against the warlike <i>Dacians</i> , who had revolted, and committed horrid plunders and slaughters in <i>Mæsia</i> ; upon which they depute <i>Decebalus</i> to treat with him about peace; which he rejects, and sends <i>Fuscus</i> , with the flower of his army, against them. <i>Fuscus</i> is put to flight, and slain; and his army defeated, with great slaughter, and the loss of ensigns, arms, and captives; whilst <i>Domitian</i> , who is by that time returned to <i>Rome</i> , makes as cruel an havock of the senate and people. — — — — —	15	61
4090	2434	87	<i>Domitian</i> is again shamefully routed by the <i>Marcomans</i> and <i>Quadi</i> ; upon which he is glad to conclude a dishonourable peace with the <i>Dacians</i> ; and tho' lately overthrown by <i>Julianus</i> , yet is vain enough to demand a triumph, as victorious; and the senate proves servile enough to decree it to him. — — — — —	15	64
4091	2435	88	<i>Domitian</i> causes the secular games to be celebrated this year; which are nevertheless greatly dishonoured by cruelty and extortion, and by the murder of almost every person of distinction and merit, who gives	19	472

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			the least umbrage to the tyrant, or his wicked instruments. ————	15	65
4091	2435	88	<i>L. Antonius</i> revolts in <i>Germany</i> , and is slain by <i>Ap. Maximus</i> , who sends his head to <i>Rome</i> , and cuts most of his army in pieces. This revolt affords a new pretence to <i>Domitian</i> for cutting off, or banishing, a great number of innocent persons, upon suspicion of their having encouraged it. ————	15	66
4092	2436	89	A counterfeit <i>Nero</i> appears in <i>Asia</i> , followed by vast multitudes; and is received, and supported, among others, by <i>Artabanus</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , out of a dislike to the <i>Vespasian</i> family: but <i>Domitian</i> finds means, by this time, to get that impostor delivered up to his governor of <i>Syria</i> . ————	11	57
4093	2437	90	<i>Dicebalus</i> , now king of the <i>Dacians</i> , sends his brother <i>Diegis</i> on an embassy to <i>Domitian</i> , to renew the peace and alliance with him; and obtains a considerable pension from him for himself, and his successor: though the emperor is not ashamed to boast of this as a conquest, and to obtain a triumph for it from the senate. ————	15	67
4094	2438	91	<i>Ulp. Trojanus</i> and <i>Acilius Glabrio</i> are chosen consuls; the former of whom <i>Domitian</i> obliges to fight with a large lion on the arena; which he doth, and, being a man of prodigious strength, kills the lion, to the great wonder and applause of the spectators; which raises the tyrant's jealousy to such a degree, that he orders him to be banished, and, soon after, to be murdered. ————	19	493
			<i>Domitian</i> exhibits such extraordinary shews of sea and land-fights this year, as had never been seen before at <i>Rome</i> ; and, at the same time, invites the senators and knights to an extraordinary entertainment; who are accordingly introduced, with great solemnity, into a gloomy hall hung with black, and filled with coffins, on which they see their names inscribed, and where they are entertained with a frightful dance of furies, some with torches, others with swords, &c. after which, to their inexpressible joy, they are released, and suffered to return to their respective homes. ————	15	68
4095	2439	92	This year having produced plenty of wine, and little corn, <i>Domitian</i> orders half of the vines to be rooted out; but the <i>Asiatics</i>	15	68

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4096	2440	93	having sent a deputation against it, he is prevailed on to revoke this edict. —	15	70	
			This year is remarkable for the death of the noble <i>Agricola</i> , the conqueror of <i>Britain</i> ; who is supposed to have been taken off by poison, by order of the emperor, and dies greatly lamented by all true <i>Romans</i> . —	15	70	
			<i>Bebius Massa</i> is justly condemned for his extorsions in <i>Bithynia</i> ; at whose tryal <i>Pliny</i> shews a most worthy instance of firmness and justice. —	15	73	
			<i>Domitian</i> undertakes an expedition against the <i>Sarmatians</i> , who had cut off a whole legion, together with their commander; but what success he had, is not recorded. —	15	74	
4097	2441	94	<i>Domitian</i> , grown up to the highest degree of jealousy and cruelty, encourages the most vile wretches to turn informers. <i>Senecio</i> , <i>Helvidius</i> , and <i>Rusticus</i> , are unjustly put to death; great numbers of the lower rank are murdered or banished; and the philosophers, and other persons of learning, merit, and virtue, are banished by order of the senate. —	15	75	
			The famed <i>Apollonius Tyaneus</i> comes to <i>Rome</i> , and persuades <i>Nerva</i> , <i>Rufus</i> , and others, to conspire against <i>Domitian</i> ; who, being suspected, are banished into different parts. —	15	79	
4098	2442	95	<i>Juvenius Celsus</i> heads a conspiracy against <i>Domitian</i> ; and is discovered, and pardoned. —	15	80	
			<i>Domitian</i> raises a most grievous persecution against the Christians; vast numbers of whom are put to death, tortured, banished, &c. both at <i>Rome</i> , and in other provinces of the empire: among the former is <i>Flavius Clemens</i> , the emperor's cousin and colleague; and, among the last, his wife and niece, both named <i>Flavia Domitilla</i> . —	15	80	
4099	2443	96	<i>Domitian's</i> sad catastrophe is preceded by many dreadful prodigies both at <i>Rome</i> , and in the provinces; and particularly with unusual and stupendous thunders, lightnings, &c. during eight months; with which the capitol, <i>Flavian</i> temple, and his own apartments, are struck. These, joined to a variety of prophecies, and astrological predictions, and to his own ominous dreams, work so powerfully upon his fears, that he sets down the names of sundry illustrious persons, whom his jealousy renders suspected to			

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			him, in order to have them cut off; among whom was his wife <i>Domitia</i> ; who, luckily laying hold of the fatal list, communicates it to the rest; who unanimously resolve to be beforehand with him. — — —	15	84
4099	2443	96	<i>Domitian</i> is accordingly assassinated, in the 45th year of his age (after having reigned fifteen years, and five days) to the great joy of all true <i>Romans</i> . <i>Domitian</i> is the last of the twelve <i>Cæsars</i> . Immediately after his death, all his statues are broken down, his decrees reversed, and <i>M. Cocceius Nerva</i> is proclaimed emperor in his stead by the people, with the consent of the senate. —	15 15	87 104
			<i>Nerva</i> , a person of the sweetest temper, and most humane disposition, begins his reign with a general pardon to all that are imprisoned for treason, with recalling the banished, restoring the confiscated estates, and other acts of princely beneficence. —	15	106
4100	2444	97	<i>Nerva</i> chooses <i>L. Virginus Rufus</i> for his colleague in the consulship; who, breaking his leg as he is receiving the fasces, dies of the anguish of it, in the 83d year of his age; and is succeeded by <i>Corn. Tacitus</i> , who pronounces his funeral oration. —	15	110
			<i>Calpurn. Crassus</i> conspires against <i>Nerva</i> , and is only banished to <i>Tarentum</i> . At the same time, the prætorian guards, under pretence of revenging <i>Domitian's</i> death, besiege the emperor in his palace; and, after having cut in pieces some of his murderers, oblige him to deliver up the rest. — — —	15	111
			<i>Nerva</i> adopts <i>Ulp. Trajan</i> for his successor, then at the head of a powerful army in <i>Germany</i> ; writes to him in the kindest terms; associates him in the empire; and loads him with rich presents, honours, and titles. —	15	111
4101	2445	98	<i>Nerva</i> dies in the <i>Sallustian</i> gardens on the 21st of <i>January</i> , after a short reign of 16 months, and eight days; and is ranked among the gods. — — —	15	112
			<i>Ulp. Trajan</i> , lately adopted by <i>Nerva</i> , by birth a <i>Spaniard</i> , a most excellent commander and statesman, is declared emperor, and complimented by the <i>Germans</i> , and other northern nations; who, on that account, continue very quiet with respect to the <i>Romans</i> , tho' not with regard to each other; for the <i>Bructeri</i> are driven out of their territories		

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			by the <i>Angivari</i> and <i>Chamawi</i> , after a bloody and decisive battle, in which about 60,000 are cut off.		15	116
4102	2446	99	<i>Trojan</i> is received at <i>Rome</i> with the greatest demonstrations of joy, attended by his most excellent wife <i>Pompeia Plotina</i> , a lady of extraordinary merit; and is complimented with the title of <i>Optimus</i> : on which occasion he bestows vast largesses on the soldiery and people, and displays a singular dislike to informers.		15	118
4103	2447	100	<i>Trojan</i> , now in his third consulship, takes a solemn oath on the public rostrum, to observe the <i>Roman</i> laws.		15	519
			<i>Trojan</i> condemns <i>Marius Priscus</i> to banishment, after a tryal which had lasted three days; and degrades his lieutenant, and other accomplices, for their extorsions in <i>Africa</i> , &c. one of whom, <i>Classicus</i> , late proconsul of <i>Bæotia</i> , kills himself, to avoid a worse punishment.		15	519
			<i>Adrian</i> , nephew to <i>Trojan</i> , marries <i>Julia Sabina</i> , grand-daughter to <i>Marciana</i> , the emperor's sister.		15	121
4104	2448	101	<i>Trojan</i> refusing to pay the <i>Dacians</i> their annual pension, they cross the <i>Danube</i> , under <i>Decebalus</i> , and plunder where-ever they come: upon which the emperor marches directly into their country, and lays it waste; and, after much bloodshed on both sides, obliges <i>Decebalus</i> to accept of such a peace as he pleases to grant him.		15	121
4105	2449	102	<i>Trojan</i> , and the senate, make a law, forbidding pleaders to take any fee, reward, &c. under a severe penalty.		15	124
4106	2450	103	The <i>Britains</i> raise some commotions, which are, however, quickly quelled by the legions quartered upon them.		19	156
			<i>Trojan</i> builds the noble harbour of <i>Centum Cellæ</i> , now <i>Civita Vecchia</i> , and calls it by his own name.		15	124
			Complaints being made to <i>Trojan</i> , that the governors of <i>Pontus</i> and <i>Bithynia</i> , provinces belonging to the senate, had committed great disorders, he takes those provinces to himself, and gives them that of <i>Pamphylia</i> in lieu of them; and sends <i>Pliny</i> as his propraetor, to reform the abuses complained of.		15	124

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4107	2451	104	<i>Sauromates</i> , king of <i>Bosporus</i> , sends an embassy to <i>Trajan</i> , and renews his alliance with <i>Rome</i> . ————	15	125
—	—	—	<i>Decebalus</i> , king of the <i>Dacians</i> , breaks the peace lately concluded with <i>Trajan</i> , and treacherously seizes on his favourite <i>Longinus</i> , in order to bring, by his means, the emperor to better terms; but is disappointed in his measures. ————	15	125
4108	2452	105	<i>Trajan</i> marches against the <i>Dacians</i> , and defeats them afresh; and builds a large bridge over the <i>Danube</i> , to suppress their excursions. ————	15	126
—	—	—	A dreadful earthquake overturns the cities of <i>Elea</i> , <i>Myrine</i> , <i>Pitame</i> , and <i>Cumæ</i> , in <i>Asia</i> ; and those of <i>Opus</i> and <i>Oryta</i> in <i>Greece</i> . ————	15	127
—	—	—	<i>Adrian</i> , who accompanies his uncle in the <i>Dacian</i> war, performs wonders there; for which <i>Trajan</i> presents him with the rich diamond, which <i>Nerva</i> had given to him upon his adopting him. ————	15	127
4109	2453	106	<i>Trajan</i> takes <i>Zermizegthus</i> , capital of <i>Dacia</i> ; and so effectually overthrows the <i>Dacians</i> , that <i>Decebalus</i> , their king, murders himself: upon which he reduces the whole country, and its allies, into a <i>Roman</i> province, under a prætor; and plants some new colonies in them, of poor <i>Roman</i> citizens, to whom he assigns proper territories; and, at his return, is honoured with a second triumph; in which the shews, exhibited on that occasion, last 123 days. ————	19	495
—	—	—	During the solemnity, ambassadors arrive from <i>India</i> , to congratulate the emperor upon his success, and to conclude an alliance with him. ————	15	129
—	—	—	<i>Aul. Corn. Palma</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , intirely reduces <i>Arabia Petraea</i> , which, till then, had been governed by its own kings. ————	15	129
—	—	—	The <i>Capitoline</i> games, instituted by <i>Domitian</i> , are celebrated; in which a youth, of 13 years of age, wins the prize of poetry. ————	15	129
4110	2454	107	<i>Trajan</i> , at an immense charge, makes a road through the <i>Palus Pontina</i> , from him called <i>Via Trajana</i> ; the remains of which are still extant to this day. ————	15	130
—	—	—	A conspiracy is formed against <i>Trajan</i> by <i>Craffus</i> , and other persons of distinction; whom the senate condemns to be banished. ————	15	130

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4110	2454	107	<i>Cosrboes</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , drives <i>Exadares</i> out of <i>Armenia</i> , where <i>Trajan</i> had placed him on the throne; and gives that kingdom to his son <i>Parthamasiris</i> . ———	11 15	57 130	
—	—	—	<i>Trajan</i> marches against <i>Cosrboes</i> , and, at <i>Antioch</i> , receives the homage and presents of <i>Abgarus</i> , king of <i>Edeffa</i> , and of several other princes; then, falling suddenly on <i>Armenia</i> , reduces it, and takes <i>Parthamasiris</i> prisoner. ———	11 15	57 130	
4111	2455	108	<i>Trajan</i> marches from <i>Armenia</i> into <i>Mesopotamia</i> ; and, having reduced it into a <i>Roman</i> province, is honoured with the surnames of <i>Parthicus</i> and <i>Armenicus</i> . ———	11 15	57 132	
—	—	—	<i>Trajan</i> goes thence to <i>Babylon</i> ; which he takes by storm; reduces <i>Chaldæa</i> and <i>Affyria</i> ; and, having taken <i>Ctesiphon</i> , capital of <i>Parthia</i> , makes <i>Parthamasphates</i> , of the royal blood of <i>Parthia</i> , king of it, but tributary to <i>Rome</i> . ———	11 15	57 133	
4112	2456	109	<i>Lufus Quietus</i> , a <i>Moor</i> by birth, and a famed commander under <i>Trajan</i> , reduces the <i>Mardi</i> , a people situate near the <i>Caspian</i> sea; and performs several other noble exploits: for which he is highly esteemed, and rewarded, by that emperor. ———	15	134	
4117	2461	114	The famous bridge over the <i>Tigri</i> , and the highway from <i>Beneventum</i> to <i>Brundufium</i> , are begun by <i>Trajan</i> ; and the latter is finished in about four years time. ———	15	134	
—	—	—	The capitol is fet on fire by lightning. ———	15	135	
—	—	—	Some cities in <i>Galatia</i> are overthrown by an earthquake. ———	15	135	
—	—	—	The great square at <i>Rome</i> , called <i>Trajan's square</i> , is dedicated. ———	15	135	
—	—	—	<i>Adrian</i> is made archon, or chief magistrate, of <i>Athens</i> ; complimented with that honour, probably, in his passing through that city during the <i>Parthian</i> war. ———	15	135	
4118	2462	115	The city of <i>Antioch</i> is almost destroyed by a most violent earthquake, attended with dreadful lightnings, &c. by which accident great multitudes are either killed or wounded; and, among the latter, <i>Trajan</i> himself, who was there, attended with a vast train of embassadors, and other retinue, and at the head of a great army. ———	15	138	
4119	2463	116	<i>Trajan</i> having finished the famed port of <i>Ancona</i> , the senate and people return him thanks for it. ———	15	139	
			Trajan			

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4119	2463	116	<i>Trajan</i> falls down the <i>Tigris</i> into the <i>Persian</i> gulph; and, in this expedition, reduces <i>Arabia Felix</i> , and the island of <i>Messene</i> , which is formed by the <i>Tigris</i> : upon which the senate decree him extraordinary honours, and a triumph, for every country he had subdued. ————	15	139
—	—	—	The <i>Jews</i> revolt in <i>Alexandria</i> , <i>Syria</i> , <i>Egypt</i> , &c. and commit the most cruel outrages; against whom <i>Marc. Turbo</i> is sent, who defeats, but cannot suppress them. ————	15	141
—	—	—	The revolted <i>Jews</i> in <i>Cyprus</i> are all cut off to a man; those in <i>Mesopotamia</i> are overthrown, and dispersed, by <i>Lus. Quietus</i> ; but the greatest part of the other conquered nations revolt, and cut the <i>Roman</i> garisons to pieces; and are not reduced till after much bloodshed. ————	15	143
4120	2464	117	<i>Trajan</i> , afraid of a revolt in <i>Parthia</i> , gives them a king of their own nation, instead of a <i>Roman</i> governor; and, with great solemnity, crowns <i>Parthamasphates</i> with his own hands; who is, nevertheless, despised by his subjects, as a slave to the <i>Romans</i> . ————	11 15	59 142
—	—	—	<i>Trajan</i> goes and lays close siege to <i>Atra</i> , the metropolis of the <i>Hagarens</i> in <i>Arabia</i> ; but meets with so vigorous a repulse, that he is obliged to raise it. ————	15	142
4121	2465	118	<i>Trajan</i> retires to <i>Selinus</i> , since <i>Trajanopolis</i> , in <i>Cilicia</i> ; where he is taken ill with a dropsy, palsy, and flux; which carry him off, after he had reigned nineteen years, six months, and fifteen days. His ashes are carried thence, in a golden urn, to <i>Rome</i> , by his wife and daughter; and, with great solemnity, deposited under the stately column, which he had caused to be erected in his life-time. ————	15	142
—	—	—	<i>Adrian</i> , upon the news of the emperor's death, causes himself to be proclaimed his successor at <i>Antioch</i> , where he then was; and writes to the senate to desire them to confirm that title to him; promising to use it with honour, justice, &c. ————	15	143
—	—	—	The <i>Parthians</i> drive out their new king <i>Parthamasphates</i> , recall <i>Cosroes</i> , and shake off the <i>Roman</i> yoke. ————	11 15	59 153
—	—	—	<i>Adrian</i> abandons <i>Armenia</i> , <i>Mesopotamia</i> , and <i>Affyria</i> ; and makes the <i>Euphrates</i> the boundary of the empire. He permits the <i>Ar-</i>		

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			<i>menians</i> to choose themselves a king, and suffers <i>Cosrboes</i> to reign over the <i>Parthians</i> ; but strips the brave <i>Lus. Quietus</i> of his command, on suspicion that he aimed at the empire.		15	159
4121	2465	118	<i>Adrian</i> sends back <i>Cosrboes's</i> daughter to him, whom <i>Trajan</i> had taken prisoner; makes <i>Parthamaspates</i> king of another place; and, being dissuaded from his design of abandoning <i>Dacia</i> , on account of the <i>Roman</i> colonies settled there, causes the famous bridge, built by <i>Trajan</i> over the <i>Danube</i> , to be broken down; and sets forward for <i>Rome</i> .		15	160
4122	2466	119	<i>Adrian</i> is received at <i>Rome</i> with all demonstrations of joy, refuses the triumph and honours decreed to him, remits all debts whatever, and burns all bonds, &c. amounting to 7,000,000 <i>l.</i> sterling.		15	160
			The <i>European Sarmatians</i> break into <i>Illyricum</i> with great fury; but are defeated; and, upon <i>Adrian's</i> arrival in <i>Mæsia</i> , repass the <i>Danube</i> ; where the <i>Roman</i> horse, swimming after them, so terrify them, that they sue for peace, which is granted to them.		15	161
			<i>Adrian</i> sends a complaint from <i>Illyricum</i> to the senate, against <i>Corn. Palma</i> , <i>L. Pub. Celsus</i> , <i>Domit. Nigrinus</i> , and <i>Lus. Quietus</i> ; accusing them of having formed a conspiracy against him; who are, though of the consular rank, put to death without farther trial.		15	161
4123	2467	120	<i>Adrian</i> , designing to make a progress through the empire, goes into <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Germany</i> , and <i>Britain</i> ; in which last, being informed what troublesome neighbours the <i>Caledonians</i> , or <i>Scots</i> , were, he orders a stout wall to be built from the river <i>Eden</i> in <i>Cumberland</i> to that of <i>Tyne</i> in <i>Northumberland</i> , being 80 miles in length. Thence he crosses over into <i>Gaul</i> , and into <i>Spain</i> , where he narrowly escapes being assassinated; and thence returns to <i>Rome</i> .		15	163
4126	2470	123	<i>Adrian</i> sails to <i>Athens</i> , where he builds a bridge over the <i>Cephissus</i> , which had greatly damaged the city of <i>Elcufsna</i> ; and, from <i>Athens</i> , continues his progress through most of the cities of the east.		19	156
4127	2471	124	<i>Adrian</i> , returning from the east, passes through <i>Cilicia</i> , <i>Lycia</i> , <i>Pamphylia</i> , <i>Cappadocia</i> , <i>Bitlynia</i> , and <i>Phrygia</i> ; and, as he goes, orders		15	164

temples,

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			temples, squares, and other public edifices, to be erected, at his own expence, in most cities he passes through.	15	164
4128	2472	125	<i>Adrian</i> visits all the islands of the <i>Archipelago</i> ; from thence sails to <i>Achaia</i> , and winters at <i>Athens</i> ; where he is initiated in the rites of <i>Ceres</i> and <i>Proserpine</i> , called the <i>Eleusinian</i> mysteries.	15	164
4129	2473	126	In this year <i>Adrian</i> presides at the public games at <i>Athens</i> ; thence sailing to <i>Sicily</i> , goes up to the top of mount <i>Ætna</i> , to view the pretended various beauties of the rising sun from thence.	15	165
4132	2476	129	The cities of <i>Nicomedia</i> , <i>Cæsarea</i> , and <i>Nicæa</i> , in <i>Bithynia</i> , having been overthrown by an earthquake, are ordered to be rebuilt by <i>Adrian</i> , at his own expence; for which he is stiled the <i>Restorer of Bithynia</i> .	15	165
			<i>Adrian</i> sails from <i>Rome</i> into <i>Afric</i> ; which is, soon after his arrival, refreshed with plentiful showers, after having suffered a five years drought. Here, as in all other places, he endears himself to the people by his humanity and munificence; and, at his return to <i>Rome</i> , causes the funeral obsequies of <i>Plotina</i> (to whom he was beholden for the empire, and who had died during his absence) to be performed with the utmost pomp; and causes her to be ranked among the gods.	15	165
4133	2477	130	<i>Adrian</i> causes the most sumptuous temple of <i>Rome</i> to be built, in honour of that city; and changes the name of the annual feast kept for the foundation of <i>Rome</i> , on the 21st of <i>April</i> , from <i>Palilia</i> to <i>Romana</i> .	15	165
4134	2478	131	<i>Salvius Julianus</i> , a learned civilian, compiles all the <i>Roman</i> laws in force into one body, called <i>edictum perpetuum</i> ; which becomes, from this time, the standing rule for the whole empire.	15	167
			<i>Adrian</i> goes through <i>Grece</i> into <i>Asia</i> , where he invites all the crowned heads to a conference; and treats as many as come with the utmost magnificence. He next visits <i>Syria</i> , <i>Palæstine</i> , <i>Arabia</i> , and <i>Egypt</i> ; and causes <i>Alexandria</i> to be partly repaired, and partly rebuilt; bestows sundry privileges on the inhabitants; enlarges the antient museum, with the addition of a new one, and endows it with a considerable revenue.	15	167

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4135	2479	132	<i>Adrian</i> , in his passage through <i>Libya Cyrenaica</i> , hunts and kills a huge lion, that had destroyed a great number of people. In this expedition, <i>Antoninus</i> , his favourite patric, is drowned in the <i>Nile</i> ; for whom the emperor displays an unbecoming grief, and gets him ranked among the gods by the servile <i>Greeks</i> ; builds a magnificent temple to, and institutes sports, sacrifices, and priests, in honour of him. ———	15	169
4136	2480	133	<i>Adrian</i> visits <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Macedon</i> in his way to <i>Syria</i> , and returns to <i>Athens</i> ; where news are brought to him, that the <i>Jews</i> had revolted, on account of his having built a temple to <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i> , in <i>Jerusalem</i> , and called that metropolis <i>Ælia Capitolina</i> . ———	15	170
4137	2481	134	The <i>Alani</i> , or <i>Massagetae</i> , under their king <i>Pharasmenes</i> , ravage <i>Media</i> and <i>Armenia</i> ; but retire soon after, on the coming of <i>Fl. Arrianus</i> against them. ———	11	60
4138	2482	135	<i>Adrian</i> , having been formerly made archon of <i>Athens</i> , assumes the habit of that office, celebrates the great festival of <i>Bacchus</i> , distributes vast quantities of corn among the populace, adorns the city with stately buildings; particularly a library, of wonderful structure; consecrates, in person, the temple of <i>Jupiter Olympius</i> , begun 560 years before; in memory of which, one quarter of the city is called <i>Adrianopolis</i> ; and, at length, sails for <i>Rome</i> , towards the close of the year. ———	15	170
			<i>Adrian</i> , being returned to <i>Rome</i> , receives an embassy from <i>Vologeses</i> , probably the king of <i>Armenia</i> , to complain against <i>Pharasmenes</i> , king of <i>Iberia</i> ; who comes thither in person, to answer for himself; and meets with a generous reception from him. ———	15	171
4139	2483	136	<i>Pharasmenes</i> , king of <i>Iberia</i> , having fully justified himself to <i>Adrian</i> , and made some magnificent presents to him, is dismissed with the greatest honours, and laden with still more valuable presents, particularly fifty elephants, and 500 chosen men, to serve him for a guard. ———	19	173
			The insurrection of the <i>Jews</i> in <i>Judæa</i> breaks out more fiercely than ever, under the famed impostor <i>Barcochebas</i> ; who sets up for the Messiah, and is crowned king; over-runs all <i>Palæstine</i> and <i>Syria</i> , and commits the	15	173

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.	[385]		Vol.	Pag.
4139	2483	136	<p>most horrid cruelties upon all, but most chiefly upon the Christians. Against him <i>Tinnius Rufus</i> comes, and falls upon these murderers, with great fury; massacring all that fall into his hands; whilst, their number still increasing from all parts, they make themselves masters of <i>Jerusalem</i>, and murder all the <i>Romans</i> they find there. At length <i>Adrian</i> sends <i>Jul. Severus</i>, governor of <i>Britain</i>, against them; who, after much bloodshed, retakes that metropolis, and burns it to the ground; and plows the ground on which the temple had stood.</p>			
			<p>A vast number of <i>Jews</i> retiring to <i>Bether</i>, a strong city not far from <i>Jerusalem</i>, are besieged by <i>Barcochebas</i>, and either starved to death, or taken prisoners by him. Soon after which, that impostor is defeated, and taken prisoner, and his army totally routed.</p>			
			<p>The result of this revolt is, that the <i>Romans</i> demolish 50 strong fortresses, 985 towns, and destroy 580,000 men, besides an innumerable multitude that perished by famine, fire, sickness, despair, &c. and a much greater number that are sold for slaves, and doomed to a most dreadful captivity. The <i>Romans</i> likewise lose a vast number of their troops; upon which the emperor and senate publish an edict, expressly forbidding all <i>Jews</i>, even those that were since converted to Christianity, to set foot in <i>Jerusalem</i>, or even to come within sight of it, under pain of death*.</p>			
			<p><i>Adrian</i>, now in the 19th year of his reign, and in a very infirm state of health, names <i>L. Aurel. Commod. Verus</i> for his successor; and, on that occasion, makes considerable largesses to the army and people, and exhibits some public shews; but repents soon after of his choice: however, <i>Verus</i> is made prætor, and sent into <i>Pannonia</i>, where he gains esteem and applause.</p>			
			<p>* N. B. A full account of this bloody revolt will be given, in its proper place, in the Modern History, to which it more properly belongs; and where the history of that unhappy nation will be continued, from the time of their total dispersion, after the destruction of <i>Jerusalem</i> by <i>Titus</i>, down to the close of the last century.</p>		15	173

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4139	2483	136	<i>Julius Severus</i> , who had so happily ended the Jewish war, is made governor of <i>Bithynia</i> ; where he behaves with such prudence, justice, and humanity, that his memory is still revered for a century after his death. —	15	175
4140	2484	137	<i>Adrian</i> orders <i>Jerusalem</i> to be rebuilt, by the name of <i>Ælia Capitolina</i> , and peoples it partly by a colony of <i>Romans</i> , and partly by such neighbouring nations as are not Jews†. <i>Adrian</i> retires to <i>Tibur</i> , now <i>Tivoli</i> , where he builds a magnificent villa; the ruins of which are still to be seen. Here his distemper turning into a painful flux, he gives himself up to that natural cruelty which he had till now so happily restrained, and causes several illustrious persons to be arraigned, and executed, and others to be privately murdered. Among the former was his brother-in-law <i>Servianus</i> , aged about 90 years, and his grand-nephew <i>Tusculus</i> , aged about 18. <i>Verus</i> returns from <i>Pannonia</i> , greatly indispensed; is killed by taking too strong a medicine; and is buried with great pomp, and ranked among the gods. —	15	175
4141	2485	138	<i>Adrian</i> adopts <i>Titus Antoninus</i> , on condition that he shall adopt <i>M. Ann. Verus</i> , since called <i>M. Aurelius</i> ; presently after which the empress <i>Sabina</i> dies, and is deified, &c. with the usual solemnity. —	15	176
			<i>Adrian</i> grows so impatient under his painful disease, that he is, with difficulty, restrained from killing himself; and begs to be dispatched by poison, or by any other way. Several eminent persons are ordered by him to be put to death, whom <i>Antoninus</i> ventures to save. —	15	177
			<i>Adrian</i> causes himself to be conveyed to <i>Baiæ</i> in <i>Campania</i> ; where he shortly after ends his life, on the 10th of <i>July</i> , in the 21st year of his reign, and 93d of his age; and is deified by <i>Antoninus</i> , who causes his ashes to be deposited, with great pomp, in a stately mausoleum, which he had built at <i>Rome</i> , on the banks of the <i>Tyber</i> . —	15	178
			<i>Collius Urbicus</i> , the <i>Roman</i> governor in <i>Britain</i> , drives the invading natives out of the		

† This transaction will likewise be inserted at length in the chapter mentioned in the foregoing note.

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			<i>Roman territories there; after which he causes a new wall to be built from <i>Brampton</i> in <i>Cumberland</i> to the river <i>Esk</i>.</i>		19	157
4141	2485	138	<i>Antoninus</i> , since surnamed <i>Pius</i> , is proclaimed <i>Adrian's</i> successor, by order of the senate, who honour him with several distinguishing names and titles; and his wife <i>Faustina</i> , with that of <i>Augusta</i> ; in return of which he continues paying a singular regard to the senatorial and equestrian orders, lessens the public taxes, promotes men of learning and merit, and builds many sumptuous edifices.		15	183
4142	2486	139	<i>Antoninus</i> creates <i>M. Aurelius Cæsar</i> , gives him his daughter <i>Faustina</i> in marriage, and names him his colleague in the consulship for the ensuing year.		15	196
4143	2487	140	<i>Antoninus</i> finishes the famed aqueduct in new <i>Athens</i> , in the island of <i>Delos</i> , which had been begun by <i>Adrian</i> about three years before; and goes on with several other public works.		15	200
4144	2488	141	The empress <i>Faustina</i> dies, and <i>Antoninus</i> causes her to be deified, honours her with divine worship, priests, temples, &c. notwithstanding her lewd character and life.		15	200
4145	2489	142	<i>Antoninus</i> institutes the games called <i>Pia</i> and <i>Pialia</i> , in honour of <i>Adrian</i> ; which are to be exhibited at <i>Putcoli</i> on the second year of every olympiad.		15	201
4147	2491	144	The <i>Brigantes</i> in <i>Britain</i> revolt; but are quickly reduced by <i>Lollius Urbicus</i> , governor of that island; who strips them of part of their country, carries his conquests still farther northward, and builds a wall between the friths of <i>Forth</i> and <i>Clyde</i> .		15	201
4148	2492	145	<i>Antoninus</i> dedicates the temple he had built in honour of <i>Adrian</i> ; and, upon that occasion, distributes large sums among the people.		19	157
4149	2493	146	The <i>Dacians</i> , and other northern people, raise new disturbances in their respective countries; which are suppressed by the <i>Roman</i> governor. About the same time, the <i>Alani</i> , attempting to invade the <i>Roman</i> territories, are repulled with great loss.		15	201
4150	2494	147	<i>Antoninus</i> invests <i>M. Aurelius</i> with the tribunitial and proconsular power, and shews a particular regard to him; but behaves quite differently towards <i>L. Verus</i> , whom <i>Adrian</i> had obliged him to adopt, as being indeed unworthy of his regard.		15	208
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4151	2495	148		
4155	2499	152	15	202
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4158	2502	155	15	203
			15	203
4159	2503	156	15	203
4160	2504	157	15	203
4166	2510	163	15	204

The *Moors* in *Africa* rise up in arms against the *Romans*; but are repulsed and driven to the most distant parts of *Libya*, beyond mount *Atlas*.

Quintil. Condianus and *Quintil. Maximus*, two brothers, of learning and merit, are raised to the consulate; and behave with such unanimity, prudence, &c. that they gain the love and esteem of all.

Justin Martyr publishes his excellent apology for the Christians, and presents it to the emperor; which hath so good an effect, that *Antoninus* writes to his governors of *Asia*, and to all the *Grecian* cities, letters in their favour; and forbids their being molested on account of their religion; which puts a stop to the present persecution, at least, during the rest of his reign.

The lower parts of the city of *Rome* are laid under water by the overflowings of the *Tyber*; soon after which, a dreadful fire consumes a considerable part of it: both which calamities are followed by a grievous famine, which destroys vast numbers of its inhabitants.

In the same year, *Antioch* in *Syria*, *Narbonne* in *Gaul*, and the great square at *Carthage*, are, in a great measure, destroyed by accidental fire; but are soon after restored to their pristine grandeur, by the care and munificence of *Antoninus*.

L. Verus is this year raised to the consulate; and *T. Sextus*, or *Sextilius Lateranus*, is chosen his colleague.

The cities of *Cos* and *Rhodes*, with several others in *Lycia* and *Caria*, are greatly damaged by an earthquake; but are quickly after repaired, and restored to their former grandeur, by the immense sums which the emperor contributes towards it.

M. Aurelius, for the third, and *L. Verus*, for the second time, are chosen consuls; in which year the emperor is taken ill at *Lorium*, one of his villas, of a violent fever, and dies on the 7th of *March*, aged seventy-three years, five months, and sixteen days; having reigned twenty-two years, seven months, and twenty-six days, after having confirmed the adoption of *Aurelius*, by sending the golden image of *Fortune* from his

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			own chamber to his, and left considerable legacies to his daughter, friends, &c. He dies universally lamented, and is honoured with a magnificent funeral pomp; and is interred in <i>Adrian's</i> stately mausoleum; his two adopted sons pronouncing his funeral oration, and the senate ranking him among the gods, and decreeing divine honours, &c. to him.		
4166	2510	163	<i>Marc. Aurelius</i> succeeds <i>Antoninus</i> , and takes <i>L. Verus</i> partner with him in the empire, who acts subordinately to him; yet both go on with great unanimity and gentleness: so that <i>Rome</i> is now, for the first time, governed by two emperors.	15	204
4167	2511	164	A grievous overflowing of the <i>Tyber</i> again destroys a vast number of houses and public buildings in <i>Rome</i> ; carries away vast multitudes of people, cattle, &c. and lays the country a great way about it under water. This calamity is followed by earthquakes and conflagrations in several provinces, with a malignant infection in the air, and a famine in the city; which the two emperors take care to supply with corn, and other provisions, from foreign parts, and at their own expence.	15	210
			Fresh disturbances and revolts are raised in <i>Britain</i> , which are soon after suppressed by <i>Calpurn. Agricola</i> , sent thither by <i>M. Aurelius</i> .	15	211
			<i>Vologeses II.</i> king of <i>Parthia</i> , who had made great preparations for war towards the latter end of the late emperor's reign, does now declare it in earnest, and cuts off the whole <i>Roman</i> army in <i>Armenia</i> , under the command of <i>Severinus</i> , governor of <i>Cappadocia</i> .	19	158
4168	2512	165	<i>Vologeses</i> , elated with his success, invades <i>Syria</i> with a powerful army; against whom <i>L. Verus</i> is sent, who, instead of hastening to save that province, gives a loose to his pleasures in every place he comes at; and does not arrive there till the close of the campaign.	11 15	60 212
			<i>L. Verus</i> continues his old way, and gives himself up to all manner of licentiousness and debauchery; never once appearing at the head of his army, but leaving the whole care of the war to his generals. <i>Statius Priscus</i> drives the <i>Parthians</i> out of <i>Armenia</i> ; and	11 15	60 212

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			<i>Cassius</i> , who is sent against <i>Vologeses</i> into <i>Syria</i> , overthrows him in several engagements, though at the head of 400,000 men ; of whom he kills 370,000, with the loss only of two of his <i>Romans</i> ; and, in four years, reduces all the provinces that had submitted to <i>Trajan</i> . ————	11 15	60 214
4168	2512	165	<i>Cassius</i> takes <i>Seleucia</i> , plunders and burns <i>Babylon</i> and <i>Ctesiphon</i> , with the stately palace of the <i>Parthian</i> monarchs ; and, in about three years more, puts an end to the <i>Parthian</i> war. ————	11 15	60 214
4169	2513	166	<i>Sobemus</i> , who had been driven out of <i>Armenia</i> , is restored to that kingdom by the prudent management of <i>Mart. Verus</i> , the <i>Roman</i> general, and put under the protection and tribute of <i>Rome</i> . ————	15	215
			<i>M. Aurelius</i> sends his daughter <i>Lucilla</i> to <i>Antioch</i> , with a grand retinue, to be there married to his worthless colleague, who is wallowing in all the pleasures of that city, and of its infamous suburb of <i>Daphne</i> . ————	15	215
4170	2514	167	<i>Cassius</i> , having thoroughly subdued the <i>Parthians</i> , returns to <i>Seleucia</i> ; which opens its gates to him : notwithstanding which, he causes 400,000 of its inhabitants to be cruelly butchered, and the city to be demolished : soon after which, as he is returning homewards, one half of his army perishes through famine, sickness, and other calamities. ————	15	216
			<i>Lucius Verus</i> takes the honour of <i>Cassius's</i> successes upon himself, and styles himself, in his medals, CONQUEROR OF PARTHIA AND MEDIA, though he never struck a blow ; sets kings over several nations, and makes his sycophants governors of the provinces reduced by <i>Cassius</i> . ————	11 15	60 216
4171	2515	168	The <i>Marcomanni</i> , who had been several years at war with <i>Rome</i> , now conclude a peace with it ; by which they oblige themselves not to settle any-where within six miles of the <i>Danube</i> . ————	19	472
			<i>M. Aurelius</i> and <i>L. Verus</i> triumph at <i>Rome</i> for their victories over <i>Vologeses</i> ; and are honoured by the senate with the surname of <i>Parthicus</i> . <i>Verus</i> begs that the title of <i>Cæsar</i> may be bestowed on the two sons of <i>Aurelius</i> , <i>Commodus</i> and <i>Annius Verus</i> ; which		

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			is accordingly complied with, on the 12th of <i>October.</i>		15	217
4171	2515	168	<i>Luc. Verus</i> , and his army, carry a grievous pestilence where-ever they come; so that not only <i>Rome</i> , but most of the provinces through which they pass, are infected with it; and this calamity is followed by famine, earthquakes, and other such disasters. —		15	217
4172	2516	169	Many of the <i>German</i> nations having revolt- ed, both emperors march against them; at whose approach they repass the <i>Danube</i> , put their ringleaders to death, and sue for peace. — — — — —		15	217
4173	2517	170	Some of the <i>Marcomans</i> , who had submitted to <i>Aurelius</i> , and been transplanted into <i>Italy</i> , make an attempt upon <i>Ravenna</i> ; for which they are sent back over the <i>Danube</i> into their own country. — — — — —		19	472
4174	2518	171	The war being rekindled in <i>Germany</i> , and <i>Vin- dex</i> , the <i>Roman</i> general, having been de- feated, and his army almost cut in pieces by the revolters, both emperors march against them in the depth of winter, and proceed as far as <i>Aquileia</i> ; but are obliged to go back, on account of the raging plague. —		14	472
			In their return, <i>L. Verus</i> dies of an apoplexy; and is conveyed to <i>Rome</i> , and there sumptu- ously interred in <i>Adrian's</i> mausoleum. —		15	219
4175	2519	172	The <i>Romans</i> engage the <i>Germans</i> with incre- dible fury; but are defeated with the loss of 20,000 men; upon which the <i>Marcomans</i> enter into <i>Italy</i> , and ravage it where-ever they come. The plague having much weakened the <i>Roman</i> army, they are forced to admit their gladiators, banditti, slaves, &c. into their army; whilst <i>Aurelius</i> is obliged to melt his plate, and sell his rich furniture, to raise money to pay them. —		15	219
			<i>Aurelius</i> marries his daughter <i>Lucilla</i> , the wi- dow of <i>L. Verus</i> , to <i>Claud. Pompeianus</i> , an <i>Antiochian</i> knight, highly esteemed for his wisdom, courage, and integrity: soon after which, <i>Annius Verus</i> , the emperor's second son, dies at <i>Palestrina</i> , in the 7th year of his age. — — — — —		15	221
4176	2520	173	<i>M. Aurelius</i> , leaving his other son <i>Commodus</i> to the care of his great chamberlain, and of the famed physician <i>Galen</i> , marches against the <i>Germans</i> , and gains several victories		15	222

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			over them ; for which he is honoured with the title of <i>Germanicus</i> . — — —	15	223
4176	2520	173	<i>Aurelius</i> marches against the northern barbarians, who had laid waste <i>Pannonia</i> , and other parts of the empire ; drives the <i>Marcomans</i> , <i>Quadi</i> , <i>Sarmatians</i> , and <i>Vandals</i> , beyond the <i>Danube</i> ; and gives them a fatal blow on their repassing of that river. — — —	15	223
			The <i>Egyptians</i> revolt, and kill vast numbers of the <i>Romans</i> , and of their allies ; but are defeated, and reduced, by the conduct and valour of <i>Cassius</i> . — — —	19	333
			The <i>Moors</i> likewise invade <i>Spain</i> with a powerful force, and commit horrid devastations there ; but are quickly after defeated by the several lieutenants of the provinces. — — —	15	224
4177	2521	174	<i>M. Aurelius</i> , being at <i>Sirmium</i> in <i>Pannonia</i> , and ready to decide a dispute between the city of <i>Athens</i> and <i>Herodes Atticus</i> , one of his freedmen, and a person of a fiery temper, is, by him, sharply inveighed against in open court, for suffering himself to be governed by a woman, and a child : all which the emperor bears with singular moderation, and without punishing him for his boldness, or for the crimes alleged against him. — — —	15	225
			<i>M. Aurelius</i> having gained some new victories over the <i>Germans</i> , both he and his son <i>Commodus</i> are honoured with the title of <i>Germanicus</i> . — — —	15	225
4178	2522	175	<i>Aurelius</i> , having ventured too far into the country of the <i>Quadi</i> , beyond the <i>Danube</i> , is unhappily hemmed in by such impassable mountains, that both he and his army are ready to perish through thirst ; but is miraculously relieved by a seasonable rain, obtained by the prayers of the Christian soldiers belonging to the <i>Melitina</i> legion ; whilst a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, fall heavily upon the enemy : so that, instead of falling a prey to them, he gains a glorious victory over them : in gratitude for which singular blessing, he issues out a decree, forbidding any to accuse or molest a Christian, on account of his religion, under a severe penalty. — — —	15	226
4179	2523	176	<i>Aurelius</i> having left 20,000 men in the countries of the <i>Marcomans</i> and <i>Quadi</i> , they are so harassed by those Roman tyrants, that they resolve to leave their habitations, and	15	226

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			go in search of new ones ; but are prevented from it by the emperor, and reduced, by his troops, to a downright famine ; which forces them to sue again for peace, and to send back 13,000 prisoners, whom they had taken, in order to obtain it. — — —	15	229
4180	2524	177	The <i>Quadi</i> break the peace again, depose <i>Furius</i> their king for opposing them, and set up <i>Ariogeses</i> in his stead ; which so exasperates the emperor, that, tho' they offer to release 50,000 other <i>Roman</i> prisoners, to obtain a new peace, he absolutely refuses it, sets a price upon their new king's head, and soon after totally defeats them, and others of their allies, who had joined them, takes <i>Ariogeses</i> prisoner, and forces them to accept of a peace upon his own terms, and so puts an effectual end to the war. — — —	15	231
			<i>Cassius</i> , the victorious conqueror of the <i>Partians</i> , raises a revolt in the East, and assumes the imperial title, being joined by a great number of forces, and several Eastern princes ; against whom <i>Aurelius</i> prepares to march ; but receives the news, that <i>Cassius</i> was killed ; quickly after which, his head is brought to him, which puts an end to that revolt. — — —	15	138
			<i>Aurelius</i> takes his wife <i>Faustina</i> , and <i>Commodus</i> , into the East with him, and makes his son-in-law <i>Pompeianus</i> consul. <i>Faustina</i> dies at a village at the foot of mount <i>Taurus</i> , and, tho' a very vicious woman, is yet deified ; and the village is raised to a city, called from her <i>Faustinopolis</i> ; and a temple is erected in it to her honour. — — —	15	232
4181	2525	178	<i>Aurelius</i> , continuing his journey into the East, is singularly kind to <i>Cassius's</i> children, pardons all that had sided with him, except the <i>Antiochians</i> , who had been more than ordinarily zealous for him, whom he strips of their privileges, public assemblies, and shews ; but restores them all again to them quickly after. — — —	15	241
			<i>Aurelius</i> goes thence into <i>Egypt</i> , where he pardons the <i>Alexandrians</i> , and grants them some fresh privileges ; thence he diffuses his beneficence to <i>Smyrna</i> , and other cities, thro' which he passes in his way back to <i>Rome</i> . — — —	15	242
4182	2526	179	<i>Aurelius</i> being returned to <i>Rome</i> , with his son <i>Commodus</i> , both are honoured with a joint	15	242

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			triumph; <i>Commodus</i> is chosen consul, with <i>Quintillus</i> ; whilst his father remits all debts due to him and his treasury, and gives a vast sum to rebuild the city of <i>Smyrna</i> , which had been overthrown by an earthquake.	15	243
4182	2526	179	<i>Aurelius</i> marries his son <i>Commodus</i> to <i>Crispina</i> , the daughter of <i>Bruttius Præfens</i> , and then sets out from <i>Rome</i> with him, on the fifth of <i>August</i> , to go and suppress the <i>Marcomans</i> , who had renewed their hostilities with great vigour and fury.	15	244
4183	2527	180	<i>Aurelius</i> gains several victories over the <i>Marcomans</i> , and their confederates; for which both he and his son assume the title of <i>Imperator</i> ; about the same time <i>Paternus</i> , his general in <i>Germany</i> , engages several nations there, and totally defeats them.	15	244
4184	2528	181	<i>Marcus Aurelius</i> dies at <i>Sirmium</i> , now <i>Sirmich</i> in <i>Sclavonia</i> , of the plague, which had raged several years in <i>Italy</i> , on the 17th of <i>March</i> , aged 58 years, 10 months, and 22 days, having reigned 19 years, 10 days; he dies greatly lamented by all, and is deified by the senate; and his ashes are conveyed to <i>Rome</i> with great pomp, and deposited in <i>Adrian's</i> stately mausoleum; and his memory is so respected, that he that hath not a statue or image of him in his house, is deemed a sacrilegious person.	15	244
			<i>Commodus</i> succeeds his father, and is the first emperor that is born in his father's reign, and the second that succeeds him in it: he proves, however, of a quite opposite character to the good old emperor, tho' carefully educated under his eye, being of a cruel, avaricious temper, and given to all manner of debauchery.	15	256
			<i>Commodus</i> grants a peace to the <i>Quadi</i> , <i>Marcomans</i> , and others, and then returns to <i>Rome</i> , where he is received by the senate, and conducted to the capitol with the usual marks of honour; and, having visited that, and some other temples, is conducted into the imperial palace with the same pomp.	15	258
4188	2532	185	The <i>Caledonians</i> having made several inroads into the <i>Roman</i> provinces in <i>Britain</i> , where they commit horrid ravages, and cut off a <i>Roman</i> army, <i>Ulpus Marcellus</i> is sent thither by <i>Commodus</i> , who soon defeats and drives		

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			them out, and settles all things in quiet again.		15	259
4189	2533	186	<i>Commodus</i> exchanges his father's old counselors for his leud and debauched companions, whose cruelties and extorsions justly render him odious to all his subjects.		19	158
			The army in <i>Britain</i> mutinies, on account of <i>Perennis's</i> tyranny and cruelty; and send a deputation to <i>Rome</i> , to lay their complaints before the emperor and senate.		15	260
			<i>Lucilla</i> , the emperor's sister, joins with several great men in a conspiracy against his life, who, being discovered, are all put to death.		19	158
			The empress <i>Crispina</i> , affecting to imitate her husband in his debaucheries, is first banished to the island of <i>Caprea</i> , and soon after murdered there.		15	260
			Four consular persons are unjustly put to death; the ruling consuls are banished; and many other innocent persons of distinction are condemned to one or the other of those punishments.		15	260
4190	2534	187	<i>Commodus</i> , being present at the <i>Capitoline</i> games, is told by a pretended cynic, that his chief favourite <i>Perennis</i> , and his children, were plotting his death, whom that minister causes to be burnt alive: soon after which, the truth of his information being fully discovered, <i>Perennis</i> is given up to the fury of the prætorian band, and torn in pieces, with his wife, sister, and two sons; whilst the emperor is driven into such fits of jealousy, that he changes his captains of the guards almost every day.		15	261
4191	2535	188	<i>Perennis</i> is succeeded in <i>Britain</i> by <i>Cleander</i> , who proves such a vile, rapacious wretch, that, to save himself, he accuses <i>Antistius Burrhus</i> , the emperor's brother-in-law, and others of his friends, of treason; who are accordingly put to death. <i>Cleander</i> likewise so artfully feeds the emperor's jealousy against the captains of his guards, that he at length obtains that important post for himself.		15	262
			<i>Pescennius Niger</i> is sent against <i>Materus</i> , a common deserter, who, at the head of a numerous body of banditti, had over-run and plundered a great part of <i>Gaul</i> and <i>Spain</i> ; and reduces them to such streights, that <i>Materus</i> is obliged to divide his forces into		19	158
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			small parties, and to disperse them about privately into several parts of <i>Italy</i> , with an intent to assassinate the emperor at the annual feast of the mother of the gods, and to seize the empire ; but, being betrayed by some of their own party, <i>Maternus</i> is taken and executed, and an end is put to that conspiracy. — — — — —	15	264
4191	2535	188	A grievous pestilence rages in <i>Italy</i> , which lasts almost three years, and carries off near 2000 persons in a day at <i>Rome</i> , and so proportionally in other parts. — — — — —	15	265
4192	2536	189	<i>Commodus</i> extorts immense sums of money, under pretence of defraying his designed expedition into <i>Africa</i> ; and suffers the people to offer solemn vows for his return ; but, instead of going, squanders it all away in debauchery, both at <i>Rome</i> , and in its neighbourhood. — — — — —	15	265
			A great part of the capitol, a famous library, and several other contiguous edifices, are destroyed by lightning, and communicate the flames to other parts of the city. — — — — —	15	265
			<i>Sewerus</i> , governor of <i>Sicily</i> , is tried for treason, and acquitted by the captains of the guard, and his accuser condemned to be crucified, more out of hatred to <i>Commodus</i> , than love to justice. — — — — —	15	265
			<i>Cleander</i> , one of <i>Commodus</i> 's favourites, having caused a famine in <i>Rome</i> , by monopolizing the corn, the people rise up against him, and will not be appeased, till the emperor causes his head to be struck off, and sent to them. — — — — —	15	265
4193	2537	190	<i>Pertinax</i> is, at his own request, recalled out of <i>Britain</i> , and charged with the care of supplying the city with corn, instead of <i>Dio. Papirius</i> , who is put to death, with all his accomplices, for concurring with <i>Cleander</i> 's measures. — — — — —	15	266
4194	2538	191	<i>Commodus</i> , now in his sixth consulate, grows more and more jealous and tyrannical, from the many conspiracies that are formed against him ; puts many of his relations, and other persons of distinction, to death, particularly <i>Petron. Mamertinus</i> , who had married one of his sisters, his son <i>Antoninus</i> , <i>Annia Faustina</i> , cousin-german to the late <i>M. Aurelius</i> , &c. besides a great number of others of lower rank, all in one day ; and orders all that		

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			are related to the late <i>Avid. Cassius</i> to be burned alive. ———	15	267
4195	2539	192	The sumptuous temple of <i>Peace</i> , wherein were deposited all the sacred spoils brought from <i>Jerusalem</i> , is burnt by lightning, together with all the rich jewels, spices, drugs, and other valuable merchandizes of <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Africa</i> , &c. of which it was made the repository ; and the temple of <i>Vesta</i> , part of the imperial palace, and other stately buildings, are destroyed by the same conflagration, which continues several days, notwithstanding the united endeavours of the emperor, soldiers, &c. to extinguish it. ———	15	268
4196	2540	193	The <i>Saracens</i> defeat the <i>Romans</i> , and are, for the first time, mentioned in history ; whilst the emperor gives himself up to the most abject diversions of dancing, fencing, shooting, to the end of his life. ———	15	268
			<i>Commodus</i> allows <i>Cl. Albinus</i> , governor of <i>Britain</i> , to take the title of <i>Cæsar</i> , together with all its proper insignia, &c. in case any disturbance arises there ; which he, however, prudently declines. ———	15	269
			<i>Commodus</i> discovers to his beloved <i>Martia</i> , and his two captains of the guard, his intention of causing the two consuls elect to be murdered, and of his taking the consulate upon himself, and enriching himself by the estates of those he designed to cut off. <i>Martia</i> poisons him ; but the poison not proving strong enough to dispatch him, his favourite <i>Narcissus</i> strangles him on the 31st of <i>December</i> , in the 32d year of his age, and 13th of his reign ; upon which the senate declares him a public enemy, orders all his statues to be thrown down, and his body to be dragged thro' the streets, and thrown into the <i>Tyber</i> . ———	15	270
			<i>Pertinax</i> is prevailed upon by <i>Lætus</i> and <i>Electus</i> to accept of the empire ; and is acknowledged by the senate, and prætorian bands ; but, on the 28th of <i>March</i> following, 300 of the latter march armed to the palace, and murder him, after he had reigned only 87 days, and in the 67th year of his age. ———	15	273
			The discontented prætorians cut off <i>Pertinax's</i> head, and carry it about on the point of a spear, offering the empire to the highest bidder ; upon which <i>Flavius Sulpitianus</i> his father-in law, and <i>Did. Julianus</i> , the rich-		

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				est man in <i>Rome</i> , bid for it against each other, and the latter carries it ; who is proclaimed by the whole camp ; and takes the name of <i>Commodus</i> ; and is acknowledged by the senate, whilst the people pelt him with stones.	15	282
4196	2540	193	Whilst this is doing at <i>Rome</i> , <i>Pescennius Niger</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , is declared emperor in the East ; and <i>Septimius Severus</i> is so likewise in <i>Illyricum</i> . This last sends the title of <i>Cæsar</i> to <i>Albinus</i> , governor of <i>Britain</i> , with a promise to adopt him ; who accordingly proclaims him there, at the head of his army ; whilst the senate declares him an enemy to his country, and <i>Julianus</i> is preparing to oppose him.		15	286
			<i>Julianus</i> puts the murderers of <i>Commodus</i> to death ; exerts many diabolical forceries and cruelties ; and, among others, hires assassins to murder <i>Severus</i> , who was hastening apace towards him, and was advanced as far as <i>Ravenna</i> , of which he makes himself master, and is received every-where with joyful acclamations.		15	293
			<i>Julianus</i> offers to make <i>Severus</i> his colleague, and the senate agrees to it ; but he not only rejects it, but causes the captain of the guard, who brought him the offer, to be cut in pieces : upon which, all his troops abandon him, and, with the prætorian bands, go over to <i>Severus</i> ; and he retires to the imperial palace, where the senate condemns him to be beheaded, after he had reigned two months and six days.		15	294
			An hundred senators are deputed from that body to congratulate <i>Severus</i> upon his election ; who, upon his arrival at <i>Rome</i> , causes the murderers of <i>Pertinax</i> to be severely punished ; disbands the prætorian troops ; orders the deceased emperor to be magnificently interred ; the days of his birth and inauguration to be celebrated with <i>Circensian</i> and other games ; and raises his son to the dignity of chief-priest to his deceased father.		15	295
			On the day following <i>Severus</i> 's magnificent entry into <i>Rome</i> , the soldiers raise a most dreadful uproar, and commit many grievous outrages, demanding a considerable largess from him ; and are not appeased, till he hath promised them 250 drachms <i>per</i> man, instead of 2500, which they demanded.		15	282 296
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4196	2540	193	<i>Severus</i> attends the senate, and promises to govern with justice and equity; gets them to confirm the title of <i>Cæsar</i> on <i>Claud. Albinus</i> ; takes the name of <i>Pertinax</i> ; puts to death all the friends of the late <i>Julianus</i> ; and chooses four times as many prætorian guards as he had disbanded; and, having supplied the city with plenty of corn, &c. marches, with all possible expedition, against <i>Pescennius Niger</i> , who, by this time, had made himself master of all <i>Greece</i> , <i>Macedon</i> , and <i>Thrace</i> . ———	15	298
4197	2541	194	<i>Pescennius Niger</i> , being apprised of <i>Severus</i> 's advancement and success at <i>Rome</i> , sends him offers to make him his partner in the empire; which he utterly rejects; whilst the senate, to ingratiate themselves with the latter, declare the former an enemy to his country. ———	15	299
			<i>Niger</i> engages <i>Candidus</i> , one of <i>Severus</i> 's generals, with great fury; but is defeated by him, and forced to fly beyond mount <i>Taurus</i> , whither <i>Severus</i> sends him offers to give him his life and safety, if he will lay down his arms: all which <i>Niger</i> is dissuaded from accepting by <i>Aurelianus</i> , whose daughters were betrothed to his sons, and retires to <i>Antioch</i> . ———	15	300
			The cities of <i>Tyre</i> and <i>Laodicea</i> , having declared for <i>Severus</i> , are put to fire and sword by a body of <i>Moors</i> , sent thither by <i>Niger</i> . ———	15	301
			<i>Severus</i> and <i>Niger</i> come to a fresh engagement, on the very spot on which <i>Alexander the Great</i> had defeated <i>Darius</i> ; where <i>Niger</i> , being totally overthrown, is forced to retire to <i>Antioch</i> ; whence attempting to fly into <i>Parthia</i> , he is overtaken, and put to death; and his head is sent, first to <i>Byzantium</i> , and thence to <i>Rome</i> ; whilst <i>Severus</i> punishes with the utmost severity all that sided with that unfortunate general; so that a prodigious number of persons of all ranks are either proscribed, banished, or put to death. ———	15	301
4198	2542	195	<i>Severus</i> deprives the city of <i>Antioch</i> of all its privileges, &c. for having sided with <i>Niger</i> , and reduces it to the condition of a bare village; but is not long after prevailed upon, by his son, to restore it to its pristine state: nevertheless he condemns that, and several other cities which had assisted <i>Niger</i> with mo-		

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4199	2543	196	ney, to pay him four times as much ; which severity renders him odious to his subjects. <i>Severus</i> reduces the <i>Adiabeni-ans</i> , <i>Arabians</i> , and <i>Parthians</i> , who had joined or assisted <i>Niger</i> ; but refuses the triumph, and title of <i>Arabicus</i> and <i>Parthicus</i> , which the senate had decreed to him.	15	303
			The <i>Scythians</i> , who were in full march against <i>Severus</i> , are forced to stop short by a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, which kills three of their chiefs.	15	303
			<i>Severus</i> takes the city of <i>Byzantium</i> , after a three years siege, in which the besieged were reduced to the necessity of eating each other, and puts all the magistrates and garison to the sword. He next orders that city, at this time the largest, strongest, and most magnificent, in the East, to be burnt and rased, and the inhabitants to be sold for slaves.	15	304
			<i>Severus</i> sends three of his generals to reduce <i>Mesopotamia</i> , who make themselves masters of great part of it, which becomes a <i>Roman</i> province, of which he makes <i>Nisibis</i> the capital, and bestows the government of it, as well as that of <i>Egypt</i> , only on <i>Roman</i> knights.	15	305
			All these successes put <i>Severus</i> on an unnatural design of destroying <i>Albinus</i> in <i>Britain</i> , whom he had promised to adopt. In order to effect which, he sends him a friendly token, and, at the same time, orders the messengers to assassinate him. <i>Albinus</i> , having got timely notice of it, causes himself to be proclaimed emperor ; and, crossing thence into <i>Gaul</i> , is joined by great numbers both of <i>Gauls</i> and <i>Spaniards</i> .	15 19	305 159
			<i>Severus</i> hastens against <i>Albinus</i> with a powerful army ; and, in his way, declares his eldest son <i>Bassianus</i> , <i>Cæsar</i> , with the name of <i>M. Aurel. Antoninus</i> ; whilst the senate declares his competitor an enemy to his country. —	15	306
			At the same time, one <i>Numerianus</i> , a grammar schoolmaster, comes into <i>Gaul</i> ; pretends to be a senator sent from <i>Rome</i> , with full power to raise money and men ; which he accordingly doth, and sends both to <i>Severus</i> , without accepting of any honour or gratification from him, except a small pension, with which he retires for the remainder of his life.	15	306

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4200	2544	197	<i>Severus</i> engages his competitor, with extreme fury, near <i>Lions</i> , and totally routs him, with great slaughter. <i>Albinus</i> retires to <i>Lions</i> , whither <i>Severus</i> pursues him, and reduces the city to ashes; upon which his rival kills himself, whose head <i>Severus</i> sends to <i>Rome</i> , where it is set upon a pole in the public forum. He pardons his wife and children at first; but soon after orders them, and the rest of his relations, friends, &c. to be cruelly massacred, together with a great number of <i>Gauls</i> and <i>Spaniards</i> , by whose deaths he gets an immense quantity of riches. —	15 19	307 159
			<i>Severus</i> next reduces all the revolted cities, divides <i>Britain</i> into two provinces, and, upon his return to <i>Rome</i> , causes 42 senators of the highest rank, and a vast number of persons of the lowest class, to be butchered, under pretence that they had been friends to <i>Albinus</i> . — — — — —	15 19	308 159
4201	2545	198	<i>Severus</i> marches into <i>Parthia</i> , to be revenged on <i>Vologeses</i> , who had sided with <i>Niger</i> ; takes <i>Seleucia</i> and <i>Babylon</i> in his way, and besieges him in his capital of <i>Ctesiphon</i> , which he takes by assault; seizes on all his treasure, and on his wife and children; puts all the rest to fire and sword, except 100,000 women and children, whom he sells for slaves. <i>Vologeses</i> hath, however, the good fortune to escape; and, upon the enemy's going off, returns at the head of a fresh army, and recovers all that had been taken from him, except <i>Mesopotamia</i> . — — —	15 19	310 160
			The <i>Roman</i> army, elated at the taking of <i>Ctesiphon</i> , proclaim <i>Caracalla</i> , <i>Severus's</i> eldest son, his colleague, and <i>Geta</i> , his second son, <i>Cæsar</i> ; both which titles are confirmed by the senate. — — — — —	15	311
			During the <i>Parthian</i> expedition, the <i>Caledonians</i> cruelly ravage the <i>Roman</i> provinces in <i>Britain</i> ; and <i>Lupus</i> , the governor there, not being able to suppress them, is forced to buy a peace from them with a large sum; which they observe till the 15th year of <i>Severus's</i> reign. — — — — —	15 19	311 160
4202	2546	199	<i>Severus</i> , on his return from <i>Parthia</i> , lays close siege to the city of <i>Atra</i> , to be revenged on <i>Barfemus</i> for siding with <i>Niger</i> ; but is twice obliged to raise it, being both times repulsed with great slaughter, and the loss of his war-		

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			like engines ; upon which occasion, <i>Lætus</i> and <i>Crispus</i> having ventured to censure his too wantonly exposing his forces, he causes them to be both put to death. — — —	15	311
4203	2547	200	In the like tyrannic manner he treats vast numbers of other brave men, who give him any umbrage, either on account of their birth, merit, &c. whom he either proscribes, banishes, or puts to death, on some frivolous or false pretence. — — —	15	312
4204	2548	201	<i>Severus</i> gives the manly robe to his eldest son <i>Caracalla</i> , now 14 years old, and names him consul for the ensuing year, — — —	15	312
4205	2549	202	<i>Severus</i> and <i>Caracalla</i> enter upon their consulship in <i>Syria</i> ; whence he marches into <i>Arabia</i> and <i>Palæstine</i> , and remits the taxes he had laid on them for siding with <i>Niger</i> ; but issues out an edict, forbidding all people to embrace Christianity or Judaism, under the severest penalties ; which occasions the fifth persecution. — — —	15	312
—	—	—	<i>Severus</i> comes next to <i>Alexandria</i> , to which he grants the privilege of a public council or senate ; then takes a view of the labyrinth, pyramids, and other curiosities of that country. — — —	15	312
4206	2550	203	<i>Septimius Geta</i> , the emperor's brother, and <i>Fulv. Plautianus</i> , his chief favourite, are chosen consuls for this year ; the latter of whom basely abuses his office, by amassing more wealth, and living in greater state, than <i>Severus</i> himself, and proscribing and putting to death great numbers, without the knowledge of his colleague ; notwithstanding which, the emperor makes no scruple to marry his son <i>Caracalla</i> to <i>Fulvia Plautilla</i> , the daughter of that scandalous minister. — — —	15	313
—	—	—	This year <i>Geta</i> , the emperor's second son, being 14 years old, receives the manly robe from him. — — —	15	314
4207	2551	204	<i>Severus</i> , thinking the number of statues, which <i>Plautianus</i> had set up, to be too great, orders some of them to be taken down ; upon which, some of the governors of the provinces, thinking him to be fallen into disgrace, venture to do the same ; for which some of them are banished, and others stripped of their government. — — —	15	314
—	—	—	Not long after, the emperor, being informed, that <i>Plautianus</i> had conspired to murder		him

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			him and his son, causes him to be put to death before his face, and his body to be thrown into the streets, and all his friends to be dispatched in the same way, except his daughter <i>Plautilla</i> , and his brother <i>Plautius</i> , who are sent into banishment. — — —		15	315
4208	2552	205	This year the empire enjoying a general peace, <i>Caracalla</i> and <i>Geta</i> are chosen consuls; whilst the father continues in and about <i>Rome</i> , administering justice with singular equity, reforming abuses, enacting some wholesome laws, repairing and erecting public edifices, not only at <i>Rome</i> , but at <i>Alexandria</i> , <i>Antioch</i> , <i>Byzantium</i> , &c. — — —		15	316
4209	2553	206	This year is remarkable for the inhuman massacre of a great number of senators by the emperor's orders, and of some of the greatest and wealthiest of them without any trial; and among them <i>Quint. Plautianus</i> and <i>Apronianus</i> , persons of most unblemished character. — — — — —		15	317
4210	2554	207	The <i>Britains</i> , in the north, revolt, plunder, slay, and drive all before them. <i>Lupus</i> , governor there, not being in a condition to suppress them, informs the emperor of it; who quickly prepares to go in person, and subdue them. — — — — —		15 19	317 160
4211	2555	208	<i>Caracalla</i> and <i>Geta</i> are again chosen consuls, and are honoured with the title of <i>Augustus</i> ; so that <i>Rome</i> hath now, for the first time, three persons who bear that title. <i>Severus</i> takes them both with him into <i>Britain</i> , where, having driven the <i>Caledonians</i> back into their rocky territories, he orders a new wall to be built from sea to sea. — — —		15 19	318 160
4212	2556	209	<i>Severus</i> , tho' gouty, and infirm thro' old age, pursues the invaders quite to the most northern coasts, putting all to fire and sword, till he hath obliged them to sue for peace, to deliver up their arms, and some part of their country; for which successes he, and his two sons, are honoured with a triumph. — — —		15 19	318 160
4213	2557	210	<i>Caracalla</i> attempts to murder his father, as he is receiving the homage of the <i>Britains</i> at the head of his army; but is happily prevented by those that stood about him: for which unnatural action the old emperor contents himself with giving him a gentle and ineffectual reprimand. — — — — —		15	320

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4214	2558	211	The <i>Mæata</i> and <i>Caledonians</i> revolt afreſh, againſt whom <i>Caracalla</i> is diſpatched, with expreſs orders to put all to the ſword ; but the antient emperor, dying ſoon after at <i>York</i> , puts an end to that expedition for the preſent. <i>Severus</i> dies in the 66th year of his age, and 18th of his reign. His aſhes are depoſited in a rich urn, and ſent to <i>Rome</i> , to be interred in <i>Adrian's</i> ſtately mauſoleum ; and the ſenate rank him among the gods, &c.	15 19	321 160
			<i>Caracalla</i> and <i>Geta</i> are, by their father's will, left joint ſucceſſors to the empire: the former, however, being reſolved to get rid of the latter, concludes a treaty with the <i>Mæata</i> and <i>Caledonians</i> , withdraws his forces from thence, and reſtores their lands to them ; he next diſcards ſome of his father's officers, puts others to death, and ſends ſome aſſaſſins into <i>Italy</i> , to murder his wife <i>Plautilla</i> , and her uncle <i>Plautius</i> , in their exile ; as likewise all his father's phyſicians, who had reſuſed to poiſon him. As the two brothers are marching for <i>Rome</i> , <i>Caracalla</i> attempts to murder <i>Geta</i> ; which obliges them to have ſeparate guards, to lodge in different houſes, &c.	15 19	324 161
			Upon their arrival at <i>Rome</i> , where both are received 'with great pomp, their contention riſes to ſuch an height, that a partition of the empire is propoſed, as the moſt effectual means to prevent the ſad effects ; but that expedient is defeated by their mother <i>Julia</i> : upon which, <i>Caracalla</i> makes a freſh attempt on his brother at the <i>Saturnalian</i> feſtival ; which proves the ſource of much bloodſhed.	15	326
4215	2559	212	<i>Caracalla</i> , having in vain tried ſeveral ways of ridding himſelf of his brother, at laſt inhumanly murders him in the very arms of his mother, in the 23d year of his age ; after which, he runs to the prætorian army with all ſpeed, and thanks the gods for having eſcaped the dreadful conſpiracy formed againſt him ; and, by an immense larges of 2500 drachmas <i>per</i> man, and a promiſe of double pay, gains them all over to him, and is ſaluted ſole emperor by them.	15	327
			<i>Caracalla</i> , on the day following, accuses his dead brother to the ſenate, of an attempt to		

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4215	2559	212	15	328
4216	2560	213	15	330
4217	2561	214	15	331
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			15	333

kill him; yet causes him to be splendidly interred, and deified; and massacres all his friends and domestics, to the number of 20,000; among whom was *Papinian*, the greatest lawyer that ever *Rome* bred, and who, by his singular integrity and firmness, as well as by his authority, as having been appointed his guardian, had often defeated his wicked attempts.

He likewise causes *Papinian's* son, lately chosen quæstor, to be put to death; and great numbers of persons of distinction of both sexes, together with some vestal virgins, become the unhappy victims of his cruelty. He orders also his brother's coin to be melted, his inscriptions to be erased, and punishes, with the utmost severity, the very mention of his name.

Caracalla becomes still more odious by his cruel exactions, injustice, avarice, contempt of the senate, laws, &c. and by a new law published by him now, intitling every subject of the empire to the freedom of the city of *Rome*.

Finding himself universally hated, he takes *Dec. Cæl. Balbinus* for his colleague, and goes into *Gaul*, where he commits the most horrid cruelties every-where; causes the proconsul of *Narbonne* to be put to death; and condemns to the same fate his very physician, who had recovered him of a dangerous illness, as soon as he is well.

Caracalla causes *Gacomar*, king of the *Quadi*, to be treacherously murdered, together with the youth of *Noricum*, and highly glories in that action.

The *Citti* and *Aleman*i having made some incursions into the *Roman* territories, *Caracalla* marches against them; but, having more fire than experience or conduct, is forced to buy a peace from them; upon which, other northern nations take up arms, and vow destruction to the empire; and these he is likewise obliged to buy off with vast sums, and considerable pensions, which reduce him to the shameful expedient of coining false money.

Caracalla, having taken a number of *German* women prisoners, asks them, whether they choose to be put to death, or to be sold for slaves: they choose the former; but he con-

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4218	2562	215	demning them to the latter, they first kill all their children, and then themselves, with a peculiar constancy and courage. —	15	333
			<i>Caracalla</i> goes from <i>Germany</i> into <i>Dacia</i> , where he gains some advantages over the <i>Getae</i> : he thence passes into <i>Asia</i> ; and, at <i>Pergamos</i> , offers up prayers and sacrifices to <i>Æsculapius</i> , for the recovery of his health and right mind; goes to <i>Ilium</i> , where he pays his honours to <i>Achilles's</i> tomb, visits old <i>Troy</i> , and winters in <i>Nicomedia</i> ; still wearing the garb, and observing the customs, of every country thro' which he passes. —	15	334
4219	2563	216	<i>Caracalla</i> goes thence to <i>Antioch</i> , and seeks a pretence to quarrel with the <i>Parthians</i> , then in a civil war among themselves; but they prevent it, by complying with his demands. —	11	61
			In the same treacherous manner he causes the kings of <i>Osrhoene</i> and <i>Armenia</i> , whom he had invited to <i>Antioch</i> , to be seized and imprisoned; the former of whom submits to him, and a <i>Roman</i> colony is sent into <i>Edeffa</i> his capital; but the <i>Armenians</i> , standing in defence of their own prince, notwithstanding his imprisonment, defeat the <i>Roman</i> forces under <i>Theocritus</i> , and preserve their own liberties. —	15	335
			<i>Caracalla</i> marches thence into <i>Egypt</i> , where he causes a dreadful slaughter to be made of the <i>Alexandrians</i> , for lampooning him, his troops putting all to the sword, without distinction, during a whole day and night; after which, he strips them of all their privileges, stops the communication of their streets by high walls guarded by his soldiers, and drives all the strangers out of the city. —	15	339
			<i>Caracalla</i> demands the daughter of <i>Artabanus</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , in marriage; who comes to meet him, with a numerous retinue of his nobles, attended with magnificent equipages, to celebrate the nuptials; upon whose arrival, the emperor falls upon them in a furious manner, kills all he can come at, seizes on their rich equipages, and, conqueror-like, takes the surname of <i>Parthicus</i> ; which is confirmed to him by the senate. —	11	62
4220	2564	217	<i>Artabanus</i> , having happily escaped the bloody encounter, with a few of his nobles, raises a powerful army, invades <i>Syria</i> , and puts all to fire and sword. <i>Macrinus</i> , the <i>Roman</i> ge-	15	336

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			neral, engages him, with great fury, two whole days, during which, 40,000 fall on both sides; and at length acquaints the <i>Parthian</i> king, that <i>Caracalla</i> was murdered; upon which they conclude a peace, and the prisoners taken by the dead emperor are restored. — — — — —		11 15	62 337
4220	2564	217	A little before the battle above-mentioned, <i>Macrinus</i> , captain of the guards, having been promised the empire by a soothsayer, had hired one <i>Martialis</i> to murder the emperor; which he accordingly did, as he was going from <i>Edeffa</i> to <i>Carrhae</i> ; so that <i>Caracalla</i> ended his life, and reign, in the 30th year of the one, and seventh of the other. Four days after which, <i>Macrinus</i> , having gained the army by a great largess, and greater promises, is unanimously declared emperor. — — — — —		15	337
			<i>Macrinus</i> proclaims a general amnesty for all treasons; takes the names of <i>Severus</i> and <i>Aurelius</i> ; gets himself acknowledged by the senate; and causes <i>Caracalla</i> to be pompously burnt, and his ashes to be sent to his mother <i>Julia</i> , now at <i>Antioch</i> ; who, loth to outlive him, starves herself to death. —		15	340
			The senate not only confirms <i>Macrinus</i> 's election, but orders <i>Caracalla</i> 's statues to be thrown down, his edicts to be reversed, creates <i>Macrinus</i> 's father a patrician, and his son <i>Cæsar</i> , and gives the title of <i>Augusta</i> to his empress. — — — — —		15	342
			<i>Macrinus</i> appeases the exasperated <i>Armenians</i> , by restoring their king <i>Tiridates</i> , whom <i>Caracalla</i> had treacherously made his prisoner, and surrendering to them the lands, which they formerly held in <i>Cappadocia</i> ; after which, he goes to <i>Antioch</i> , and there spends his time in making sundry wholesome laws and regulations. — — — — —		15	344
4221	2565	218	<i>Macrinus</i> having, by his over-severity, exasperated the army against him, they are induced, by the artful intrigues of <i>Mæsa</i> , sister to the late empress <i>Julia</i> , to declare her grandson <i>Heliogabalus</i> , a youth of 13 or 14 years of age, emperor, by the name of <i>Marcus Aurelius Antoninus</i> . Against him <i>Macrinus</i> sends <i>Julianus</i> , with a powerful army; who being betrayed to, and beheaded by, <i>Heliogabalus</i> , most of his forces come over to him. —		15	346

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4221	2565	218	<i>Macrinus</i> finds means to appease the army, by the help of a large donative; and gets the senate to declare <i>Heliogabalus</i> an enemy to his country; who comes, however, and attacks him at <i>Antioch</i> , with such success, that he forces him to flee; upon which, most of his army go over to the conqueror. —	15	348
—	—	—	<i>Macrinus</i> and his son are, quickly after, taken in their flight, and both put to death, the former in the 54th year of his age, after a short reign of four months: his head, being sent to <i>Heliogabalus</i> , is ordered to be publicly exposed; and his son to be publicly executed. — — — — —	15	349
—	—	—	<i>Heliogabalus</i> sends to acquaint the senate with his election and success, and obtains from it a confirmation both of that, and of his other titles, &c. upon his promising to govern with justice and equity; but he, though so young in years, proves the greatest monster of cruelty, profusion, lewdness, and all debauchery. — — — — —	15	350
4222	2566	219	<i>Artabanus</i> , king of <i>Parthia</i> , having lost the greatest part of his troops in his war against the <i>Romans</i> , <i>Artaxerxes</i> , a <i>Persian</i> of mean extract, but of great valour and conduct, stirs up his countrymen to shake off the <i>Parthian</i> yoke; and, at the head of them, engages <i>Artabanus</i> three whole days, and cuts off most of the <i>Parthian</i> forces: soon after which, their king is taken in his flight, and put to death. By this sudden turn, the <i>Persians</i> , who had been subject to <i>Parthia</i> 475 years, now reduce it to a tributary state; and <i>Artaxerxes</i> becomes the first king of the united kingdoms of <i>Persia</i> and <i>Parthia</i> . —	11	63
—	—	—	<i>Heliogabalus</i> , now consul for the first time, leaves <i>Syria</i> , and is received at <i>Rome</i> with the usual demonstrations of joy; and, on the following day, causes his grandmother <i>Mæsa</i> to be seated next the consuls, her name to be registred among the senators, with full power to vote in the senate with them, to regulate the dress, visits, and other ceremonies, of the <i>Roman</i> matrons. He next institutes a female senate, and places his mother at the head of it. — — — — —	15	352
4223	2567	220	The new emperor, having established the worship of his fantastic god <i>Heliogabalus</i> , erects a magnificent temple to him at <i>Rome</i> , prefer-		

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4224	2568	221	<p>ring him to <i>Jupiter</i> himself; and strips the other <i>Roman</i> temples of their richest ornaments to adorn his new one; and orders the goddess <i>Cælestis</i> to be brought from <i>Carthage</i>, and to be married to his new god.</p> <p><i>Heliogabalus</i>, now in his second consulship, chooses <i>Eutychianus</i>, a celebrated buffoon, for his colleague; adopts his cousin <i>Alexianus</i>, and declares him <i>Cæsar</i>, under the names of <i>Alexander</i> and <i>Severus</i>; but, finding it impossible to debauch his manners, makes several fruitless attempts to have him dispatched: he next applies to the senate to have him degraded of all his dignities, &c. and hires fresh assassins to murder him; who being likewise prevented by the guards, <i>Heliogabalus</i>, with great difficulty, pacifies their resentment by some donatives, and a serious promise to alter his measures and deportment.</p>		15	353
4225	2569	222	<p><i>Heliogabalus</i> pretends to be reconciled to <i>Alexander</i>, and chooses him for his colleague in his third consulship; then, ordering all the senators out of the city, shuts him up in his palace, and gives out, that he is taken very ill, and past recovery.</p>		15	354
			<p>The soldiers, at the news of <i>Alexander's</i> confinement, flee to arms, and oblige the emperor to bring him forth, and receive him with the greatest demonstrations of joy; for which they are ordered to be punished as traitors: a bloody engagement ensues, in which great numbers are slain on both sides: at length the soldiers prevail; <i>Heliogabalus</i> and his mother are killed, their heads are cut off, and their bodies dragged through the streets, and thrown into the <i>Tyber</i>, on the 11th of <i>March</i>, in the 18th year of his age, and fourth of his reign.</p>		15	355
			<p><i>Alexander Severus</i> is proclaimed emperor by the soldiers and senate. His mother <i>Mammaea</i>, who is supposed to have been a Christian, had taken such care of his education, that he will not now suffer a Christian to be persecuted or molested for his religion, of which he retains such noble traces, that he causes that incomparable precept, <i>Do as you would be done unto</i>, to be set over the gates of his palace, and other public edifices, and himself squares all his actions by it.</p>		15	356

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4225	2569	222	<i>Alexander</i> accordingly begins his reign with a strict and laudable inquiry into the conduct of the governors of provinces, and others of his ministers; banishes those who have misbehaved, and supplies their places with fit and virtuous persons; and the same method he takes throughout the empire. —	15	357
			The emperor engages to pay the <i>Goths</i> , by this time become very powerful and dangerous, an annual pension, to keep them quiet. —	19	266
4226	2570	223	The emperor marries <i>Sulpitia Memmia</i> , the daughter of <i>Sulpitius</i> , and grand daughter of <i>Catullus</i> ; the nuptials are celebrated with suitable magnificence; after which, he sets about reforming the court, city, and empire, from the abuses that had crept in during the former reigns. — — —	15	358
4229	2573	226	<i>Artaxerxes</i> , by some called <i>Artaxares</i> , the new king of <i>Persia</i> , having settled himself on the throne, takes the title of <i>king of kings</i> , as successor of <i>Cyrus the Great</i> , and, as such, challenges a title to all <i>Lesser Asia</i> ; upon which account, he sends an haughty message to <i>Alexander</i> , injoining him to order his princes and generals to evacuate <i>Syria</i> , and <i>Asia Minor</i> , and to restore to him all the countries on this side the <i>Ægean</i> and <i>Pontic</i> seas, as belonging to his ancestors, &c. —	11 15	67 359
			<i>Alexander</i> treats the <i>Persian</i> messengers with the contempt they deserve, and advances, with a powerful army, into <i>Mesopotamia</i> , which he reduces without opposition, whilst <i>Artaxerxes</i> comes against him, at the head of 120,000 horse, 10,000 heavy-armed men, 1,800 armed chariots, 700 elephants, and an immense army of foot: a fierce engagement ensues, in which the <i>Persian</i> monarch is totally defeated, and forced to retire into the heart of <i>Persia</i> , after having ravaged <i>Media</i> and <i>Armenia</i> in his way. — —	11 15	68 359
			<i>Alexander</i> divides his army into three bodies; one of which is sent into <i>Armenia</i> , where they grow so licentious, that they kill <i>Flavius</i> their general, and become an easy prey to the <i>Persians</i> . — — —	11 15	68 359
4231	2575	228	<i>Alexander</i> advances the great <i>Domitius Ulpianus</i> , a learned civilian, to the command of the prætorian guards; who, endeavouring to restore the antient discipline among the soldiery, is murdered by them, in the emperor's pre-		

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			fence; for which he orders the most guilty to be punished with death, and the rest of the most disorderly to be disbanded. —	15	359
4231	2575	228	The troops quartered in <i>Mesopotamia</i> mutiny, murder their general, and go over to the <i>Persians</i> ; and those quartered in <i>Syria</i> proclaim <i>Taurinus</i> emperor; who, declining the offer, and fleeing from them, is drowned in the <i>Euphrates</i> . At <i>Rome</i> , the prætorian troops attempt to set up one <i>Antoninus</i> to be emperor; who likewise declines, and disappears, and is never more seen in that city. —	15	359
			<i>Ovinus Camillus</i> , an illustrious senator, having ingratiated himself with the soldiery, with a view of raising himself up to the empire, is sent for by <i>Alexander</i> , and made his colleague; but, being soon weary of the military life, is glad to give up his new dignity. —	15	360
4232	2376	229	<i>Alexander</i> and <i>Dio Cassius</i> are chosen consuls this year; and <i>Vetronius Turinus</i> , the emperor's favourite, is put to death for extortion, and other abuses of his power. —	15	361
4233	2377	230	<i>Dio Cassius</i> becomes odious to the soldiery, on account of his severe discipline; and <i>Alexander</i> retires into <i>Campania</i> , where he spends this and the ensuing year. —	15	361
4235	2579	232	<i>Artaxerxes</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , ravages the <i>Roman</i> provinces as far as <i>Syria</i> , putting all to fire and sword. <i>Alexander</i> sends him a friendly embassy, which he rejects, and lays close siege to <i>Nisibis</i> , and ravages <i>Cappadocia</i> . —	15	363
4236	2580	233	<i>Alexander</i> marches against him, defeats his vast army, forces him to raise the siege, and retire; and, on his return to <i>Rome</i> , is honoured with a magnificent triumph. —	15	367
4237	2581	234	The <i>Aleman</i> i pass the <i>Rhine</i> , seize on all the fortresses built upon it, and commit most dreadful ravages in <i>Gaul</i> ; which obliges the emperor to suspend the <i>Parthian</i> war, and to go and suppress them. —	15	368
4238	2582	235	The <i>Germans</i> pass the <i>Danube</i> , against whom the emperor goes; upon whose approach they retire. The <i>Gaulish</i> legions, inspired by <i>Maximinus</i> , a <i>Goth</i> , who had been made commander of a body of <i>Pannonians</i> , complain against the emperor's severity, and conspire against him at <i>Mentz</i> , where he then was with a few troops; where <i>Maximinus</i> , at the head of the revolted, first kills <i>Mamma</i> , and her few guards, and then assas-	19	449

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4238	2582	235	finates the emperor in his tent, in the 27th year of his age, and 14th of his reign. — The traitor <i>Maximinus</i> , by birth only a shepherd's son, but of a gigantic stature and strength, is proclaimed emperor by the <i>Pannonian</i> troops, and creates his son <i>Maximinus, Cæsar</i> , and his colleague. He next displaces all the late emperor's officers, and fills their posts with his own creatures; murders all that knew him in his low life, or had helped him in his advancement to an higher. <i>Magnus</i> , an illustrious <i>Roman</i> , conspires, with several others of the late emperor's friends, to expose the tyrant to the mercy of the <i>German</i> revolters, by breaking down the bridge he had built over the <i>Rhine</i> , as soon as he had passed it; for which he causes 4,000 of them to be massacred, without trial or examination. — — —	15	369
			The <i>Osthoenians</i> in the <i>Roman</i> army, who were greatly attached to the late emperor, revolt against <i>Maximinus</i> , and proclaim <i>T. Quartinus</i> emperor; but <i>Macedo</i> , one of the chiefs of the revolt, stabs him, and brings his head to <i>Maximinus</i> , who, instead of a reward, orders him to be put to death. —	15	381
			<i>Maximinus</i> enters <i>Germany</i> , and puts all to fire and sword; defeats the <i>Germans</i> in several engagements, and carries off a vast number of prisoners, cattle, and other spoils. —	15	383
4239	2583	236	<i>Maximinus</i> marches into <i>Illyricum</i> , takes <i>Africanus</i> for his colleague in the consulship, and thence goes against the revolted <i>Dacians</i> and <i>Sarmatians</i> . — — —	15	384
4240	2584	237	<i>Maximinus</i> defeats the <i>Dacians</i> and <i>Sarmatians</i> in several engagements, and forces them to submit to his own terms; but is interrupted from pursuing his conquest by a civil war, which breaks out in several parts, on account of the excessive avarice and cruelty which he exercises every-where; but more especially at <i>Rome</i> , where numberless persons are falsely accused, and executed, and their estates, &c. confiscated, without distinction of age, sex, quality, &c. — — —	15	384
			The <i>Africans</i> , &c. are the first that break out into a revolt, and proclaim their proconsul, <i>Gordianus</i> , emperor, in the 80th year of his age: upon which he takes his son <i>Gordianus</i> partner, sends notice of his election to the	15	385

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4240	2584	237	senate, who confirm it, declare <i>Maximinus</i> a public enemy, and set a price upon his head, and upon those of his son, his friends, and ministers; many of whom are thereupon massacred, both at <i>Rome</i> , and in the other parts of the empire. — — —		15	385
			A report being spread abroad, that <i>Maximinus</i> and his son were killed, the army goes over to <i>Gordianus</i> ; whilst <i>Maximinus</i> is marching from <i>Thrace</i> into <i>Italy</i> ; but, in the mean time, <i>Capelianus</i> , governor of <i>Mauritania</i> , having defeated and slain young <i>Gordianus</i> in <i>Africa</i> , his old father hangs himself, after a short reign of one month and six days. —		15	387
			The senate, receiving the news of the death of <i>Gordianus</i> and his son, declare <i>M. Cl. Puppienus Maximus</i> and <i>Dec. Cæl. Balbinus</i> , two of their own body, emperors; whom the people refuse to acknowledge; insisting upon having one of the <i>Gordian</i> family raised to the empire: upon which, young <i>Gordian</i> , then but 12 years of age, is declared <i>Cæsar</i> ; and all proper means are taken for restoring peace to the city. — — —		15	392
			<i>Maximus</i> , as the more able commander of the two, marches against <i>Maximinus</i> (who was hastening into <i>Italy</i> , threatening every-where death and destruction); but he hath scarcely got out of <i>Rome</i> , before the citizens and soldiery take up arms against each other, thro' the rashness of two senators; which untimely tumult occasions the loss of a great number of lives on both sides, and the destruction of part of the city by fire, plunder, and other hostilities. — — —		15	394
4241	2585	238	<i>Maximinus's</i> soldiers mutiny for want of proper refreshment, after passing the <i>Alps</i> ; and are punished with such severity as renders him odious to them. He lays siege to <i>Aquileia</i> , which baffles all his forces; the women in the place signalizing themselves in the brave defence of it. At length, the <i>Albanian</i> soldiers rush into his tent, at noon-day, and assassinate him, and his son, cut their heads off, and send them to <i>Rome</i> , and throw their bodies into the river, after they had reigned a few days above three years: upon which, the whole army submit to <i>Maximus</i> and <i>Balbinus</i> , who reign with great equity, harmony, and impartiality. — — —		15	396

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			
4241	2585	238	The <i>Carpi</i> ravage <i>Mæsia</i> , whilst the <i>Goths</i> invade the <i>Roman</i> provinces on the <i>Scythian</i> side ; and the <i>Persians</i> , who had been quiet till now, begin to threaten the eastern provinces : upon which it is agreed, that <i>Maximus</i> shall march against the <i>Persians</i> , <i>Balbinus</i> against the <i>Goths</i> , and that young <i>Gordian</i> shall stay at <i>Rome</i> . ———	15	398
—	—	—	<i>Balbinus</i> and <i>Maximus</i> had hardly reigned one year and two months, before the prætorian guards, under pretence of having been deprived of their right of choosing the emperors, come armed into the palace, at the time that the <i>Capitoline</i> games were exhibited, and assassinate them both ; after which they proclaim young <i>Gordian</i> emperor, styling him the son of the senate, the child of the army, and the darling of the people. ———	15	399
4242	2586	239	<i>Gordian</i> enters into his first consulship, and chooses <i>Aviola</i> for his colleague : upon which occasion he exhibits magnificent shews, to abate the ferment of the people. ———	15	400
4243	2587	240	<i>Sabinianus</i> revolts in <i>Africa</i> , and proclaims himself emperor ; but is delivered up to the governor of <i>Mauritania</i> ; and an end is put to that revolt. ———	15	400
4244	2588	241	<i>Gordian</i> , now in his second consulship, marries <i>Furia Sabina</i> , daughter of <i>Misitheus</i> , a man of singular wisdom and integrity ; by whose advice he discharges and banishes several great officers, who had shamefully abused their trust. ———	15	401
—	—	—	A dreadful earthquake overturns a great number of cities, and destroys an infinite multitude of people. ———	15	402
4245	2589	242	<i>Sapor</i> , the son and successor of <i>Artaxerxes</i> , over-runs the <i>Roman</i> dominions in the east, and puts all to fire and sword as far as <i>Antioch</i> , the capital of <i>Syria</i> ; against whom <i>Gordian</i> marches at the head of a gallant army, and is forced to fight his way thro' the <i>Goths</i> and <i>Sarmatians</i> , who strenuously oppose his passage through <i>Mæsia</i> , and whom he totally defeats, and drives back into their own country. ———	11 15	70 403
—	—	—	<i>Goraiian</i> , having reached the <i>Persian</i> army, engages and totally defeats it ; recovers <i>Nisibis</i> , <i>Carrahæ</i> , &c. and obliges <i>Sapor</i> to abandon the <i>Roman</i> dominions ; for which early		

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			mark of his valour, &c. a triumph and statue are decreed to him. ———	11	70		
4246	2590	243	<i>Misitheus</i> , Gordian's father-in-law, dies; supposed to have been poisoned by <i>Philip</i> ; and is succeeded by that traitor in the command of the army; who quickly raises a revolt, causes <i>Gordian</i> to be deposed and murdered, on the farther borders of <i>Persia</i> , in the 19th year of his age, and 6th of his reign. ———	15	404		
4247	2591	244	<i>Philip</i> , by birth an <i>Arabian</i> , and affirmed to have been the first Christian emperor, seizes on the empire soon after the murder of <i>Gordian</i> , and gets the senate to confirm him in it. He takes his son, but seven years old, in partnership; and, having concluded a peace with the <i>Persians</i> , goes to <i>Rome</i> , where he is received with the usual demonstrations of joy. ———	15	419		
			<i>Philip</i> enters into his first consulate; then marches against the <i>Carpi</i> , who were ravaging the province of <i>Mæsia</i> , and gives them two signal overthrows; and forces them to sue for peace, and to repass the <i>Danube</i> . ———	15	407		
4248	2592	245	The theatre of <i>Pompey</i> , and the <i>centum columnæ</i> , two stately <i>Roman</i> fabrics, are destroyed by accidental fire. ———	15	410		
			<i>Ostrogotha</i> , king of the <i>Goths</i> , lays close siege to <i>Marianopolis</i> , capital of <i>Mæsia</i> ; but is prevailed upon to raise it, and to retire, by a large sum of money paid to him by the inhabitants. ———	15	410		
			<i>Fasfida</i> , king of the <i>Gepidæ</i> , having almost extirpated the <i>Burgundian</i> army, sends their king word, that he must either find room for some of his subjects to settle in, or go to war with him; and they, choosing the latter, are again totally defeated. ———	19	267		
4249	2593	246	<i>Philip</i> and his son are chosen consuls for this and the ensuing year; and the latter is honoured with the title of <i>Augustus</i> , and with the tribunitial dignity. ———	19	267		
4250	2594	247	This year, being the 1000th year of <i>Rome</i> , and 5th of <i>Philip's</i> reign, is celebrated with the utmost solemnity, and extraordinary rejoicings, shews, sports, &c. from the 21st of <i>April</i> to the end of the month. In the same year is issued out an edict, forbidding all kinds of unnatural lusts, which had, till	15	410		

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4251	2595	248	then, been very frequent, under the severest penalties.		15	410
			The eastern provinces, being grievously loaden with taxes by <i>Priscus</i> , revolt, and declare <i>Papianus</i> emperor; who is soon after killed, and all is quiet again.		15	411
			The <i>Mæfians</i> and <i>Pannonians</i> likewise revolt, under <i>P. Cæc. Marinus</i> ; who is also quickly dispatched by his own creatures, as unfit for the empire: upon which <i>Philip</i> recalls his father-in-law, <i>Severianus</i> , out of <i>Pannonia</i> , and sends <i>Decius</i> , a noble senator, thither in his room; who is immediately proclaimed emperor by the troops in <i>Illyricum</i> .		15	411
			<i>Fastida</i> , king of the <i>Gepidæ</i> , after having grievously ravaged the <i>Gothish</i> territories, is defeated by their king <i>Ostrogotha</i> .		19	268
4252	2596	249	<i>Philip</i> marches against <i>Decius</i> , and is defeated by him; from thence he flees to <i>Verona</i> , and is there slain, on the 18th of <i>June</i> , after having reigned five years and three months. The news of it no sooner reach <i>Rome</i> , than the prætorian guards murder his son, and proclaim <i>Decius</i> emperor; who is quickly confirmed by the senate and soldiery. It is observed of <i>Philip</i> , that he allowed the Christian faith to be publicly preached during his reign; which his successor was as diligent and zealous to destroy.		15	411
			<i>Decius</i> , by birth a <i>Pannonian</i> , of a noble family, declares his son <i>Decius, Cæsar</i> ; and is hardly seated on the throne, before he raises the most bloody persecution that ever the Christian church underwent.		15	412
2453	2597	250	The <i>Goths</i> , under their king <i>Cniwa</i> , invest the city of <i>Eusterium</i> with 70,000 men; but are gallantly repulsed by <i>Gallus</i> . They meet with the same ill success before <i>Nicopolis</i> , in lower <i>Mæfia</i> ; where young <i>Decius</i> falls upon them, cuts off 30,000 of them, and obliges the rest to retire beyond mount <i>Hæmus</i> .		15	415
			The <i>Goths</i> , having recruited their army, return quickly after; surprise <i>Decius</i> before <i>Philippopolis</i> , and cut off most of his army; himself escaping, with great difficulty, by flight: upon which <i>Cniwa</i> takes the city, puts 100,000 of the inhabitants to the sword, and falls to ravaging <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Macedon</i> ; in which last, <i>Priscus</i> , the <i>Roman</i> go-		19	268

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4254	2598	251	vernor of it, joins with the <i>Goths</i> , and causes himself to be proclaimed emperor. —		15	416
			<i>Decius</i> and his son are consuls this year, and gain several advantages over the <i>Goths</i> . <i>Priscus</i> is declared a public enemy by the senate; and is slain. — — —		19	268
			The <i>Goths</i> are defeated afresh by <i>Decius</i> , and offer to give up all their booty to him, to be permitted to return quietly home; but <i>Decius</i> , being bent upon their utter destruction, engages them with his whole army; and, after a desperate conflict, is killed, together with his son, and a great part of his forces cut off: upon which, the remnant proclaim <i>Gallus</i> emperor, who is quickly after confirmed by the senate; and, having concluded a peace with the <i>Goths</i> , and engaged to pay them an annual pension, declares his son <i>Volusianus, Cæsar</i> . — — —		15	416
4255	2599	252	<i>Gallus</i> and <i>Volusianus</i> , being now consuls, revive <i>Decius's</i> edict against the Christians, and cause it to be executed with the utmost rigour: soon after which a dreadful plague breaks out in <i>Ethiopia</i> , which spreads itself through most provinces of the empire, and sweeps away a prodigious number of people both at <i>Rome</i> , and in other parts. This calamity is followed by a general drought, and grievous famine; which, joined to the wars that rage every-where, make a most dreadful havock throughout the empire. — — —		15	416
					19	268
4256	2600	253	The <i>Goths</i> , <i>Carpi</i> , <i>Burgundi</i> , &c. break into <i>Mæsia</i> and <i>Pannonia</i> , the <i>Scythians</i> into <i>Asia</i> , and the <i>Persians</i> into <i>Syria</i> , where they seize upon <i>Antioch</i> , the capital of it. <i>Æmilianus</i> , governor of <i>Mæsia</i> , drives the barbarians out of the <i>Roman</i> dominions; and, having caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, marches directly into <i>Italy</i> , where <i>Gallus</i> and his son meet him near <i>Terni</i> ; but are both murdered by their own soldiers, after a reign of a year and six months: upon which, <i>Æmilianus</i> , though a <i>Moor</i> , and a person of mean descent, is confirmed emperor by the senate, and by <i>Gallus's</i> army. — — —		15	418
4257	2601	254	The <i>Goths</i> make a fresh irruption into the <i>Roman</i> territories; but are driven out again by <i>Æmilianus</i> . — — —		15	419
			At the same time <i>Valerian's</i> army, upon the news of <i>Gallus's</i> death, proclaim him em-		19	269

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			peror; who, being a man of good descent, and an experienced commander, accepts the offer, and marches directly into <i>Italy</i> ; where <i>Æmilianus</i> is soon after killed by his own army near <i>Spoletum</i> , and himself proclaimed emperor by them, and confirmed by the senate; and his son declared <i>Cæsar</i> , with universal joy.			
4257	2601	254	<i>Valerianus</i> takes his son partner in the consulship and empire, enacts fundry wholesome laws, reforms the reigning abuses, and advances none but men of merit.	15	420	
			The <i>Franks</i> , or <i>Sicambri</i> , make, for the first time, a most dreadful irruption into <i>Gaul</i> ; but are defeated by the <i>Roman</i> tribune <i>Aurelian</i> , and forced to quit their booty, and retire. At the same time, the empire is invaded by the <i>Goths</i> , <i>Carpi</i> , &c. on one side, and by the <i>Persians</i> on the other, and severely ravaged by both.	15	420	
4258	2602	255	<i>Valerian</i> and his son are again chosen consuls; the latter of whom defeats the revolted <i>Germans</i> ; and is honoured with the title of <i>Germanicus Maximus</i> .	15	422	
4259	2603	256	The <i>Franks</i> , &c. break afresh into <i>Gaul</i> , and are defeated by <i>Gallienus</i> .	19	377	
			The <i>Alemans</i> make a sudden irruption into <i>Gaul</i> and <i>Italy</i> ; in the former they are repulsed with loss beyond the <i>Rhine</i> ; and, in the latter, put all to fire and sword as far as <i>Milan</i> ; but are also defeated by <i>Gallienus</i> .	15	423	
			The <i>Heruli</i> , for the first time, invade the empire, and meet with the same repulse from <i>Gallienus</i> .	19	378	
4260	2604	257	The eighth dreadful persecution breaks out against the Christians, and lasts three years; during which they are condemned to the most shameful and excruciating deaths in most parts of the empire.	19	450	
			The <i>Sarmatians</i> and <i>Quadi</i> make a fresh irruption into <i>Illyricum</i> , &c. and are repulsed by <i>Probus</i> and <i>Valer. Flaccus</i> , and driven back over the <i>Danube</i> .	19	468	
4262	2606	259	The <i>Persians</i> in <i>Syria</i> , and the <i>Scythians</i> in <i>Asia</i> , commit most dreadful ravages; and the latter seize and plunder many considerable cities, and march off with their immense booty, before <i>Valerian</i> can come up to them.	15	423	
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4263	2607	260	The <i>Franks</i> break afresh into <i>Gaul</i> , and plunder some of its richest provinces; and then make an irruption into <i>Italy</i> . — — —	15 19	425 379
—	—	—	<i>Regillianus</i> gains several victories over the <i>Quadi</i> in <i>Pannonia</i> , in one day. <i>Valerian</i> recovers part of <i>Syria</i> from <i>Sapor</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> ; but is treacherously taken prisoner, in the 70th year of his age, and 6th of his reign, and most ignominiously treated by him during his life; and, after his death, is, by him, ordered to be flayed and salted, and his skin to be dyed red, and exposed to public view; whilst his unnatural son, <i>Gallienus</i> , is so far from trying to get him released, that he rather helps forward his captivity and cruel usage. — — —	11 15	67 425
—	—	—	<i>Ingenuus</i> is proclaimed emperor in <i>Pannonia</i> ; but is defeated by <i>Gallienus</i> , who puts all the males in <i>Mæssa</i> to the sword, for siding with him. <i>Ingenuus</i> , and those who escape, proclaim <i>Regillianus</i> emperor; who is very successful against the <i>Sarmatians</i> , but is murdered by his own troops. — — —	15	426
—	—	—	<i>M. C. Lab. Posthumius</i> , a person of mean extract, revolts in <i>Gaul</i> ; and is proclaimed emperor, on account of his singular good qualities: he takes <i>Cologne</i> , and, in it, <i>Salonius</i> , the son of <i>Gallicnus</i> , together with <i>Sylvanus</i> his governor; puts them both to death; and is acknowledged emperor by the <i>Gauls</i> , <i>Spaniards</i> , and <i>Britains</i> . He reigns with so much justice, equity, and gentleness, that he is almost adored by his subjects; and is no less successful against the <i>Germans</i> , whom he drives quite out of <i>Gaul</i> . — — —	15	427
4264	2608	261	<i>Sapor</i> , taking advantage of the present troubles, re-enters <i>Syria</i> , takes <i>Antioch</i> , and levels all its stately buildings with the ground; plunders <i>Tarsus</i> in <i>Cilicia</i> , and <i>Cæsarea</i> in <i>Cappadocia</i> ; and cuts about 400,000 of the inhabitants to pieces. — — —	15	429
—	—	—	<i>Odenatus</i> , the famed prince of <i>Palmyra</i> , assisted by <i>Balissa</i> , falls at length upon <i>Sapor's</i> rear, and makes a dreadful slaughter of them; and obliges the proud <i>Persian</i> to pay the <i>Roman</i> garison all the money he had got for leave to return home. — — —	15	423
—	—	—	<i>Odenatus</i> , being still farther exasperated at the contemptuous usage he meets with from <i>Sapor</i> , goes over to the <i>Roman</i> interest, and		

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4264	2608	261	proves a grievous thorn in that monarch's side.	— — — — —	15	430
			<i>Macrianus</i> , an <i>Egyptian</i> , is proclaimed emperor at <i>Alexandria</i> , and through all <i>Egypt</i> , with the assistance of <i>Balissa</i> . The contention rises so high between both sides, that all commerce and converse is stopped; which soon causes a general famine, attended with a most destructive pestilence.	— — — — —	15	432
			<i>Valens</i> is sent proconsul into <i>Greece</i> , where he quickly takes the imperial title upon him; against whom <i>Macrianus</i> sends <i>Piso</i> , who likewise assumes the imperial dignity; but is shortly after slain by some of <i>Valens's</i> soldiers: not long after which, <i>Valens</i> undergoes the same fate from his own men.	— — — — —	15	433
			The troops in <i>Illyricum</i> proclaim <i>M. Acil. Aureolus</i> emperor; who marches strait into <i>Italy</i> , and makes himself master of <i>Milan</i> . <i>Gallienus</i> marches against him; but is obliged to make a truce with him, and to call him to his assistance against <i>Posthumus</i> .	— — — — —	15	434
			The <i>Scythians</i> break into <i>Bithynia</i> , and level several cities with the ground; and carry off vast multitudes of captives: whilst the banditti in <i>Sicily</i> commit the most horrid outrages, and are not suppressed till after a great deal of bloodshed.	— — — — —	15	434
4265	2609	262	<i>Odenatus</i> takes the title of king of <i>Palmyra</i> , and is made commander of all the <i>Roman</i> forces in the east by <i>Gallienus</i> . He engages the <i>Persian</i> king, with an intent to deliver the unfortunate <i>Valerian</i> from his captivity; and besieges him in his capital of <i>Ctesiphon</i> , to which he had fled after his defeat. He overthrows the <i>Persians</i> that come to his relief, and takes several of their great officers prisoners; whom he sends in chains to <i>Gallienus</i> .	— — — — —	11 15	71 434
			This year most parts of the empire are visited with a most grievous pestilence and famine, attended with dreadful earthquakes, surprising darkness, strange lightnings and thunders, and other dire calamities; by which vast multitudes are carried off: the sea breaks its banks, and overflows, and even drowns whole countries; whilst the pestilence carries away thousands every day at <i>Rome</i> , in <i>Greece</i> , <i>Egypt</i> , &c.	— — — — —	15	435

			[421]	Vol.	Page.
Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			
4265	2609	262	The <i>Scythians</i> , or <i>Goths</i> , make grievous irruptions into <i>Macedon</i> , <i>Greece</i> , &c. and plunder the temple of <i>Diana</i> at <i>Ephesus</i> . ———	15	435
—	—	—	<i>Macrianus</i> leaves <i>Syria</i> , and engages <i>Aureolus</i> in <i>Illyricum</i> ; where both he and his son are slain, and his army goes over to the conqueror. <i>Balista</i> and <i>Quietus</i> shut themselves up in <i>Edeffa</i> ; where <i>Odenatus</i> lays close siege to them: upon which the <i>Emesans</i> cut off <i>Quietus's</i> head, and fling it over the wall; whilst <i>Balista</i> takes the imperial title upon him, and butchers all the <i>Emesans</i> for not siding with him. ———	19	269
—	—	—	About the same time, <i>Æmilianus</i> , commander of the legions in <i>Egypt</i> , assumes the imperial title there, seizes on all the magazines and granaries of that province, which causes a grievous famine there, and in several other countries. ———	15	436
—	—	—	<i>Gallienus</i> and <i>Aureolus</i> march against <i>Posthumius</i> , who had now reigned three years in <i>Gaul</i> , and engage him with various success; which still helps to lengthen the war. ———	15	436
4266	2610	263	<i>Gallienus</i> marches into the east, and, being admitted within the walls of <i>Byzantium</i> , breaks his solemn vow and promise, and puts the whole garison and inhabitants to the sword, and returns directly to <i>Rome</i> ; where he is honoured with a triumph, without having fought one single battle. ———	15	437
—	—	—	<i>P. Sempronius Saturninus</i> assumes the imperial title (where, we are not told); and, after performing several noble exploits, is murdered by his own men. ———	15	437
—	—	—	<i>Theodotus</i> , an <i>Egyptian</i> , is sent against <i>Æmilianus</i> , takes him prisoner, and sends him to <i>Gallienus</i> , who causes him to be strangled. —	15	437
4267	2611	264	<i>Odenatus</i> is highly honoured by <i>Gallienus</i> , for his great exploits against the <i>Persians</i> ; hath the titles of <i>Cæsar</i> , <i>Augustus</i> , and <i>Imperator</i> , given him; and is raised to a partnership in the empire. ———	15	438
—	—	—	<i>Balista</i> , who still held some provinces in the east, is killed by a soldier, sent for that purpose by <i>Odenatus</i> . ———	15	438
4268	2612	265	The <i>Isauri</i> revolt under <i>C. Ann. Trebellianus</i> ; who assumes the imperial title, coins money, and reigns some time over <i>Isauria</i> and <i>Cilicia</i> ; but is at length slain: however, the	15	439

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.	[422]	Vol.	Page
			<i>Isauri</i> still retain their liberty many years after.	15	439
4268	2612	265	<i>Gallienus</i> marches into <i>Gaul</i> , and there besieges <i>Posthumius</i> in a strong fortress; but is wounded in the back by an arrow; and <i>Posthumius</i> , finding himself so closely beset by him, takes <i>M. Aur. Victorinus</i> for his colleague.	15	439
			The <i>Goths</i> , &c. make themselves masters of <i>Dacia</i> , which had been made a <i>Roman</i> province by <i>Trajan</i> .	15	440
			The <i>Franks</i> , having plundered <i>Gaul</i> , pass thence into <i>Spain</i> ; where they storm and pillage the city of <i>Tarraco</i> , capital of several provinces; whence some of them sail over into <i>Africa</i> , on the same plundering design.	19	270
4269	2613	266	<i>Odenatus</i> enters <i>Persia</i> , and puts all to fire and sword; and defeats <i>Sapor</i> in several fierce engagements.	19	379
			<i>Celsus</i> is chosen emperor in <i>Africa</i> ; but is quickly after murdered by the inhabitants of <i>Sicca</i> , and his carcase thrown to the dogs.	11	72
			The <i>Goths</i> re-enter <i>Asia Minor</i> , <i>Lydia</i> , <i>Pontus</i> , &c. and put all to fire and sword, plunder and destroy temples, palaces, &c.	15	440
4270	2614	267	The <i>Heruli</i> embark upon the <i>Euxine</i> sea, in 500 ships, and land at <i>Byzantium</i> and <i>Chrysopolis</i> ; where they are defeated by <i>Venerianus</i> ; but, rallying again, quickly after cross the <i>Bosporus</i> , plunder <i>Cyzicus</i> , and other <i>Asiatic</i> cities, together with the islands of <i>Lemnos</i> and <i>Scyros</i> ; thence sail into <i>Greece</i> , where they plunder and burn <i>Athens</i> , <i>Corinth</i> , <i>Sparta</i> , and <i>Argos</i> ; and commit most dreadful ravages all the way in their return homeward through <i>Bæotia</i> , <i>Acarnania</i> , <i>Epirus</i> , and <i>Thrace</i> .	19	270
			<i>Gallienus</i> overtakes the <i>Goths</i> in <i>Illyricum</i> , and defeats them, with a great slaughter, cuts off 3,000 of them, as they cross the <i>Nessus</i> , and takes their king <i>Naubalat</i> prisoner; while vast numbers of their forces are destroyed and sunk by the <i>Roman</i> fleet.	19	467
			<i>Odenatus</i> , and his son <i>Herod</i> , being dead, his wife <i>Zenobia</i> takes the name of queen of the east, and guardian of her four surviving sons; whom she arrays in purple, and other ensigns of royalty; whilst she acts altogether independently; and, instead of assisting	15	441
				19	271

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			Vol.	Pag.
4270	2614	267	the Roman army sent by <i>Gallienus</i> , opposes, defeats, and drives it back again. ———		15	441
			<i>Ælianus</i> is proclaimed emperor at <i>Mentz</i> ; but is quickly after defeated by <i>Posthumius</i> ; who, refusing to suffer his forces to plunder that city, is killed by them, together with his son; and <i>Lollianus</i> is proclaimed emperor in his stead; who is likewise soon after dispatched by the mutinous army, for exercising too strict a discipline over them; and <i>Victorinus</i> , <i>Posthumius</i> 's colleague, is proclaimed in his room, and becomes master of all <i>Gaul</i> : who being likewise soon after murdered at <i>Cologne</i> , by one whose wife he had debauched, the <i>Gauls</i> set up <i>M. Aurel. Marius</i> , originally an armour-bearer, of prodigious strength; who is killed three days after, and is succeeded by <i>P. Pivestus Tetricus</i> , governor of <i>Aquitain</i> ; who is acknowledged in <i>Spain</i> and <i>Britain</i> , as well as in <i>Gaul</i> . ———		15	442
4271	2615	268	<i>Aureolus</i> , <i>Gallienus</i> 's colleague, marches from the east towards <i>Rome</i> , with a design to depose him, and reign alone: upon the news of which, <i>Gallienus</i> hastens after him, defeats and besieges him in <i>Milan</i> ; but being slain there, together with his son, and <i>Valerian</i> and <i>Ignatius</i> his brothers, <i>Claudius II.</i> is proclaimed emperor. ———		15	444
			<i>Claudius</i> sends an account of these transactions to the senate; who confirm his election, declare <i>Gallienus</i> a public enemy, order most of his friends and ministers to be thrown down the <i>Tarpeian</i> rock, his statues, monuments, inscriptions, &c. to be destroyed, and his memory to be branded with infamy. ———		15	444
			<i>Claudius</i> , being confirmed emperor, marches against <i>Aurcolus</i> , defeats and takes him prisoner; whom the soldiers kill without his order. He marches thence against the <i>Germans</i> , defeats them with a terrible slaughter, and drives the rest out of <i>Italy</i> ; after which he returns to <i>Rome</i> , and spends the remainder of the year in reforming the state, and causing <i>Gallienus</i> to be deified. ———		15	445
4272	2616	269	<i>Zenobia</i> defeats <i>Probus</i> , the Roman general in <i>Egypt</i> ; takes and destroys <i>Bruchium</i> , the strong citadel of <i>Alexandria</i> ; and subdues the greatest part of that kingdom; whilst			

			[424]	Vol.	Pag.
Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			
			<i>Probus</i> is forced to lay violent hands upon himself, to avoid falling into hers. —	15	448
4272	2616	269	The <i>Goths</i> and <i>Heruli</i> invade the <i>Roman</i> empire with a powerful fleet, and an army of 320,000 men: which are repulsed, and destroyed, partly by the emperor <i>Claudius</i> , and partly by famine, &c. —	19	272
4273	2617	270	<i>Claudius</i> prepares to march against <i>Zenobia</i> ; but is prevented by a terrible plague, which breaks out in his army; of which the greater part, and himself, die at <i>Sirmium</i> in <i>Pannonia</i> , after a reign of two years, and one month. The senate deify him; decree several extraordinary honours to him; and elect his brother <i>Quintilius</i> his successor. —	15	449
			<i>Quintilius</i> , residing at <i>Aquilcia</i> , at the time of his election, is murdered by the army there, for attempting to introduce too severe a discipline, after he had reigned 17 days: upon the news of which the senate confirms the election of <i>Aurelian</i> , a native of <i>Sirmium</i> , and of a mean extract, but of prodigious strength and courage; whom the army had nominated instead of <i>Quintilius</i> . —	15	449
			<i>Aurelian</i> is received at <i>Rome</i> with the usual demonstrations of joy; but, by his over-severity, gains the ill-will of the senate and people. He sets about repairing the walls of the city, and extends them to fifty miles in circuit. —	15	450
			<i>Aurelian</i> is, quickly after his arrival at <i>Rome</i> , obliged to march against the <i>Goths</i> , who had broken into <i>Pannonia</i> : upon his approach, they sue for peace, which he as readily grants. —	15	450
			The <i>Alemans</i> re-enter <i>Italy</i> , and ravage it as far as <i>Placentia</i> , before <i>Aurelian</i> can come at them; who, upon his arrival there, is unexpectedly defeated by them; but, being quickly after reinforced, falls suddenly upon, and defeats them near <i>Fano</i> ; and those that escape at this onset, are intirely cut off at the two next, which quickly follow it. —	15	450
4274	2618	271	The <i>Vandals</i> cross the <i>Danube</i> , and ravage part of <i>Italy</i> ; but are likewise defeated by <i>Aurelian</i> , and forced to sue for peace, and retire. —	19	275
				15	451
4275	2619	272	<i>Aurelian</i> , having settled peace at <i>Rome</i> , and in <i>Italy</i> , marches against the noble <i>Zenobia</i> ; and, in his way to <i>Syria</i> , puts many bar-	19	333

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			Vol.	Pag.
			barous nations to flight; particularly the <i>Goths</i> , under their prince <i>Cuneband</i> . ———		15	452
4275	2619	272	The city of <i>Tyana</i> in <i>Cappadocia</i> , having shut up her gates against <i>Aurelian</i> , so exasperates him, that he vows not to leave a dog alive in it; but, having taken the place after a stout defence, he orders all the dogs in it to be killed, and spares the people. ———		15	453
4276	2620	273	<i>Aurelian</i> defeats the brave <i>Zenobia</i> near <i>An- tioch</i> , and enters the city in triumph. He gives her a second defeat near <i>Emessa</i> ; and, having taken the place, pursues her to <i>Pal- myra</i> ; where, after an obstinate siege with- out, and a most gallant defence within, the place surrenders, and <i>Zenobia</i> is taken pri- soner in her flight. ———		15	456
			<i>Sapor</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , after having been de- feated by <i>Aurelian</i> , dies in his way home- wards, in the 31st year of his age; and is succeeded by his son <i>Hormisdas</i> . ———		11	72
			<i>Aurelian</i> hath no sooner quitted <i>Syria</i> , than the <i>Palmyrenians</i> revolt, under one <i>Antiochus</i> , and put the <i>Roman</i> governor and garison to the sword: upon the news of which he marches back against them, retakes the city, and destroys all the inhabitants, without di- stinction of age, sex, &c. ———		15	457
			<i>Egypt</i> revolts soon after, and sets up one <i>Firmus</i> to be emperor; whom <i>Aurelian</i> besieges in a strong fortress; and, upon its surrender, causes him to be publicly executed. ———		15	457
			<i>Aurelian</i> , having settled these parts in peace, returns to <i>Italy</i> ; and, in his way to <i>Rome</i> , defeats <i>Tetricus</i> in <i>Gaul</i> , near <i>Chalons</i> , takes him prisoner, cuts off most of his army, and reduces that country to his obedience. ———		15	478
			<i>Aurelian</i> triumphs at <i>Rome</i> , in the most magni- ficent manner ever before seen; and the most excellent queen <i>Zenobia</i> , with four of her daughters, are forced to follow the vic- tor's chariot in golden chains, and with such a vast quantity of jewels, and other costly ornaments, that she quite sinks under their weight. ———		15	478
			The <i>Franks</i> having made a fresh irruption into the empire, <i>Aurelian</i> engages and defeats them, with dreadful slaughter; and many of the noblest of them are also sent to <i>Rome</i> , to adorn the triumphal ceremony. ———		15	479
					19	380

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4277	2621	274	<i>Aurelian</i> , having ended his triumph, entertains the people with magnificent shews, and uses his captives with uncommon generosity; particularly the unfortunate <i>Zenobia</i> , to whom he assigns some lands in <i>Tivoli</i> , sufficient to maintain her according to her rank; and gives her daughters in marriage to some of the greatest men in <i>Rome</i> . —	15	459
			<i>Aurelian</i> spends the remainder of the year at <i>Rome</i> , in reforming abuses, regulating the state, and other acts of justice and munificence. He builds a magnificent temple to the <i>Sun</i> , and enriches it with golden vessels, and other ornaments, to the amount of fifteen thousand pounds weight in gold. —	15	460
			<i>Hormisdas</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , dies towards the latter end of this year, after having reigned about 22 months; and is succeeded by <i>Varanes I.</i> who only reigns three years. —	11	72
			About the same time, a sedition happens at <i>Rome</i> , occasioned by the minters debasing the coin. <i>Aurelian</i> sends some forces against them, who kill 7,000 of the revolvers; and punishes the rest with the utmost severity; after which he calls in all the bad coin, and exchanges it for good. —	15	462
			<i>Aurelian</i> draws a great part of his forces out of <i>Dacia</i> ; and settles most of the <i>Dacians</i> in <i>Mæsia</i> and <i>Dardania</i> ; which he calls new <i>Dacia</i> . —	15	463
			The <i>Goths</i> , finding <i>Dacia</i> cleared of <i>Roman</i> forces, go and settle themselves in it; and, by the next year, enter, in large separate bodies, into <i>Cappadocia</i> , <i>Cilicia</i> , <i>Pontus</i> , and <i>Galatia</i> . —	19	275
4278	2622	275	<i>Mnestheus</i> , one of <i>Aurelian's</i> freed-men and secretaries, having been threatened by him, on account of his extorsions, counterfeits his hand; distributes privately a pretended roll of the names of the chiefs of the army, whom the emperor had doomed to death; which meeting with too hasty credit, they fall upon him, and murder him, on the 25th of <i>January</i> , at <i>Cænophrurium</i> , on the road between <i>Byzantium</i> and <i>Heraclea</i> , in the 63d year of his age, after he had reigned five full years. —	15	463
			<i>Mnestheus's</i> perfidy being come to light, he is thrown to the wild beasts. A most stately temple and tomb are built on the spot where		

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			Vol.	Pag.
			the emperor was murdered; his funeral obsequies are performed with the utmost solemnity; the senate ranking him among the gods, and all the people bewailing his death with the sincerest grief. ———		15	464
4278	2622	275	The choice of a new emperor is referred from the army to the senate, & <i>vice versa</i> , for eight whole months; that is, to the 25th of the ensuing <i>September</i> ; when <i>Tacitus</i> is declared by the senate, to the great joy of the army, who readily confirm his election. ———		15	466
			The new emperor orders ten copies of the great <i>Tacitus</i> his kinsman and name-fake's history to be transcribed yearly, and deposited in the public libraries; and, as soon as the public rejoicings are over, passes over into <i>Asia</i> , where he defeats several barbarous nations, and obliges them to return to their respective countries. ———		15	470
			<i>Tacitus</i> , by dint of money, prevails upon some of the <i>Goths</i> , who had entered <i>Pontus</i> , <i>Cappadocia</i> , &c. to abandon those countries, and to return home; and those who refuse to do so, are either cut off by his brother <i>Florianus</i> , or forced quite out of the empire. ———		15 19	471 276
4279	2623	276	<i>Tacitus</i> is suddenly taken ill at <i>Tarsus</i> , on his return to <i>Rome</i> ; and either dies of that illness, or is dispatched by the soldiers, after a short reign of six months. ———		15	472
			<i>Florianus</i> , the brother of the deceased emperor, causes himself to be proclaimed, and is acknowledged by all the <i>European</i> and <i>African</i> provinces; whilst those of <i>Syria</i> , <i>Phœnice</i> , <i>Palæstine</i> , and <i>Egypt</i> , declare for <i>Probus</i> , who commands in the east; but whilst the latter comes to oppose him, <i>Florianus</i> is killed by his own men, after three months reign; and <i>Probus</i> is proclaimed at <i>Tarsus</i> by both armies, and soon after by the senate and people. ———		15	472
4280	2624	277	<i>Probus</i> , thus universally acknowledged, marches directly into <i>Gaul</i> , which had been miserably ravaged by several northern nations; and, in a short time, sends to acquaint the senate, that he had nine of their princes prostrate at his feet, had cut off 400,000 of those barbarians, and incorporated 16,000 of them; reduced 60 great cities, freed <i>Gaul</i> from northern invaders, and gained an immense spoil. ———		15	473

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.	
4280	2624	277	Notwithstanding all this boasted success, the <i>Franks</i> , &c. re-enter <i>Gaul</i> , and retake 70 cities of note; but are again driven over the <i>Rhine</i> , and pursued a great way into their own territories by some experienced generals, whom <i>Probus</i> had dispatched against them; so that they are at length forced to sue for peace, and obtain it upon their own terms. — — — — —	15	475	
			<i>Probus</i> gains a complete victory over the <i>Burgundi</i> , <i>Vandals</i> , &c. and, at their intreaty, grants them peace, on condition that they refund their booty, and release the prisoners they had made. — — — — —	19	380	
			<i>Varanes</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , dies; and is succeeded by <i>Varanes II.</i> who sends an embassy to <i>Probus</i> , then in the east; which meets with a very haughty reception from the emperor; but yet obtains a peace from him, though he refuses their presents. — — — — —	19	436	
			<i>Probus</i> reduces the <i>Isaurian</i> robbers, and puts their leader <i>Palfurius</i> to death; thence he passes into <i>Syria</i> , defeats the <i>Blemmyes</i> , a barbarous nation, seated between <i>Egypt</i> and <i>Ethiopia</i> ; retakes <i>Coptos</i> and <i>Ptolemais</i> from them; and sends a vast number of prisoners to <i>Rome</i> , to be there admired for their extraordinary figure. — — — — —	11	73	
			<i>Probus</i> , on his return to <i>Rome</i> , allots some lands in <i>Thrace</i> to 100,000 <i>Bastarnæ</i> , a <i>Scythian</i> tribe; who continue faithful to the empire ever after. — — — — —	15	475	
4281	2625	278	The <i>Egyptians</i> revolt, and declare <i>Saturninus</i> emperor; against whom <i>Probus</i> sends a body of troops, who defeat, pursue, and besiege him in <i>Apamea</i> ; and, having taken it by storm, put him and the whole garison to the sword. — — — — —	15	475	
			The <i>Goths</i> re-enter, and ravage, <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Illyricum</i> ; but, upon hearing of <i>Probus's</i> approach, retire with the utmost precipitation, and leave their vast plunder behind. — — — — —	15	476	
			The <i>Sarmatians</i> likewise plunder some other parts of <i>Thrace</i> ; but retire at the emperor's approach, without their booty, and obtain quickly after a peace from him. — — — — —	19	276	
4282	2626	279	<i>Probus</i> reduces the revolted <i>Gepidæ</i> , <i>Juthongi</i> , <i>Vandals</i> , <i>Blemmyes</i> , &c. and grants to some of them lands in <i>Thrace</i> , on condition they	19	483	

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.		[429]	Vol.	Pag.
				live peaceably there, and like other subjects of the empire ; and, being returned to <i>Rome</i> , is honoured with a triumph. ———	19	462
4283	2627	280		Some of the <i>Franks</i> , whom <i>Probus</i> had settled on the coasts of the <i>Euxine</i> sea, seize on several ships sailing to <i>Sicily</i> , plunder <i>Syracuse</i> , and put most of the inhabitants to the sword : from thence they proceed to plunder the <i>Gaulish</i> and <i>Spanish</i> coasts, and return to their native country, at the mouth of the <i>Rhine</i> , laden with an immense booty. ———	19	466
				<i>Proculus</i> revolts, and assumes the imperial dignity at <i>Cologne</i> , and is acknowledged in <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Britain</i> ; but is delivered up to <i>Probus</i> by the <i>Franks</i> , and put to death. ———	19	381
				<i>Bonofus</i> , a <i>Britain</i> , the son of a schoolmaster, having, through negligence, suffered the <i>Germans</i> to burn the <i>Roman</i> fleet on the <i>Rhine</i> , causes himself to be proclaimed emperor, to avoid a condign punishment ; and engages <i>Probus</i> in several battles ; but, being at last reduced to great streights, lays violent hands on himself, to avoid falling into his. ———	15	477
4284	2628	281		<i>Probus</i> , enjoying now a profound peace, employs his army in planting vineyards in <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Pannonia</i> , and <i>Mæsia</i> ; in cutting of canals into the sea ; draining of marshes, particularly those of <i>Sirmium</i> ; building of cities, and other public works : which so exasperates the foldiers, that they assassinate him in <i>Illyricum</i> , after he had reigned six years, and four months ; and declare <i>Carus</i> , captain of the prætorian guards, emperor ; whom the senate afterwards confirm in that dignity. ———	15	477
4285	2629	282		<i>Carus</i> , having received the usual titles and compliments from the senate, declares his two sons, <i>Carinus</i> and <i>Numerianus</i> , <i>Cæsars</i> , and partners in the empire. ———	15	479
4286	2630	283		The <i>Quadi</i> , in conjunction with the <i>Sarmatians</i> , having ravaged <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Illyricum</i> , advance towards <i>Italy</i> ; where <i>Carus</i> overthrows them with great slaughter, and takes 20,000 of them prisoners. ———	15	481
4287	2631	284		<i>Carus</i> marches next against the <i>Persians</i> , takes <i>Seleucia</i> and <i>Ctesiphon</i> , and its strong citadel, and reduces the whole province ; but is prevented from pursuing his conquests by a strange kind of death, after he had reigned a year, and four months. ———	15	481
						Name

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4287	2631	284	<i>Numerianus</i> is proclaimed emperor, who weeps himself almost blind for the death of his father; and, at the end of eight months, is murdered by <i>Aper</i> , his father-in-law; who likewise aspired at the empire. ———	15	482
			<i>Dioclesian</i> , commander of the body-guards, is proclaimed emperor by the army, at <i>Chalcedon</i> , on the 17th of <i>September</i> ; soon after which he kills <i>Aper</i> with his own hands, as an accomplishment of a druid's prediction, who promised him the empire, in case he killed <i>Aper</i> , or the Boar. ———	15	483
4288	2632	285	<i>Julian</i> , governor of the province of <i>Venetia</i> , causes himself to be proclaimed emperor; but is defeated and killed by <i>Carinus</i> , who was then entered into his second consulship; and who immediately advances to <i>Illyricum</i> , to oppose <i>Dioclesian</i> ; but, after several engagements, is at last defeated and slain, and <i>Dioclesian</i> is universally acknowledged. ———	15	486
			In the same year <i>Dioclesian</i> gains several victories over the <i>Germans</i> and <i>Britains</i> ; for which he assumes the titles of <i>Germanicus</i> and <i>Britannicus</i> . ———	15	486
4289	2633	286	<i>Dioclesian</i> takes <i>Maximian</i> for his colleague and partner, and marches into the east; where he obliges <i>Varanes</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , to restore the provinces of <i>Armenia</i> , &c. to him; whilst <i>Maximian</i> marches into <i>Gaul</i> , and reduces the revolters there. ———	15	486
4290	2634	287	<i>Carausius</i> , a brave <i>Gaul</i> , is proclaimed emperor in <i>Britain</i> , and maintains himself in that dignity seven years; but is at length murdered by <i>Alectus</i> , who proclaims himself his successor. ———	15 19	488 162
			The <i>Heruli</i> , in conjunction with the <i>Chaibons</i> and <i>Cairvions</i> , who had sadly ravaged the provinces along the <i>Rhine</i> , are so totally cut off by <i>Maximian</i> , that not one is left to carry the news of their defeat. ———	19	468
			The <i>Burgundi</i> , &c. break afresh into <i>Gaul</i> , and, in vast numbers, plunder every-where; but a famine and plague, that spreads itself among them, soon renders them an easy prey to the imperial forces. ———	19	437
4291	2635	288	<i>Maximian</i> crosses the <i>Rhine</i> , lays <i>Germany</i> waste, and returns with an immense booty, and a vast number of prisoners. In this expedition, <i>Atec</i> and <i>Genobald</i> , kings of the <i>Franks</i> , submit to the emperor. ———	19	382

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4292	2636	289	<i>Maximian</i> settles a great number of <i>Franks</i> and <i>Letes</i> in the territories of <i>Treves</i> , <i>Cambray</i> , &c. which were become almost depopulated by the late wars.	19	382
—	—	—	<i>Dioclesian</i> defeats the <i>Sarmatians</i> and <i>Goths</i> ; and re-unites <i>Dacia</i> to the empire.	15	490
4293	2637	290	<i>Dioclesian</i> sends a large fleet against <i>Carausius</i> , emperor in <i>Britain</i> ; who defeats both it and his army; and is, by a treaty with him, settled governor and emperor in <i>Britain</i> .	19	276
4294	2638	291	A war breaks out between the <i>Alemans</i> and <i>Burgundi</i> ; in which the latter gain the best part of the country of the former.	15	489
—	—	—	<i>Maximian</i> leaves <i>Gaul</i> , and goes to meet <i>Dioclesian</i> at <i>Milan</i> ; where having consulted together, each returns to his respective province.	19	162
—	—	—	<i>Hormisdas</i> strives to dethrone his brother <i>Varanes II.</i> in <i>Persia</i> ; and is therein supported by the majority of the <i>Persian</i> lords, and some foreign nations.	15	490
4295	2639	292	The <i>Persians</i> invade <i>Mesopotamia</i> , and threaten <i>Syria</i> ; whilst five nations jointly over-run <i>Asia</i> . <i>M. Aur. Julianus</i> revolts in <i>Italy</i> , and assumes the imperial title; and <i>Achilleus</i> does the same at <i>Alexandria</i> ; which obliges <i>Dioclesian</i> to choose <i>Maximinus Galerius</i> for his colleague in the east, and <i>Max. Constantius Chlorus</i> for the west; each with the title of <i>Cæsar</i> , and the tribunitial and consular power: upon which these two put away their wives; <i>Constantius</i> taking <i>Theodora</i> , the daughter of <i>Maximian</i> , and <i>Galerius</i> the daughter of <i>Dioclesian</i> .	15	491
—	—	—	After the nomination of the two <i>Cæsars</i> , the empire is divided into four parts. <i>Dioclesian</i> chooses the countries beyond the <i>Ægean</i> sea for his share; whilst <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Illyricum</i> are allotted to <i>Galerius</i> ; <i>Italy</i> , <i>Afric</i> , and the adjacent islands, to <i>Maximian</i> ; and <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Britain</i> , with the two <i>Mauritania's</i> , to <i>Constantius</i> : which fatal division proves the source of many evils to the empire.	15	491
—	—	—	In this and some of the following years, <i>Galerius</i> causes several large forests in <i>Pannonia</i> to be grubbed up, and a large lake to be discharged into the sea; by which a vast tract of land is drained; which is formed into a new province, and named, after his wife,	15	492

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			<i>Valeria</i> ; the chief cities of which are <i>Mursa</i> , <i>Aquincum</i> , and <i>Valeria</i> . ————	15	493
4295	2639	292	The brave <i>Carausius</i> , after having enjoyed the imperial dignity in <i>Britain</i> seven years, is basely murdered by his bosom-friend <i>Aleſtus</i> , who reigns about three years there after him. ————	15	494
4296	2640	293	<i>Constantius</i> transplants the <i>Franks</i> , that were settled in <i>Batavia</i> , into other parts of the empire, that were become destitute of inhabitants. ————	15	495
4297	2641	294	<i>Constantius</i> repairs and rebuilds, at an immense charge, the public edifices of <i>Augustodunum</i> , now <i>Autun</i> , in <i>Gaul</i> ; which had been destroyed by <i>Tetricus</i> about twenty-five years before. ————	15	495
			<i>Varanes II.</i> is succeeded in <i>Persia</i> by <i>Varanes III.</i> who incorporates the <i>Seguni</i> , and takes the title of <i>Segan Shab</i> ; but, after a short reign of four months, is succeeded by <i>Narſes</i> , a prince of high spirit; who, taking the advantage of the distractions that reign thro' the <i>Roman</i> empire, to restore the <i>Persian</i> kingdom to its ancient splendor, begins with the reduction of <i>Mesopotamia</i> . ————	11	74
			<i>Galerius</i> defeats <i>Narſes</i> , and pursues him into the heart of his dominions; in return of which, <i>Narſes</i> falls upon him suddenly, and gives him a total overthrow, and recovers several considerable provinces from the <i>Romans</i> . ————	11	74
4298	2642	295	<i>Galerius</i> totally subdues the <i>Carpi</i> ; whom <i>Dioclesian</i> causes soon after to be transplanted into other parts of the empire, particularly into <i>Pannonia</i> . ————	15	496
4299	2643	296	<i>Constantius</i> sends <i>Asclepiodorus</i> , with a powerful fleet, into <i>Britain</i> ; who engages <i>Aleſtus</i> , and kills him, and cuts off most of his forces; by which victory, <i>Britain</i> is again united to the empire. ————	19	162
			<i>Constantius</i> , on his return from <i>Britain</i> , peoples several <i>Gaulish</i> provinces with <i>Franks</i> , particularly those of <i>Amiens</i> , <i>Beauvois</i> , <i>Lan-gres</i> , &c. which had been depopulated by the wars. ————	15	496
			<i>Dioclesian</i> recovers <i>Egypt</i> from <i>Achillæus</i> , puts him, and many others, to death, and gives up the cities of <i>Alexandria</i> , <i>Coptos</i> , and <i>Bu-siris</i> , to be plundered by his men, for having sided with him. ————	15	496

Maximian

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Y. of Wld.	Y of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.	
4300	2644	297	<i>Maximian</i> sails over into <i>Africa</i> , cuts the armies of the revolted <i>Moors</i> in pieces, and forces them to surrender their strong-holds, arms, &c. and transplants them into other countries. ————	15	497	
—	—	—	<i>Narfes</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , reduces all <i>Armenia</i> ; totally defeats <i>Galerius</i> ; who, with great difficulty, escapes being killed or taken by him. ————	11 15	74 498	
4303	2647	300	<i>Galerius</i> , having reinforced his army, surprises and defeats <i>Narfes</i> , and takes all his baggage, papers, &c. together with his queen, children, sisters, and concubines: upon which, <i>Narfes</i> is forced to resign five provinces to him, to obtain a peace, and recover his queen; whilst his sisters, children, &c. are carried off by the conqueror, to adorn his triumph; which so grieves the <i>Persian</i> monarch, that he breaks his heart quickly after, and is succeeded by <i>Misdates</i> , otherwise called <i>Hormisdas</i> II. ————	11 15	74 499	
4304	2648	301	<i>Constantius Chlorus</i> defeats the <i>Alemans</i> in <i>Gaul</i> , and cuts off 60,000 of those invaders. ————	15	501	
4305	2649	302	A great dearth prevails in most parts of the empire, occasioned by <i>Dioclesian's</i> avarice, who fixes the price of corn, and other provisions, so low, that the traders choose to conceal rather than sell them. ————	15	501	
4306	2650	303	The tenth and last, and by far the fiercest, persecution breaks out on the 23d of <i>February</i> , and rages ten whole years with such fury, as words cannot sufficiently express. ————	15	502	
—	—	—	<i>Eugenius</i> assumes the imperial title at <i>Seleucia</i> in <i>Syria</i> , supported by a small number of forces; thence marches to <i>Antioch</i> , where he and his men are totally cut off by the inhabitants; notwithstanding which, their magistrates, and those of <i>Seleucia</i> , are put to death by <i>Dioclesian</i> ; who, with the other three <i>Cæsars</i> , repairs to <i>Rome</i> , and there is honoured with a splendid triumph. ————	15	503	
4307	2651	304	<i>Dioclesian</i> , being taken ill at <i>Beneventum</i> , removes thence to <i>Nicomedia</i> ; where <i>Galerius</i> meets him, and prevails with him to resign the empire, and to write to <i>Maximian</i> , then at <i>Milan</i> , and persuade him to do the same; with which <i>Dioclesian</i> , to avoid a civil war, at length complies. ————	15	505	
4308	2652	305	Upon the resignation of <i>Dioclesian</i> and <i>Maximian</i> , <i>Galerius</i> and <i>Constantius</i> take <i>Severus</i>			

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			and <i>Maximin</i> for their <i>Cæsars</i> ; and allow to the former <i>Italy</i> and <i>Africa</i> , and to the latter, <i>Syria</i> and <i>Egypt</i> ; whilst <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Britain</i> , are appointed the provinces of <i>Constantius</i> ; and <i>Illyricum</i> , <i>Pannonia</i> , <i>Thrace</i> , <i>Macedon</i> , <i>Greece</i> , <i>Asia Minor</i> , <i>Judæa</i> , &c. are appointed to <i>Galerius</i> .	15	505
4308	2652	305	The whole nation of the <i>Carpi</i> are reduced by <i>Galerius</i> , who transplants them into <i>Pannonia</i> , and other territories of the <i>Roman</i> empire.	15	521
4309	2653	306	The <i>Franks</i> and <i>Alemans</i> ravage <i>Gaul</i> ; but are defeated, with great slaughter, by <i>Constantine</i> , the son of <i>Constantius</i> , who takes <i>Afcaric</i> and <i>Gaisus</i> , two of their kings, prisoners, and causes them to be thrown to the wild beasts in the public shews.	19	485
			<i>Constantius</i> , with his brave son <i>Constantine</i> , sails over into <i>Britain</i> , where the former defeats the <i>Picts</i> and <i>Caledonians</i> , who made frequent irruptions into it; and dies soon after at <i>York</i> , on the 25th of <i>July</i> , in the second year of his reign, in the arms of his son <i>Constantine</i> , whom he declares his successor, and who is accordingly saluted by the army.	15	538
			<i>Severus</i> reigning with intolerable cruelty in <i>Italy</i> and <i>Afric</i> , <i>Maxentius</i> , the son of the abdicated <i>Maximian</i> , proclaims himself emperor, and is acknowledged by the <i>Roman</i> people; and <i>Maximian</i> himself goes to <i>Rome</i> , and is there again declared emperor by the senate, and made colleague with his son <i>Maxentius</i> .	19	383
4310	2654	307	<i>Galerius</i> orders <i>Severus</i> to go against <i>Maxentius</i> ; upon whose arrival, his army revolts, and goes over to their old commander <i>Maximian</i> : upon which, <i>Severus</i> flees to <i>Milan</i> and <i>Ravenna</i> , and, being besieged in the latter, surrenders to <i>Maximian</i> , who puts him to death; and then gives his daughter <i>Fausta</i> to <i>Constantine</i> , with the title of <i>Augustus</i> .	15	535
			<i>Galerius</i> advances directly towards <i>Rome</i> , and threatens both it and the senate with utter destruction; but is quickly obliged to retire, and lays all waste through which he passes.	19	162
			<i>Maximian</i> attempts to depose his son, who so effectually moves the soldiery, with his	15	537
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				15	540

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			tears, against the old emperor, that they oblige him to retire into <i>Gaul</i> . ———	15	541	
4310	2654	307	<i>Galerius</i> creates <i>Licinius</i> , a person of mean extract, but an excellent officer, emperor, on the 11th of <i>November</i> ; so that there are now no less than six emperors at one time over the <i>Roman</i> dominions. ———	15	542	
4311	2655	308	<i>Maxentius</i> declares himself, and his son <i>Regulus</i> , consuls for this year, on the 20th of <i>April</i> , and gives <i>Regulus</i> the title of emperor; but refuses to acknowledge <i>Galerius</i> , or his father <i>Maximian</i> , who had been named for consuls. ———	15	543	
			<i>Sapor</i> , the son of <i>Misdates</i> , a sickly prince, is declared his successor, whilst yet in his mother's womb; and, his father dying quickly after, the nobles swear allegiance to the unborn prince, who is born and crowned in this same year. ———	11	76	
4312	2656	309	<i>Regulus</i> , the son of <i>Maxentius</i> , and lately created emperor, is drowned in the <i>Tyber</i> , and, by his father, numbered among the gods. ———	15	543	
			<i>Maximin</i> , having in vain solicited <i>Galerius</i> for the imperial title, proclaims himself emperor without him; upon which, <i>Galerius</i> acknowledges <i>Constantine</i> , the son of <i>Constantius</i> , emperor. ———	15	544	
			<i>Maximian</i> pretends a second time to resign the imperial dignity, and retires to his son-in-law <i>Constantine</i> , by whom he is received with all due respect; but, having persuaded him to go and suppress some revolted <i>Franks</i> , takes that opportunity to bribe his troops to revolt over to him, and proclaims himself a third time emperor, at <i>Arles</i> in <i>Provence</i> . <i>Constantine</i> , being informed of it, comes suddenly upon him, forces him to flee to <i>Marseilles</i> , where he takes him prisoner, and readily forgives him. ———	15	544	
			About the same time, <i>Alexander</i> , governor of <i>Africa</i> , causes himself to be proclaimed emperor, and supports himself in the dignity three years. ———	15	545	
4313	2657	310	<i>Maximian</i> strives to persuade his daughter <i>Fau- sta</i> to betray her husband to him, by leaving his chamber-door open, &c. She acquaints <i>Constantine</i> with it, who orders one of his eunuchs to lie in his bed; whom <i>Maximian</i> stabs to death, and cries out, that <i>Constantine</i> is dead, and he is emperor; and, when			

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			apprised of the mistake, and left to choose his own death, desires to be hanged ; which is done accordingly. ———	15	546
4313	2657	310	The <i>Franks</i> and <i>Alemans</i> , having crossed the <i>Rhine</i> into <i>Gaul</i> , are defeated, with great slaughter, by <i>Constantine</i> , who orders vast numbers of them to be thrown to the wild beasts, burns and destroys their habitations, and puts all to fire and sword. ———	19	384
4314	2658	311	<i>Galerius</i> is seized with a dreadful and incurable disease ; and, looking upon it as a just punishment for his horrid cruelties to the Christians, revokes the decree formerly made against them ; and <i>Constantine</i> and <i>Licinius</i> join with him in enacting a new one in their favour, which is dated at <i>Nicomedia</i> , <i>April</i> 13th. ———	15	548
			<i>Galerius</i> dies at <i>Sardica</i> , about the beginning of <i>May</i> of the same year, after having reigned six years as emperor, and 19 years and 2 months from the time of his being created <i>Cæsar</i> ; and his provinces are divided between <i>Licinius</i> and <i>Maximin</i> . ———	15	549
4315	2659	312	<i>Maximin</i> treats <i>Valeria</i> , the widow of <i>Galerius</i> , with the utmost cruelty, because she will not suffer him to divorce his wife, to marry her ; and, upon her account, puts many ladies, and others of her friends, to the rack, and to death ; and, having stripped her of all, confines her to the deserts of <i>Syria</i> ; whence she finds means to acquaint her father with her extreme misery. <i>Dioclesian</i> immediately dispatches some friends to <i>Maximin</i> , to beg of him to release his beloved daughter, and send her to comfort him in his old age ; which the tyrant still refusing to comply with, shortens the emperor's days. ———	15	550
			<i>Constantine</i> comes to <i>Autun</i> in his progress thro' his provinces, and, finding the people grievously oppressed with taxes, remits to them all the arrears, together with a fourth part of them for the time to come. ———	15	551
			<i>Maxentius</i> sends <i>Rufus</i> and <i>Zenus</i> into <i>Africa</i> against <i>Alexander</i> ; who defeat, take, and put him to death, and with him all the men of rank, who had sided with him ; and burn and destroy the city of <i>Carthage</i> . ———	15	551
			Whilst that is doing in <i>Africa</i> , <i>Maxentius</i> exerts the most horrid cruelties at <i>Rome</i> , mur-		

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			ders the senators, debauches their wives, &c. and ruins the state, by the licentiousness and extorsions of his soldiers and tax-gatherers. He likewise assumes a triumph for the defeat of <i>Alexander</i> , or rather for the destruction of <i>Carthage</i> , and ruin of <i>Afric</i> . —	15	552
4315	2659	312	<i>Maxentius</i> , elated at his late victory, resolves to war against <i>Constantine</i> , in order to rid himself of so dangerous a competitor, who publicly condemns his cruelties, and represents to him, in the strongest terms, the grievous consequences of a civil war; in spite of which, <i>Maxentius</i> breaks out into hostilities, pulls down all his statues, monuments, &c. under pretence of revenging the shameful death of his father <i>Maximian</i> . —	15	553
			<i>Constantine</i> , having secured the banks of the <i>Rhine</i> from the northern Barbarians, marches directly for <i>Italy</i> ; and, considering that he will stand in need of some supernatural assistance, seriously weighs with himself what god he had best apply to for it: upon which, he is favoured with the miraculous apparition of a cross in the heavens, with this motto, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES; upon which, he orders that sacred symbol to be set upon his standards, and becomes a sincere professor of Christianity, together with his wife and family. —	15	554
			<i>Constantine</i> pursues his march over the <i>Alps</i> ; takes <i>Sagusum</i> , now <i>Susa</i> , by storm; but spares the inhabitants; defeats <i>Maxentius's</i> army; and reduces all the cities between the <i>Alps</i> and the <i>Po</i> . He next defeats and kills <i>Pompeianus</i> ; takes <i>Verona</i> by storm; presently after which, <i>Mutina</i> and <i>Aquileia</i> submit likewise to him. —	15	558
			<i>Constantine</i> continues his march to <i>Rome</i> , defeats <i>Maxentius</i> , who came against him, and puts him to flight; so that he is drowned in crossing the <i>Tyber</i> , with a great number of his officers, by the bridge breaking under them, on the 29th of <i>October</i> . <i>Constantine</i> enters <i>Rome</i> attended by his army, carrying the head of <i>Maxentius</i> on a spear; and is received with the greatest acclamations, and other demonstrations of joy. —	15	559
			<i>Constantine</i> disbands the prætorian guards; enacts sundry wholesome laws, particularly against informers, oppressors, &c. and, in		

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4316	2660	313	<p><i>November</i> following, issues a new edict, in conjunction with <i>Licinius</i>, for putting an effectual stop to the bloody persecution, which had raged ten years against the Christians.</p> <p>This edict is likewise sent to <i>Maximin</i>, who orders it to be published through all the provinces of the East, labouring then under a famine, which had raged some years, attended with a plague, which chiefly affected the eyes; which calamities were ascribed to <i>Maximin</i>'s rekindling the persecution of the Christians, after he had suppressed it, pursuant to <i>Galerius</i>'s late decree</p> <p><i>Constantine</i> convokes some Christian councils, for the better regulation of church-affairs, and in favour of the orthodox clergy, probably to suppress the Donatists, and other heretics; and causes several sumptuous churches to be built for the Christian worship.</p> <p><i>Constantine</i> marries his sister <i>Constantia</i> to <i>Licinius</i>; quickly after which, he is forced to march against the <i>Franks</i>, who had repassed the <i>Rhine</i>; where he suddenly falls upon them, and drives them back over that river, lays their country waste, and assumes the surname of <i>Franciscus</i>.</p> <p><i>Maximin</i> renents the alliance made between <i>Constantine</i> and <i>Licinius</i>; and, falling upon the latter, takes <i>Byzantium</i> and <i>Heraclea</i> from him. He is at length totally defeated, and those forces of his, that escape, go over to <i>Constantine</i>; whilst he is forced to save himself by flight in the habit of a slave; and, being closely pursued, poisons himself, and dies a miserable lingering death at <i>Tarsus</i>; by which means, <i>Licinius</i> becomes master of the East.</p> <p><i>Licinius</i> causes public thanks to be given for his late successes, and publishes <i>Constantine</i>'s edict in favour of the Christians; and <i>Maximin</i> is declared a public enemy by a new edict; his statues, &c. are ordered to be thrown down; his wife, children, friends, and ministers, are publicly executed, together with the sons of <i>Galerius</i> and <i>Severus</i>.</p> <p><i>Valeria</i>, the unfortunate widow of <i>Galerius</i>, and daughter of <i>Dioclesian</i>, with her mother <i>Prisca</i>, after having wandered above 15 months in disguise, are seized at <i>Thessalonica</i>,</p>	15	562	
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4317	2661	314	and publicly executed, and thrown into the sea, by order of <i>Licinius</i> . <i>Constantine</i> issues out a decree, declaring those free, whom <i>Maxentius</i> had doomed to slavery, ordering them to be immediately set at liberty, under the severest penalties.	15	573
—	—	—	<i>Constantine</i> summons a council of all the western bishops at <i>Arles</i> , to suppress the Donatists; and omits the celebrating the usual secular games, to the great mortification and disgust of the pagans.	15	573
—	—	—	A war breaking out between <i>Licinius</i> and <i>Constantine</i> , the former is defeated at <i>Cibalæ</i> in <i>Pannonia</i> , with the loss of 20,000 men killed on the spot; and flees thence, with his wife, children, and treasure, into <i>Dacia</i> , where he raises <i>Valens</i> , one of his officers, to the dignity of <i>Cæsar</i> .	15	574
4318	2662	315	<i>Constantine</i> pursues <i>Licinius</i> into <i>Thrace</i> , and there engages him; but with such equal success, that they agree upon a peace, but with these conditions, that <i>Valens</i> shall be deposed, and that <i>Licinius</i> shall yield the provinces of <i>Illyricum</i> , <i>Dardania</i> , <i>Macedon</i> , <i>Greece</i> , and <i>Mæsia</i> , now <i>Servia</i> , to <i>Constantine</i> .	15	574
—	—	—	<i>Constantine</i> and <i>Licinius</i> being consuls, the former abolishes the punishment of crucifixion, orders the receivers of his revenue to educate the children of such poor people as were incapable of bringing them up; and forbids the <i>Jews</i> to molest the Christian converts, or to make any to <i>Judaism</i> .	15	575
4319	2663	316	The empress <i>Fausta</i> is delivered of a son at <i>Arles</i> in <i>Provence</i> , on the 13th of <i>August</i> . <i>Constantine</i> hears the complaints of the Donatists against <i>Cæcilianus</i> bishop of <i>Carthage</i> , at <i>Milan</i> ; and thence issues out an edict, that all persons, of whatsoever rank, that are guilty of murder, rape, extortion, &c. shall be tried by the governors of the province in which they live, and executed, without appealing to <i>Rome</i> .	15	576
4320	2664	317	<i>Crispus</i> and <i>Constantine</i> , the sons of <i>Constantine the Great</i> , and <i>Licinius</i> , the son of the emperor <i>Licinius</i> by <i>Constantia</i> , are raised to the dignity of <i>Cæsar</i> .	15	576
—	—	—	<i>Constantius</i> , the son of <i>Constantine</i> by <i>Fausta</i> , the sister of <i>Maxentius</i> , is born on the 7th,	15	577

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			or, according to others, on the 13th of <i>August</i> , at <i>Sirmium</i> in <i>Illyricum</i> . — — —		15	578
4321	2665	318	<i>Constantine</i> revives the old law against parricides, and extends it to the murderers of sons, as well as of parents; and reforms the abuses practised by the aruspices, and those that consult them. — — —		15	578
4323	2667	320	<i>Constantine</i> abolishes the <i>Papian</i> , and all other laws against celibacy, forbids all married men the keeping of concubines, orders all judges to dispatch the tryals of criminals, and the gaolers to use their prisoners with humanity, under the severest penalties. —		15	579
			<i>Crispus</i> , the son of <i>Constantine</i> , gains a complete victory over the <i>Franks</i> , and concludes a peace with them. — — —		15	579
4324	2668	321	<i>Constantine</i> issues out an edict, forbidding all work to be done on the Sunday, and for keeping Friday as an holiday. — — —		15	579
			<i>Constantine</i> gains several complete victories over the invading <i>Goths</i> and <i>Sarmatians</i> , kills <i>Raufimodes</i> one of their kings, and carries off a vast number of captives. — — —		15	580
4326	2670	323	<i>Constantine</i> being taken up in building a port at <i>Theſſalonica</i> , the <i>Goths</i> enter and ravage <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Mæſia</i> ; but are quickly after overthrown, and pursued quite into <i>Licinius's</i> dominions; which he so highly resents, that <i>Constantine</i> and he prepare to war against each other. — — —		19	485
			<i>Constantine</i> , at the head of 130,000 men, and 2,000 vessels, engages <i>Licinius</i> at the head of 115,000, and 350 galleys, near <i>Adriano</i> , on the banks of the <i>Hebrus</i> , on the 10th of <i>June</i> , kills 33,000 of his men on the spot, and forces him to flee, with a small army, to <i>Byzantium</i> , whilst the rest of his men submit to <i>Constantine</i> . — — —		15	580
			About the same time, <i>Crispus</i> engages <i>Abantus</i> , <i>Licinius's</i> admiral, in the streights of <i>Gallipoli</i> , and utterly defeats him; destroys 130 of his ships, and kills 5000 of his men. —		15	581
			<i>Constantine</i> pursues <i>Licinius</i> to <i>Chalcedon</i> , where they conclude a mutual peace; but which <i>Licinius</i> breaking quickly after, obliges <i>Constantine</i> to renew hostilities, in which he gives him a second defeat; after which he pursues and besieges him in <i>Nicomedia</i> , whilst <i>Byzantium</i> and <i>Chalcedon</i> submit to him.		15	582
			<i>Constantia</i> intreats her brother in vain for			

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			her husband's life. <i>Licinius</i> is forced to give up his sovereignty, and is soon after strangled by <i>Constantine's</i> order, after having reigned almost 16 years. ————	15	582
4327	2671	324	<i>Constantine</i> orders an universal restitution to be made of all that had been taken from the churches, and for rebuilding those that had been destroyed. He issues out another edict against idolatry ; and orders all the heathen temples to be shut up. ————	15	583
4328	2672	325	<i>Constantine</i> assembles the famed council of <i>Nice</i> , and presides in it in person ; in which <i>Arius</i> , and <i>Eusebius</i> bishop of <i>Nicomedia</i> , together with <i>Theognis</i> of <i>Nice</i> , and others, are condemned for hereby. ————	15	586
			<i>Constantine</i> celebrates the 20th year of his reign with great magnificence, entertains the prelates that assisted at the council in his own palace, and distributes large donatives to the poor. ————	15	586
4329	2673	326	<i>Constantine</i> is treated at <i>Rome</i> with such indignities from the people, on account of his zeal for Christianity, that he can never more be prevailed upon to return thither. ————	15	587
			The empress <i>Fausta</i> accuses <i>Crispus</i> , <i>Constantine's</i> eldest son by his former wife, of an attempt upon her chastity ; upon which, that noble and innocent prince is put to immediate death, without any tryal. ————	15	588
			<i>Crispus's</i> death is soon after followed by that of <i>Licinius</i> , the son of the late emperor <i>Licinius</i> by <i>Constantia</i> , and by that of the treacherous <i>Fausta</i> , whose perfidy and incontinence being fully discovered, she is condemned to be stifled in a hot bath. ————	15	588
4330	2674	327	<i>Constantine</i> raises the village of <i>Drepanum</i> in <i>Bithynia</i> into a city, and, in honour of his mother <i>Helena</i> , calls it <i>Helenopolis</i> , and endows it with all the privileges of an imperial city. About this time, that pious princess is said to have discovered the sepulchre and cross of our Saviour ; upon which, her son orders a magnificent church to be built, and calls it, <i>the church of the holy sepulchre</i> . ————	15	589
			That excellent princess dies soon after, in the arms of her son, who causes her body to be conveyed to <i>Rome</i> , and to be there interred in the imperial sepulchre, and pays her memory all the honours due to her signal piety and merit. ————	15	589

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4331	2675	328	<i>Constantine</i> , being often engaged with the <i>Goths</i> , and other northern Barbarians on the other side of the <i>Danube</i> , builds a stately bridge over that river.									15	589	
4332	2676	329	<i>Constantine</i> lays the first beginnings of the celebrated city of <i>Constantinople</i> , on the 26th of <i>September</i> of this, or, according to others, of the foregoing year ; and orders the two <i>Arian</i> bishops, <i>Eusebius</i> and <i>Theognis</i> , to be recalled from banishment.									15	590	
4333	2677	330	<i>Constantine</i> dedicates his new city of <i>Constantinople</i> to the God of martyrs, on the 11th of <i>May</i> ; in which he erects a vast number of churches, crosses, and other religious and public edifices, particularly a most sumptuous palace or capitol, appoints a senate, and endows the city with all the other privileges of <i>Rome</i> ; the solemnity of which dedication lasts forty days : and, from this time, he never sees <i>Rome</i> more.									15	591	
4335	2679	332	The <i>Sarmatians</i> having implored <i>Constantine's</i> assistance against the invading <i>Goths</i> , he gains a complete victory over them, destroys near 100,000 of them, and obliges them to sue for peace.									16	131	
			<i>Constantine</i> is no sooner withdrawn, than the ungrateful <i>Sarmatians</i> invade <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Mæsia</i> ; which obliges him to come suddenly upon, and destroy vast numbers of them ; upon which they are glad to accept of a peace upon his own terms.									19	485	
4336	2680	333	<i>Constantine</i> creates <i>Constans</i> , his youngest son, <i>Cæsar</i> . <i>Syria</i> , <i>Cilicia</i> , <i>Thrace</i> , &c. are visited with a grievous pestilence and famine, insomuch that a bushel of wheat is sold for 400 pieces of silver ; upon which, <i>Constantine</i> sends 30,000 bushels of corn to the bishop of <i>Antioch</i> , together with an immense quantity of pulse, oil, and other provisions, to be distributed among the widows, orphans, ecclesiastics, &c.									16	132	
			Towards the end of the year, <i>Constantine</i> receives embassadors from <i>Ethiopia</i> , <i>Persia</i> , and <i>Judea</i> , with magnificent presents, and desiring his friendship and alliance.									16	132	
			<i>Sapor</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , having persecuted the Christians hitherto in his dominions, <i>Constantine</i> sends him a pathetic letter in their favour ; which hath the desired effect.									11	77	

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4337	2681	334	The <i>Sarmatians</i> , being grievously oppressed by the <i>Goths</i> , arm all their slaves against them ; by whose assistance they gain a complete victory over them ; upon which, the slaves combine together, fall upon their masters, and drive them out of their country, and seize it for themselves : upon which account, <i>Constantine</i> receives 300,000 of them, incorporates some of them among his own troops, and gives lands to the others in distant parts of the empire. — — —	16 19	133 486
4338	2682	335	<i>Constantine</i> celebrates the 30th year of his reign at <i>Constantinople</i> , on the 25th of <i>July</i> , with the greatest magnificence ; assembles one council at <i>Tyre</i> , and another at <i>Jerusalem</i> , to settle the differences in the church : that at <i>Tyre</i> deposes <i>Athanasius</i> bishop of <i>Alexandria</i> ; and that at <i>Jerusalem</i> admits the <i>Arians</i> to the communion of the church. — — —	16	133
—	—	—	<i>Constantine</i> creates his nephew <i>Dalmatius Cæsar</i> ; and bestows the kingdom of <i>Pontus</i> on his brother <i>Annibalianus</i> . — — —	16	133
—	—	—	<i>Constantine</i> divides the empire among his three sons and two nephews ; gives <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Britain</i> , to the eldest ; <i>Syria</i> , <i>Asia</i> , and <i>Egypt</i> , to the second ; <i>Illyricum</i> , <i>Italy</i> , and <i>Afric</i> , to the youngest ; <i>Thrace</i> , <i>Macedon</i> , and <i>Achaia</i> , to <i>Dalmatius</i> ; and <i>Armenia Minor</i> , <i>Pontus</i> , and <i>Cappadocia</i> , to <i>Annibalianus</i> , with the city of <i>Cæsarea</i> for its capital. — — —	16	133
—	—	—	<i>Calocerus</i> , a man in high credit, seizes on the island of <i>Cyprus</i> , and proclaims himself emperor ; but is quickly after defeated, and burnt alive at <i>Tarsus</i> in <i>Cilicia</i> . — — —	16	134
4339	2683	336	<i>Constantine</i> marries his second son <i>Constantius</i> to the daughter of his brother <i>Julius Constantius</i> , and of <i>Galla</i> , the sister of <i>Rufinus</i> and <i>Cerealis</i> . — — —	16	134
4340	2684	337	<i>Sapor</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , declares war against <i>Constantine</i> , and ravages <i>Mesopotamia</i> ; but, being overawed at the approach of his army, sues to him for peace ; which is refused : upon which, several battles are fought between them, till the <i>Persian</i> monarch, having lost his son at the battle of <i>Singara</i> , and received a wound, retires, and sends the emperor fresh offers of peace. — — —	11 16	78 135
—	—	—	<i>Constantine</i> celebrates the last <i>Easter</i> of his life with extraordinary solemnity ; but, being		

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			foen after taken ill, is cloathed in white, and baptized by <i>Eusebius</i> , bishop of <i>Nicomedia</i> ; and, after having spent the short remainder of his life in pious acts, and discourses with him, expires on <i>Whitsunday</i> , May 22d, at the castle of <i>Achyrona</i> , near <i>Helenopolis</i> , in <i>Bithynia</i> , aged 63 years, two months, and 25 days; after having reigned 30 years, nine months, and 27 days, according to the most received opinion. His body, purple diadem, and other regalia, are deposited in a stately coffin, and sent to <i>Constantinople</i> , and there interred with the greatest magnificence. —		16	135
4340	2684	337	Notwithstanding <i>Constantine's</i> confirmation of the division of the empire between his three sons and two nephews, by his last will, which he had deposited in the hands of <i>Arian</i> , an ecclesiastic, with orders to have it conveyed to his eldest son; the senate and soldiers annul that part of it which relates to the two nephews, and unanimously proclaim the three sons emperors. —		16	145
			The soldiery (at the instigation, as is supposed, of <i>Constantius</i>) flee to arms, and assassinate <i>Jul. Constantius</i> , the late emperor's brother, and his two sons, <i>Dalmatius</i> and <i>Annibalianus</i> , together with <i>Optatus</i> , his brother-in-law, and five of his nephews, besides the greatest part of his late ministers; by which means they reduce his numerous family to his three sons, and two other nephews, viz. <i>Gallus</i> and <i>Julian</i> . —		16	151
			<i>Antoninus</i> , a Roman officer in great credit, revolts to the <i>Persians</i> , and persuades <i>Sapor</i> to act offensively; who accordingly lays siege to <i>Amida</i> , and takes it by storm, after a stout defence of seventy-three days; causes the chief officers to be hanged, and the rest to be sold for slaves: after which the <i>Persians</i> take several other considerable places from the <i>Romans</i> . —		11	81
					16	153
4341	2685	338	The three emperors meet in <i>Pannonia</i> , where they divide the provinces which had been allotted to <i>Dalmatius</i> and <i>Annibalianus</i> , among themselves. —		16	153
			The <i>Armenians</i> revolt, and drive out their king, who was a friend to the <i>Romans</i> , and join with the <i>Persians</i> ; who, with this new force, lay siege to <i>Nisibis</i> ; but are soon after forced to raise it. —		16	153

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4342	2686	339	A law is published by the three emperors, on the 31st of <i>March</i> , forbidding marriage between uncles and nieces, under pain of death; which had been authorized by the senate in favour of <i>Claudius</i> and <i>Agrippina</i> .	16	154
4343	2687	340	<i>Constantine</i> , insisting upon all or part of <i>Italy</i> , which his brother <i>Constans</i> refuses, enters it with a powerful army, and reduces part of it; but is drawn into an ambuscade near <i>Aquileia</i> , and both he and his army cut in pieces, by <i>Constans</i> : upon which <i>Constantius</i> yields to him all <i>Constantine's</i> dominions; by which he becomes emperor of all the west.	16	154
4344	2688	341	A great number of cities in the east are overturned by a violent earthquake. In the same year the two emperors enact a law against all idolatrous worship: <i>Constans</i> orders several temples to be demolished, particularly the altar of <i>Victory</i> at <i>Rome</i> ; and causes the city of <i>Amida</i> in <i>Mesopotamia</i> to be rebuilt.	16	155
4345	2689	342	<i>Constans</i> , having driven the invading <i>Franks</i> out of <i>Gaul</i> , crosses over into <i>Britain</i> , to suppress the <i>Scots</i> , who made frequent incursions into the <i>Roman</i> territories.	16	156
4346	2690	343	<i>Constantius</i> , by an edict, dated <i>August</i> 27. declares all ecclesiastics, and their domestics, exempt from all new imposts; and all those whom poverty obliged to work for their living, freed from all customs.	16	156
4347	2691	344	A violent earthquake overthrows all the buildings, and swallows up all the people, of <i>Neocaesarea</i> in <i>Pontus</i> , except the church, the bishop's palace, and family.	16	156
4348	2692	345	The city of <i>Duras</i> in <i>Greece</i> , with all its inhabitants, is swallowed up by an earthquake; and twelve cities in <i>Campania</i> are overturned by another.	16	156
4349	2693	346	<i>Constans</i> passes from <i>Macedonia</i> into <i>Gaul</i> , where he appoints <i>Athanasius</i> and <i>Osius</i> to assist at the council of <i>Sardica</i> , to be held on the following year.	16	157
4350	2694	347	Whilst the council of <i>Sardica</i> sits, <i>Constantius</i> enacts a law at <i>Constantinople</i> ; which confirms great privileges to the bishops and clergy, and to their widows, children, and domestics.	16	157
			<i>Constantius</i> builds, at an immense charge, an harbour at <i>Seleucia</i> , on the <i>Orontes</i> ; and rebuilds the cities of <i>Seleucia</i> in <i>Syria</i> , and <i>Antaradus</i> in <i>Phœnicia</i> .	16	157

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4350	2694	347	The <i>Persians</i> attempt afresh to lay siege to <i>Nisibis</i> ; but are forced to raise it, after having lain three months before it. ———		16	157
4351	2695	348	<i>Constans</i> , highly provoked at his brother's weakness, who had been prevailed upon by the <i>Arians</i> to banish fundry worthy orthodox bishops, sends him word, that, unless he orders them to be recalled, he will restore them by force of arms: upon which, <i>Constantius</i> recalls them accordingly. ———		16	157
4352	2696	349	The <i>Persians</i> return with a more powerful army, and a vast quantity of warlike engines, and lay siege a third time to <i>Nisibis</i> ; which is as nobly defended by <i>Lucilianus</i> , the father-in-law of <i>Jovian</i> , since emperor. The besiegers, by stopping the river <i>Mygdonus</i> with a strong wall, lay the town and country under water; and the breaking of the said wall soon after, causes such a violent gush of water to rush against the city-wall, that it throws down above 100 cubits of it to the ground. Notwithstanding which disaster, the place is so bravely defended, that <i>Sapor</i> is forced to raise the siege, after having lost 20,000 men, and most of his engines and elephants; which so enrages the proud monarch, that he puts many of his chief officers to death, for advising him to that war. ———		16	159
—	—	—	<i>Magnentius</i> , a commander in <i>Germany</i> , conspires with <i>Marcellinus</i> in <i>Gaul</i> , causes himself to be proclaimed emperor, and is saluted with the title of <i>Augustus</i> on the 18th of <i>January</i> . ———		16	161
—	—	—	<i>Magnentius</i> sends <i>Gaiso</i> , one of his chief commanders, to murder <i>Constans</i> ; who, having overtook him at <i>Helena</i> , at the foot of the <i>Pyrenees</i> , dispatches him with many wounds, in the 10th year of his reign, to the great loss and grief of the orthodox, whose steadfast friend and patron he was. ———		16	161
—	—	—	<i>Magnentius</i> causes all that were attached to <i>Constans</i> to be murdered, before the news of his death had reached them: soon after which he makes himself master of all <i>Italy</i> , <i>Sicily</i> , and <i>Africa</i> ; whilst <i>Veteranio</i> , general of the foot in <i>Pannonia</i> , causes himself to be proclaimed emperor at <i>Sirmium</i> , on the first of <i>May</i> . ———		16	163

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			
4352	2696	349	About the same time, <i>Fl. Pop. Nepotianus</i> , the son of <i>Eutropia</i> , the sister of <i>Constantine</i> the Great, assumes the imperial title; and, by the 3d of <i>June</i> , advances to the very gates of <i>Rome</i> ; against whom <i>Anicetus</i> , who commands there for <i>Magnentius</i> , comes, and is defeated: upon which <i>Nepotianus</i> enters the city, and fills it with blood and slaughter. <i>Marcellinus</i> is quickly after dispatched against him by <i>Magnentius</i> , and defeats and kills him, after a short reign of 28 days; carries his head on a spear through all the streets of the city, and massacres all that had sided with him, or were any way related to <i>Constantine</i> . — — —	16	164
—	—	—	<i>Magnentius</i> , having got an army, consisting of <i>Romans</i> , <i>Gauls</i> , <i>Germans</i> , <i>Franks</i> , <i>Britains</i> , &c. agrees to act jointly with <i>Veteranio</i> against <i>Constantius</i> ; and, at the same time, sends him offers of peace, which he rejects with scorn, and marches directly against them. <i>Constantius</i> , being arrived at <i>Sardica</i> , makes a separate peace with <i>Veteranio</i> , who joins him against <i>Magnentius</i> ; but, being deposed by his own soldiers, retires to <i>Prusia</i> , on the 25th of <i>December</i> ; and there, <i>Constantius</i> allowing him a pension suitable to his rank, he spends the remainder of his life in privacy and devotion. — — —	16	165
4353	2697	350	<i>Gallus</i> marries <i>Constantina</i> , the sister of <i>Constantius</i> ; and is declared <i>Cæsar</i> by him. — — —	16	167
—	—	—	<i>Constantius</i> sends vast sums of money, and great quantities of arms, &c. to engage the <i>Franks</i> and <i>Saxons</i> to act against <i>Magnentius</i> : who accordingly break into <i>Gaul</i> with a vast force, defeat <i>Decentius</i> , and ravage the country in a dreadful manner. — — —	16	168
—	—	—	<i>Magnentius</i> sends an haughty message to <i>Constantius</i> , requiring him to resign the empire, and retire to a private life; to which <i>Constantius</i> answers, with singular temper, that he resigns the whole success of his cause, &c. to the divine providence. — — —	16	168
—	—	—	<i>Constantius</i> is drawn into a snare in the plains of <i>Sciscia</i> , and put to flight with great slaughter: upon which he makes <i>Magnentius</i> some overtures of peace, which he as scornfully rejects. — — —	16	168
—	—	—	<i>Constantius</i> and <i>Magnentius</i> engage several times with various success; and <i>Sylvanus</i> goes		

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		
4355	2699	352	16	169
			16	171
			16	172
4356	2700	353	16	172
			16	173
			16	175

over to the former with a large body of cavalry: notwithstanding which *Magnentius* takes *Sciscia* by storm: thence he goes and lays siege to *Mursa*, where *Constantius* attacks and defeats him with great slaughter, takes and plunders his camp, and forces him to retire into *Italy*.

Constantius enacts a law to impower eunuchs to make wills; passes into *Italy*, where he reduces all *Aquileia*; but is soon after defeated by *Magnentius* at *Pavia*. It is not long, however, before he sees his competitor abandoned by his troops, who surrender to him all the places they garisoned; and makes himself master of all the countries along the *Po*.

Magnentius marches to *Rome*, where, finding the people more affectioned to his rival than to him, he puts vast numbers of them to death, and retires into *Gaul*; whilst *Constantius* soon becomes master of that capital, and of all *Italy*, by the beginning of *November*. He quickly after sends a powerful fleet to reduce *Africa*, *Sicily*, and *Spain*; and several considerable provinces of *Gaul* also submit: upon which *Magnentius* offers to resign, but is refused an answer.

Magnentius sends some assassins into the east, to murder *Gallus Cæsar*; who are discovered, and executed as traitors.

Constantius marries *Eusebia*, a lady of *Thessalonica*, justly celebrated for her chastity, wisdom, merit, and singular care of her children, after her first husband's death; and the emperor conceives such an esteem for her, that he erects a new bishoprick in honour of her; and gives it the name of *Pietas*, answering to the *Greck Eusebia*.

Constantius totally defeats *Magnentius* near *Mons Seleucus* in *Gaul*, and forces him to retire to *Lymæ*; where, being apprised that his soldiers were ready to deliver him up, he first murders, with his own hand, his own mother, his brother *Desiderius*, &c. several other friends and relations, and then himself. *Decentius Cæsar* strangles himself, and *Constantius* pardons all the rest.

Paulus Catena, a rapacious informer, is sent into *Britain*, to inquire after those who had sided with *Magnentius*; and commits many

horrid

			[449]			
Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.	
4356	2700	353	horrid cruelties and oppressions on the bravest and most innocent persons, merely for the sake of confiscating their estates. —	16	177	
			<i>Constantius</i> removes to <i>Arles</i> in <i>Provence</i> , where he celebrates the 30th year of his reign; reckoning from the year of his being created <i>Cæsar</i> ; viz. ann. 323. —	19	163	
			The <i>Saracens</i> ravage <i>Mesopotamia</i> , and the <i>Persians</i> , under <i>Nobadarius</i> , attempt to surprise <i>Batne</i> on the <i>Euphrates</i> , at the time of its great fair for <i>Indian</i> goods: whilst <i>Gallus</i> , who governs in those eastern parts, behaves with insupportable pride, cruelty, and madness. —	16	178	
4357	2701	354	<i>Constantius</i> sends <i>Domitian</i> into the east, in quality of præfect of it; whom <i>Gallus</i> causes to be murdered, with <i>Montius</i> the quæstor, and several others, at <i>Antioch</i> ; and orders their bodies to be thrown into the <i>Orontes</i> . —	16	178	
			<i>Constantius</i> marches against the ravaging <i>Alemans</i> , and attempts to lay a bridge over the <i>Rhine</i> , near <i>Basil</i> ; but is repulsed with loss, and concludes a peace with them. —	16	180	
			<i>Honoratus</i> , count of the East, strenuously opposes <i>Gallus's</i> cruel proceedings against the magistrates of <i>Antioch</i> ; and <i>Theophilus</i> , governor of <i>Syria</i> , being falsely accused as the cause of the present scarcity, the populace assassinate him in the circus, and shamefully abuse his dead body. —	16	182	
			<i>Gallus</i> having been accused of aspiring to the empire, <i>Constantius</i> artfully invites him into <i>Italy</i> , and causes him to be arrested at <i>Peta-vium</i> ; to be carried to <i>Flanona</i> in <i>Dalmatia</i> , and there to be put to death, in the 29th year of his age, and 4th of his reign. —	16	180	
			<i>Constantius</i> likewise invites his sister <i>Constantina</i> to him; and with the same view; but she dies in her way to <i>Italy</i> . <i>Julian</i> , the brother of <i>Gallus</i> , is also imprisoned several months; but is at length saved by the mediation of the empress <i>Eusebia</i> . —	16	181	
4358	2702	355	<i>Constantius</i> enacts a law, forbidding the marriage of a brother or sister-in-law; and declaring the issue of it spurious: and, by another, orders the bishops to be tried by bishops, and not by civil magistrates. —	16	183	
			<i>Constantius</i> causes <i>Africanus</i> , governor of <i>Pannonia</i> , and several others, to be tortured, on suspicion of their aspiring to the empire. —	16	184	
				16	187	
				16	187	
				16	188	
				16	188	

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Ast. Chr.		
4358	2702	355		
			16	188
			19	453
			16	192
			16	188
			16	192
4359	2703	356		
			16	194
			16	196
			16	197
4360	2704	357		

Constantius sends *Arbelio*, with the flower of his army, against the *Alemans*, who had broken into *Italy*; and who draw him into an ambuscade, and overthrow him with great loss; but his officers rallying some few days after, defeat and put them to flight. —

The *Alemans* join with the *Franks* and *Saxons*, and pillage above 40 cities on the banks of the *Rhine*, and carry off an immense booty, and a prodigious number of captives: but they are driven back over that river by *Julian* the brother of *Gallus*. —

Julian is created *Cæsar*, and made governor of *Gaul*, and marries *Helena*, the emperor's sister; but is closely watched by his spies. —

Sylvanus being falsely accused of aiming at the empire, seizes it in his own defence; and, tho' afterwards declared innocent, is murdered by the treachery of *Ursianus*, who is sent post-haste against him, after he had enjoyed the royal dignity only 28 days. —

The northern barbarians, whom *Sylvanus's* valour kept in great awe, no sooner hear of his death than they break out, with greater fury than ever, into the imperial provinces, plunder a great many cities, level that of *Cologne* with the ground, and threaten the empire with their numerous and united forces. —

Constantius enters into his 8th consulship, and takes *Julian* for his colleague; who forces the barbarians to raise the siege of *Autun*, retakes and rebuilds the city of *Cologne*, and is made governor of all *Gaul*. —

The empress *Eusebia* visits *Rome*, and is received by the senate, &c. with the utmost pomp. A new law is enacted, forbidding all kind of worship of idols, consulting of magicians, &c. —

Constantius comes to *Rome*, for the first time, attended by his empress, and his sister *Helena*, in a gilt chariot, adorned with precious stones, and followed by the senate, nobility, &c. and is there presented with several golden crowns, of great value, and other rich presents from the cities of *Constantinople*, &c. —

The famed battle of *Strasburgh* is fought; in which *Julian*, with 13,000 men, engages 37,000 *Germans*, headed by seven kings, ten princes, and a great number of lords; kills

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		
				8,000 of the enemy, pursues the rest, many more of whom are drowned in crossing the <i>Rhine</i> ; and with the loss of only 247 of his own men. ———— 16 201
4360	2704	357		19 454
				<i>Constantius</i> enacts three laws; the one against those who turn <i>Jews</i> , or apostatize from Christianity; the second, to oblige all senators to reside in or near <i>Rome</i> ; and the third, exempting all merchandizing ecclesiastics, their wives, children, and domestics, from taxes, &c. ———— 16 203
4361	2705	358		
				<i>Narses</i> comes embassador from <i>Sapor</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , with letters to <i>Constantius</i> ; wherein he styles himself king of kings, brother of the sun, moon, &c. and demanding the restitution of the provinces which the <i>Romans</i> had taken from him. <i>Constantius</i> sends an embassy to soften him; but he remains inflexible. ———— 16 204
				<i>Constantius</i> defeats the <i>Quadi</i> and <i>Sarmatians</i> , and drives the <i>Limigantes</i> out of the <i>Sarmatian</i> territories; whilst <i>Julian</i> marches against the <i>Franks</i> , defeats the <i>Salii</i> and <i>Chamavi</i> , and obliges the <i>Alemans</i> to sue for peace. ———— 16 205
				19 488
				A dreadful earthquake, which happens on the 24th of <i>August</i> , damages 150 cities in <i>Asia</i> , <i>Pontus</i> , and <i>Macedon</i> ; overturns <i>Nicomedia</i> , and buries all its inhabitants under its ruins. ———— 16 207
				A new edict is issued out, by which all magicians, augurs, &c. are declared public enemies; and those that are found in the prince's court, guilty of high-treason. ———— 16 208
4362	2706	359		
				<i>Eusebius</i> and <i>Hypatius</i> , the empress's brothers, are chosen consuls. <i>Julian</i> forces several <i>German</i> nations to sue for peace, and to quit <i>Gaul</i> . <i>Barbatio</i> and his wife are executed for holding a treasonable correspondence together; and several other persons are involved in the same fate. ———— 16 209
				The treacherous <i>Limigantes</i> re-enter and ravage <i>Pannonia</i> ; and, under pretence of paying their homage to the emperor, attempt to assassinate him; for which they are deservedly cut off to a man. ———— 16 209
				<i>Julian</i> crosses the <i>Rhine</i> , and penetrates into the territories of the <i>Alemans</i> , <i>Burgundi</i> , &c. putting all to fire and sword: upon which, <i>Suomar</i> and <i>Hortarius</i> , two of their kings, sue to him for peace, and obtain it. ———— 19 405

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4363	2707	360	<i>Sapor</i> re-enters <i>Affyria</i> , takes the two strong forts of <i>Reman</i> and <i>Busan</i> ; after which he raises the city of <i>Amida</i> , and orders all the chief officers to be crucified, and the garison and inhabitants to be either put to the sword, or sold for slaves. ———	16	211
			<i>Constantius</i> orders the flower of all his troops to be draughted out, and sent against the <i>Persians</i> ; but, upon their rendezvousing at <i>Paris</i> , they refuse to march, and proclaim <i>Julian</i> emperor; who, modestly declining the offer, is threatened with immediate death. <i>Julian</i> acquaints the emperor with it; desiring him to confirm his election; which he refuses to do: upon which <i>Julian</i> marches against the <i>Athuarii</i> , lays their territories waste, and forces them, and the <i>Alemans</i> , to accept of such terms as he pleases to grant to them. ———	16	216
4364	2708	361	<i>Helena</i> , the wife of <i>Julian</i> , and sister of <i>Constantius</i> , dies; and her body is sent to <i>Rome</i> . ———	16	222
			<i>Julian</i> , finding <i>Constantius</i> unwilling to come to any terms with him, is persuaded by his magicians to declare war against him; and, in order to draw the Christians over to him, professes a more than ordinary zeal for Christianity, tho' he had abjured it just before, and sacrificed to the <i>Roman</i> gods. ———	16	223
			<i>Julian</i> , having obliged his whole army to swear allegiance to him, marches against the <i>Alemans</i> , cuts off great numbers of them, and forces the rest to yield to his own terms; soon after which, <i>Italy</i> and <i>Sicily</i> submit to him; and <i>Illyricum</i> follows their example; but he is repulsed before <i>Aquileia</i> ; which <i>Nigrinus</i> refuses to surrender to him. ———	16	224
			<i>Constantius</i> receives the joyful news, that the <i>Persians</i> , frightened by some unlucky omens, were retired: upon which he marches against <i>Julian</i> : but is taken ill at <i>Mopsucrene</i> in <i>Cilicia</i> , and dies on the 3d of <i>November</i> , in the 45th year of his age, after having received baptism from <i>Euzoius</i> , an <i>Arian</i> bishop, and not without strong suspicion of having been poisoned by <i>Julian's</i> means. ———	16	226
			<i>Julian</i> enters <i>Constantinople</i> on the 11th of <i>December</i> ; where he orders <i>Constantius</i> to be magnificently interred in the church of the apostles, and is himself proclaimed emperor by the senate, &c. and causes the heathen		

Y. of Y. of Aft. Wld. Fld. Chr.			[453]		Vol.	Pag.
			temples to be opened, offers sacrifices in the them, and exhorts all his subjects to do the same.		16	227
4364	2708	361	<i>Julian</i> erects a tribunal at <i>Chalcedon</i> , to inquire into the conduct of the late emperor's ministers; at which several of them are condemned and executed, some justly, and others unjustly. He likewise makes a considerable reform of the offices and officers of his court, &c. eases the people of their taxes, &c. upon which the cities send him the usual congratulations, crowns, and other rich presents. —		16	246
			<i>Julian</i> invites philosophers, magicians, astrologers, &c. from all parts of the empire, to his court; and the great encouragement he grants them, soon fills that metropolis with swarms of them; who quickly engross his favour, and become his chief counsellors and confidents. —		16	247
4365	2709	362	<i>Julian</i> greatly enriches the city of <i>Constantinople</i> , the place of his nativity; endows it with many privileges; builds a spacious harbour, to shelter the ships there from south winds; erects a stately library and porch; and then marches into the east, where he orders the city of <i>Nicomedia</i> to be rebuilt; enriches the temple of <i>Cybele</i> at <i>Pessinus</i> with magnificent presents, and appoints <i>Calixene</i> priestess of it. He continues his march towards <i>Antioch</i> , accompanied every-where by pagan priests, carrying their idols with them; and gains no small applause by his impartial administration of justice at that metropolis. —		16	250
			The empire is visited with many dreadful calamities: violent earthquakes are felt in most parts of it; a great number of cities in <i>Palæstine</i> , <i>Libya</i> , <i>Sicily</i> , <i>Greece</i> , &c. are overturned; <i>Nice</i> is utterly destroyed, and <i>Constantinople</i> greatly damaged by them. —		16	252
			The temple of <i>Apollo</i> at <i>Rome</i> , and that of <i>Daphne</i> at <i>Antioch</i> , are consumed by fire; the sea breaks in and overflows; by which many cities, and their inhabitants, are destroyed. These calamities are followed by a great drought, which brings in a grievous famine and pestilence, which sweep away myriads of people. —		16	254
4366	2710	363	<i>Julian</i> enters into his 4th consulship, visits the temple of <i>Jupiter</i> at <i>Antioch</i> , and there renews the old rites and sacrifices for the safety		16	254

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		[454]	Vol.	Pag.
				of the empire, which had now been a long time discontinued.	16	255
4366	2710	363		<i>Sapor</i> sends <i>Julian</i> overtures of peace, which he utterly rejects: upon which he draws him and his army so far into his own territories, by the help of corrupt guides, that he reduces him to great streights; and, in a general onset, totally defeats and routs him, and keeps still harassing him in his distress.	11 16	83 256
				<i>Julian</i> , in one of these skirmishes, hastening out, without his armour, to oppose the <i>Persians</i> , receives a mortal wound; and is carried back to his tent, where he dies on the 26th of <i>June</i> , in the 32d year of his age, and 7th of his reign, from the time of his being created <i>Cæsar</i> ; and leaves it to the commonwealth to name a successor to him.	16	264
				<i>Jovian</i> is chosen by the officers of the army, and proclaimed emperor on the 27th of <i>June</i> ; and, finding himself and them reduced to the greatest streights in an enemy's country, concludes a peace with <i>Sapor</i> for 30 years.	11 16	84 279
4367	2711	364		<i>Jovian</i> , in his return to the <i>Roman</i> dominions, stops at <i>Antioch</i> , and there repeals all the laws which his apostate predecessor had made against the Christians, and warmly espouses the orthodox cause. He sends a very gracious invitation to <i>Athanasius</i> ; and, at his arrival, gives him a no less generous reception; and receives from his hand the creed, or rule of faith, which that worthy patriarch had compiled for him.	16	284
				<i>Jovian</i> pursues his journey for <i>Constantinople</i> ; and, at <i>Ancyra</i> , the capital of <i>Galatia</i> , enters into his first consulship, and takes his son, an infant, for his colleague; after which he hastens to his metropolis; and, arriving at <i>Dadaстана</i> on the frontiers of <i>Bithynia</i> , is met by <i>Themistius</i> , and other persons of distinction, sent by the senate to conduct him; but is found dead in his bed on the 16th or 17th of <i>February</i> , after a short reign of eight months, in the 33d year of his age. His body is conveyed to <i>Constantinople</i> , and there interred with the usual solemnity.	16	287
				Upon the news of <i>Julian's</i> death, a grievous tumult is raised in <i>Gaul</i> ; in which <i>Lucillianus</i> , <i>Jovian's</i> father-in-law, is assassinated at <i>Rheims</i> ; and <i>Valentinian</i> , since emperor,		

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			narrowly escapes: notwithstanding which, the army there declare for <i>Jovian</i> , and send a congratulatory deputation to him. —	16	288
4367	2711	364	After an interregnum of nine or ten days, <i>Valentinian</i> , the son of <i>Gratian</i> , count of <i>Afric</i> , a <i>Pannonian</i> , is proclaimed emperor by the army at <i>Nice</i> , the capital of <i>Bithynia</i> . —	16	290
4368	2712	365	<i>Valentinian</i> goes to <i>Constantinople</i> , where he takes his brother <i>Valens</i> for his colleague in the government, on the 28th of <i>March</i> ; and, on the 18th of <i>June</i> ensuing, divides the kingdom with him at <i>Mediana</i> in <i>Dacia</i> , assigning him <i>Asia</i> , <i>Egypt</i> , and <i>Thrace</i> , and retaining <i>Illyricum</i> , <i>Italy</i> , <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> , <i>Britain</i> , and <i>Afric</i> , for himself: after which they part, <i>Valentinian</i> for <i>Milan</i> , and <i>Valens</i> for <i>Constantinople</i> . —	16	294
			<i>Simplicius</i> , vicar of <i>Rome</i> , commits the most horrid cruelties there on persons of the greatest rank, of both sexes, on several pretences. <i>Valentinian</i> marches against the <i>Germans</i> , and builds some forts on the <i>Rhine</i> ; whilst the <i>Quadi</i> and <i>Sarmatians</i> commit dreadful ravages, the former in <i>Pannonia</i> , and the latter in <i>Mæssa</i> . —	16	315
			The <i>Sarmatians</i> send an embassy to <i>Valentinian</i> , to clear themselves from the ravages imputed to them; who, during his stay at <i>Carnutum</i> , causes <i>Fausstinus</i> to be racked to death, for an unlucky joke. —	16	316
			A dreadful earthquake overturns <i>Cæsarea</i> in <i>Cappadocia</i> , together with several other cities in <i>Sicily</i> , <i>Palæstine</i> , <i>Crete</i> , &c. —	16	322
			<i>Procopius</i> , a relation of the late emperor <i>Julian</i> , revolts, and assumes the imperial dignity; and is proclaimed at <i>Constantinople</i> : soon after which he gains over a party of <i>Valens's</i> forces, that were sent against him; seizes on <i>Nice</i> , <i>Chalcedon</i> , and <i>Cyzicus</i> ; and, elated with his success, degenerates into a downright tyrant, and is abandoned by his forces. —	16	322
			The empire is attacked on all sides by barbarians, and the <i>Libya Tripolitana</i> by the <i>Affyrians</i> ; whom <i>Romanus</i> had, by his avarice and oppression, forced into a revolt. The emperor, being acquainted with it, sends <i>Palladius</i> to inquire into his conduct; who is likewise gained by him, and shares with him in the plunder; and both, by dint of		

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			money, get their accusers to be punished with death and banishment. ———		16	296
4368	2712	365	The <i>Goths</i> , who, in the foregoing year, had made an irruption into <i>Thrace</i> , but had been bought off by <i>Valens</i> with a large sum of money, return, under pretence of siding with <i>Procopius</i> , who had proclaimed himself emperor; but are defeated, and forced to yield themselves prisoners. ———		19	281
4369	2713	366	The empress <i>Albia Dominica</i> , the wife of <i>Valens</i> , is delivered of a son in <i>Galatia</i> , on the 18th of <i>January</i> ; who is named <i>Valentinian</i> , and surnamed <i>Galata</i> . ———		16	328
			<i>Valens</i> defeats <i>Procopius</i> at <i>Nicolia</i> in <i>Phrygia</i> ; and, having overtook him in his flight, strikes his head off, and sends it to <i>Valentinian</i> in <i>Gaul</i> . ———		16	325
			<i>Marcellus</i> , governor of <i>Nice</i> , seizes <i>Chalcedon</i> , and assumes the imperial dignity; but is quickly after seized, and loaded with chains; and both he and his accomplices are tortured to death. ———		16	327
			The <i>Germans</i> pass the <i>Rhine</i> on the ice, defeat the <i>Romans</i> in a pitched battle, take some of their standards, and kill the two counts that commanded them: upon which <i>Jovinus</i> gives them several overthrows, takes their king and camp, and causes the banks on both sides of that river to be fortified. ———		16	299
4370	2714	367	<i>Valentinian</i> , being taken ill at <i>Rhcims</i> , and a great contest arising about a successor, he names his son <i>Gratian</i> , about nine years old, his colleague, in the city of <i>Amiens</i> , on the 24th of <i>August</i> ensuing. ———		19	455
			The <i>Picts</i> , <i>Scots</i> , <i>Saxons</i> , <i>Attacots</i> , &c. break into, and ravage, the <i>Roman</i> provinces in <i>Britain</i> , kill <i>Nectarinus</i> and <i>Fullosaudes</i> ; but are at length driven out, with great slaughter, by <i>Theodosius</i> ; who enters <i>Lundomum</i> (<i>London</i>) in a kind of triumph. ———		16	301
			<i>Theodosius</i> , at the same time, takes one <i>Valentine</i> , or <i>Valentinian</i> , who had assumed the imperial title, and delivers him up to the civil magistrate; and, having settled peace in these parts, returns to the emperor, and is kindly received by him. ———		19	164
			The <i>Alemans</i> take and plunder the city of <i>Mentz</i> , and ravage the neighbouring provinces, under <i>Rbando</i> , one of their princes. ———		16	302

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4370	2714	367	<i>Valens</i> passes the <i>Danube</i> , and ravages the territories of the <i>Goths</i> . ————	19	282
4371	2715	368	A dreadful earthquake destroys <i>Nice</i> , and <i>Germa</i> on the <i>Hellepont</i> , leaving only two houses standing in the latter. ————	16	330
			<i>Valentinian</i> penetrates into the country of the <i>Alemans</i> , and defeats them with great slaughter near <i>Selicinium</i> , now <i>Gultz</i> , on the <i>Neckar</i> . ————	16	304
4372	2716	369	<i>Valentinian</i> fortifies the banks of the <i>Rhine</i> on both sides, from its spring-head to its mouth. The <i>Germans</i> intreat him to forbear, and, upon his refusal, fall upon, and murder both his soldiers and workmen. ————	19	457
			<i>Valentinian</i> causes several senators, governors of provinces, judges, &c. to be put to death, for bribery, oppression, &c. ————	16	304
			<i>Rhodanus</i> , an eunuch in great credit, having unjustly seized a widow's estate, she complains of it to the emperor; who causes him to be burnt alive. ————	16	304
			<i>Valens</i> , having entered afresh into the <i>Gothish</i> dominions, obliges them to sue for peace; and grants it to them, at the request of the senate. ————	16	331
			The <i>Maratacupri</i> , near <i>Apamea</i> in <i>Syria</i> , turn robbers, and commit horrid ravages and cruelties; against whom <i>Valens</i> sends some forces, who destroy them all, both old and young. ————	19	284
4373	2717	370	<i>Valentinian</i> builds a bridge over the <i>Tyber</i> , since called <i>Gratian's</i> and <i>Cestius's</i> bridge, and now <i>Ponte di S. Bartholomeo</i> . ————	16	332
			A grievous famine obliges most of the inhabitants of <i>Phrygia</i> to abandon it. ————	16	304
			<i>Eudoxius</i> , the <i>Arian</i> bishop of <i>Alexandria</i> , dies; in whose room the <i>Arians</i> , with <i>Valens's</i> consent, choose <i>Demophilus</i> ; and the orthodox, <i>Evagrius</i> ; the latter of whom <i>Valens</i> causes to be driven out by a party of soldiers. The <i>Arians</i> , thus encouraged, persecute the catholics. These depute 80 of their clergy to lay their grievances before the emperor; who, instead of redressing them, orders them all to be put to death. ————	16	305
			The maritime <i>Saxons</i> make a dreadful irruption into the empire; but are totally cut off by <i>Severus</i> . ————	16	333
			Eighty thousand <i>Burgundi</i> , invited by <i>Valentinian</i> , come to his assistance on the banks of	16	305

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Bef. Chr.			Vol.	Page.
			the <i>Rhine</i> , whilst he is employed in building castles upon that river, and so neglects to join them; who are so exasperated at it, that they massacre all their <i>Roman</i> prisoners, and return home, highly enraged. — —		16	305
4374	2718	371	<i>Maximus</i> , or <i>Maximinus</i> , brother-in-law to that <i>Valentine</i> , who attempted the empire in <i>Britain</i> , being raised to the office of <i>præfectus annonæ</i> at <i>Rome</i> , commits the most horrid cruelties and butcheries there; and persons of all ranks, &c. are tortured, and put to the most inhuman deaths, by him, and his no less brutal colleague <i>Leo</i> . — —		16	306
			<i>Valentinian</i> enacts two laws in favour of players, actors, &c. which tend much to encourage paganism, and its professors. — —		16	307
			<i>Valentinian</i> , the son of <i>Valens</i> , being taken ill, his father applies to bishop <i>Basil</i> for his prayers for the child's recovery. The good bishop engages to restore him, if he will suffer him to be baptized by an orthodox bishop. <i>Valens</i> not only refuses to comply, but gets him baptized by an <i>Arian</i> ; upon which, the child immediately dies. — —		16	334
4375	2719	372	<i>Maximinus</i> , being made prefect of <i>Gaul</i> , commits the same horrid cruelties there as he had done at <i>Rome</i> ; upon which, <i>Remigius</i> and <i>Palladius</i> , two of the accomplices of <i>Romanus</i> , who now tyrannizes in <i>Afric</i> , strangle themselves, to avoid a worse death. — —		16	307
			<i>Firmus</i> , a brave <i>Moorish</i> prince, unable to bear the insolent behaviour of <i>Romanus</i> , revolts, and seizes upon <i>Cæsarea</i> , now <i>Algier</i> , and in it a considerable quantity of money, which that tyrannic governor kept in that place. — —		16	311
			<i>Sapor</i> invites <i>Arfaces</i> , king of <i>Armenia</i> , to a banquet; and there orders him to be seized, and his eyes to be put out; and afterwards sends him in chains to the castle of <i>Agabana</i> , where having ordered him soon after to be murdered, he ravages and ruins the whole country. — —		16	334
4376	2720	373	<i>Theodosius</i> goes against the revolted <i>Firmus</i> , who, upon his approach, offers to submit; but, delaying to send the stipulated hostages, the emperor falls upon <i>Mascezel</i> his ally, and gives him two defeats; upon which, <i>Firmus</i> sends the hostages, and a peace is concluded. <i>Firmus</i> breaks it soon after, and is at length			

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			Vol.	Page.
			driven to such streights, that he strangles himself, to avoid falling into the hands of the <i>Romans</i> .		16	311
4376	2720	373	<i>Sapor</i> drives <i>Sauromaces</i> out of <i>Iberia</i> , of which the <i>Romans</i> had made him king, and sets <i>Aspacuras</i> his kinsman on the throne. He likewise sends <i>Cylax</i> and <i>Artabanes</i> , both natives of <i>Armenia</i> , but his own creatures, to be governors of that province under him; and these, out of respect to the son and widow of their late king, suffer the <i>Persians</i> , who besiege them at <i>Artogerassa</i> , to be cut in pieces.		16	335
			<i>Valens</i> sends private orders to his generals, <i>Trentius</i> and <i>Sauromaces</i> , to assist the <i>Armenians</i> against <i>Sapor</i> ; and agrees with the latter to divide <i>Iberia</i> into two kingdoms; which so incenses the <i>Persian</i> monarch, that he immediately invades the <i>Roman</i> territories; but is defeated by <i>Trajan</i> , one of the <i>Roman</i> commanders: soon after which, a truce is concluded between <i>Valens</i> and <i>Sapor</i> .		16	336
4377	2721	374	Many people are taken up at <i>Antioch</i> for practising magic, in order to know <i>Valens's</i> successor; and, among the rest, <i>Theodorus</i> , his second secretary, is put to death, for treasonable attempts against his life; and many innocent persons are racked, banished, or put to death, as aiders and abettors to him.		16	337
			<i>Macrianus</i> , king of the <i>Alsmans</i> , having invaded some territories of the <i>Franks</i> , is drawn into an ambuscade, and slain by their brave prince <i>Mallobaudes</i> .		19	458
			<i>Gabinus</i> , king of the <i>Quadi</i> , and <i>Paras</i> , king of the eastern <i>Armenia</i> , are both seized, and murdered by the treacherous <i>Romans</i> .		16	341
			The <i>Quadi</i> cross the <i>Danube</i> , put all to fire and sword, and murder <i>Marcellianus</i> duke of <i>Valeria</i> , in revenge for the murder of their king.		19	458
4378	2722	375	<i>Valentinian</i> enters and ravages the country of the <i>Quadi</i> in a dreadful manner, and drives them all before him; but, whilst their ambassadors are suing to him for peace, and he answers them in his usual choleric manner, he falls into a fit, and dies in extreme agony, on the 17th of <i>November</i> , in the 55th year of his age, and 12th of his reign.		19	476
					16	318

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.	
4378	2722	375	<i>Gratian</i> , the eldest son of <i>Valentinian</i> , born <i>A. D.</i> 356. and declared his colleague in the empire <i>A. D.</i> 367. succeeds him ; whilst <i>Valentinian</i> , his younger brother by two years, is declared emperor by the army, on the 23d of <i>November</i> , and confirmed, both by his uncle <i>Valens</i> , and by his brother, who allows him <i>Italy</i> , <i>Illyricum</i> , and <i>Afric</i> , and reserves to himself <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Britain</i> .	16	343	
			<i>Gratian</i> , on his accession to the empire, recalls his mother <i>Severa</i> , who had been divorced and banished by his father. — — —	16	344	
4379	2723	376	The body of the late emperor, having been embalmed, is sent with great pomp to <i>Constantinople</i> , to be there interred among the Christian emperors, and arrives there on the 28th of <i>December</i> ; but is not buried till the 21st of <i>February</i> 382. — — —	16	316	
			<i>Gratian</i> causes <i>Maximus</i> , the inhuman prefect of <i>Gaul</i> , to be put to death, for his cruelties and extorsions there, and at <i>Rome</i> ; and condemns <i>Simplicius</i> and <i>Doryphorianus</i> to the same doom, for the like crimes in <i>Italy</i> . — — —	16	344	
			The great <i>Theodosius</i> is likewise put to death at <i>Carthage</i> , in spite of all his noble exploits in <i>Britain</i> and <i>Africa</i> ; upon which, his son <i>Theodosius</i> retires into <i>Spain</i> , and there confines himself to a private life, till called, about 16 years after, to the empire. — — —	16	345	
			<i>Gratian</i> proves so severe an enemy to the <i>Arians</i> and <i>Donatists</i> , that he allows the pagans greater liberty than them ; but enacts several laws in favour of the orthodox. — — —	16	346	
			<i>Athanasius</i> , king of the <i>Goths</i> , is driven out of his dominions by the <i>Hunns</i> ; and retires, with his people, to <i>Caucalanda</i> , whence he drives the <i>Sarmatians</i> , and settles himself there. — — —	19	488	
			<i>Valens</i> settles vast numbers of the <i>Goths</i> , who were driven out by the <i>Hunns</i> and <i>Alans</i> , in <i>Thrace</i> , and allows them lands, &c. — — —	16	346	
4380	2724	377	<i>Gratian</i> grants sundry immunities and privileges to the clergy, and to all that belong to the church. About the same time, a grievous pestilence rages in most parts of the western empire, which sweeps away vast multitudes of people. — — —	19	219	
			<i>Mallobaudes</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , is, for his signal services to the empire, raised to the	16	347	

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		[461]	Vol.	Pag.
4381	2725	378		consular dignity by <i>Gratian</i> , who condescends to be his colleague in it. — —	19	388
				The <i>Goths</i> , lately settled in <i>Thrace</i> , are reduced to such streights for want of provisions, that they plunder and ravage <i>Macedon</i> and <i>Thes-saly</i> , and advance as far as the suburbs of <i>Constantinople</i> , keeping that metropolis, in some measure, blocked up for a while. —	16	347
				<i>Valens</i> marches against them; but is desired to stop for some time by <i>Gratian</i> , who is coming to his assistance, at the head of a powerful army. In the mean time, <i>Frittigern</i> , king of the <i>Goths</i> , sues for peace; but is refused: upon which, an engagement ensues, in which <i>Valens</i> is defeated with great slaughter, taken prisoner, and slain. —	16 19	343 388
				The <i>Goths</i> lay siege next to <i>Adrianople</i> ; but are forced to raise it, and to return to that of <i>Constantinople</i> ; where meeting with the same ill success, they, in revenge, commit the most dreadful ravages in <i>Thrace</i> , <i>Scythia</i> , <i>Mæsia</i> , &c. without any opposition. —	16	355
				The <i>Quadi</i> likewise invade the empire, and commit even greater cruelties than the <i>Goths</i> where ever they come. — —	16	355
				<i>Julius</i> , governor of <i>Asia</i> , having a great number of <i>Goths</i> , and other northern nations, incorporated with his own troops, and not being without some just cause to fear lest they should join with their 'countrymen in the same ravaging trade, causes them all to be put to the sword. — —	16	356
				<i>Gratian</i> , being informed of <i>Valens</i> 's death, and the loss of so great a number of brave officers that fell with him, invites the noble <i>Theodosius</i> out of his retirement in <i>Spain</i> , and sends him, at the head of a numerous army, against the <i>Sarmatians</i> , who, being in full march to join the ravaging <i>Goths</i> , are totally defeated by him. — —	16 19	356 488
				<i>Gratian</i> recalls and restores all the orthodox bishops that had been banished by <i>Valens</i> , and proclaims full liberty of conscience to all Christians, except the <i>Manichees</i> , <i>Photinians</i> , and <i>Eunomians</i> , to whom he will not allow any churches. — —	16	357
				The <i>Alemans</i> cross the <i>Rhine</i> again, and ravage the countries adjacent to it; but are defeated with great slaughter by count <i>Nannius</i> , and king <i>Mallobaudes</i> , who cut off above 30,000		

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.	
4382	2726	379	of them on the spot, and take most of the rest prisoners in their flight. — —	19	459	
			<i>Theodosius</i> , a person justly esteemed for his valour, piety, and extraordinary merit, is raised by <i>Gratian</i> to the dignity of colleague with him in the empire at <i>Sirmium</i> , on the 19th of <i>January</i> ; and hath <i>Thrace</i> , and the rest of the eastern provinces, which had belonged to the late <i>Valens</i> , committed to his care. —	16	358	
			<i>Theodosius's</i> part of the empire is at this time surrounded on all sides with swarms of northern Barbarians, who ravage every-where unresisted; <i>Dacia</i> , <i>Thrace</i> , and <i>Illyricum</i> , are dismembered from it; the <i>Goths</i> , <i>Hunns</i> , <i>Alans</i> , are in possession of other provinces; and the <i>Iberians</i> , <i>Armenians</i> , <i>Persians</i> , &c. are all in arms, and ready to fall on some other parts of the empire. — —	16	362	
			<i>Theodosius</i> receives the deputies of all the eastern cities at <i>Theffalonica</i> , who come to congratulate him on his election, and to implore his favour and protection. — —	16	363	
			<i>Gratian</i> returns to <i>Illyricum</i> , and there concludes a peace with the <i>Goths</i> , who were just ready to invade him on that side. — —	16	364	
			On this year the <i>Lombards</i> , who since conquered <i>Italy</i> , make their first excursion out of their native country of <i>Scandinavia</i> , and defeat the <i>Vandals</i> . — —	16	362	
			<i>Gratian</i> , coming to <i>Milan</i> , becomes acquainted with St. <i>Ambrose</i> , and a great admirer of that worthy bishop, by whose advice he performs many pious acts in favour of the orthodox, and revokes the former grant of liberty of conscience, especially to the re-baptists. — —	19	499	
			<i>Theodosius</i> marches against the <i>Goths</i> , who ravaged the eastern provinces, gives them several signal overthrows, and drives those plunderers out of them. — —	16	361	
4383	2727	380	<i>Theodosius</i> marches against the <i>Goths</i> , who ravaged the eastern provinces, gives them several signal overthrows, and drives those plunderers out of them. — —	16	363	
			<i>Theodosius</i> , being taken dangerously ill at <i>Theffalonica</i> , is baptized with great solemnity and devotion by <i>Ascolus</i> , the worthy bishop of that metropolis; immediately after which, he recovers, and confirms the peace, which <i>Gratian</i> had concluded with the <i>Goths</i> . —	16	365	
			<i>Artaxerxes</i> , supposed to be the fourth son of <i>Sapor</i> , succeeds him in <i>Persia</i> , and maintains the peace, formerly made with the <i>Romans</i> , during the four years of his reign. — —	11	86	

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.	[463]	Vol.	Pag.
4383	2727	380	<i>Theodosius</i> enacts several laws in favour of the orthodox, and against heretics, and heterodox conventicles, that is, of such as did not acknowledge the divinity of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. — — —	16	365
—	—	—	<i>Theodosius</i> enacts sundry other laws in this year full of mercy and justice ; one, in particular, forbidding all capital tryals during <i>Lent</i> ; and another forbidding the begging of the estates of persons condemned for treason ; a third, forbidding widows marrying during the time of their mourning ; and one or two to suppress the insolence of the <i>Arians</i> against the orthodox. — — —	16	365
—	—	—	The faithless <i>Goths</i> , under the conduct of <i>Fritigern</i> , <i>Alathas</i> , and <i>Saphras</i> , re-enter <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Pannonia</i> , and advance as far as <i>Macedon</i> , putting all before them to fire and sword ; but are quickly after defeated by <i>Theodosius</i> , who, after the last victory over them, enters <i>Constantinople</i> in triumph. —	16	366
—	—	—	<i>Theodosius</i> and <i>Gratian</i> revive the laudable custom introduced by <i>Valentinian</i> , of setting at liberty some criminals at the festival of <i>Easter</i> : and <i>Theodosius</i> enacts a law against heretics holding any church or meeting in cities ; and commits the execution of it to <i>Sapor</i> , one of the greatest generals of his time. —	16	367
—	—	—	<i>Sapor</i> executes his commission every-where without difficulty or opposition, except at <i>Antioch</i> , where he finds the orthodox divided among themselves. — — —	16	368
4384	2728	381	<i>Athanasius</i> , one of the powerfulest of the <i>Gothish</i> kings, being driven out of his dominions by the <i>Hunns</i> , takes refuge at <i>Constantinople</i> , where he is received with the greatest marks of friendship and munificence by <i>Theodosius</i> ; and, dying soon after, is buried by him with such extraordinary pomp and solemnity, as quite charms those <i>Goths</i> , who had accompanied him to that court. — — —	16	368
—	—	—	<i>Theodosius</i> , desirous to heal the divisions that reign in the church, summons the two oecumenical councils at <i>Constantinople</i> , at which all the prelates within his dominions are to assist : after which, he publishes several laws in favour of the orthodox, and against the <i>Eunomians</i> , <i>Arians</i> , &c. — — —	16	369
—	—	—	<i>Theodosius</i> defeats the <i>Scyrris</i> and <i>Cappadocæ</i> , who, in conjunction with the <i>Hunns</i> , had broken		

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				into the empire, and forces them back over the <i>Danube</i> .	16	370
4385	2729	382		<i>Gratian</i> orders the altar of <i>Victory</i> at <i>Rome</i> , which had been removed by <i>Constantius</i> , <i>A. D.</i> 347. but had been restored by <i>Julian</i> , to be taken down, and confiscates the revenue of it : he likewise revokes and annuls all the privileges of the pagan pontiffs, vestals, &c. and issues out a new law against heretics, which declares them guilty of death. —	16	371
				<i>Theodosius</i> , upon the submission of the <i>Goths</i> , who had been settled in <i>Thrace</i> , allows them lands, &c. there, and in <i>Mæsia</i> , which provinces had been almost depopulated by the frequent incursions of the northern Barbarians.	16	371
4386	2730	383		A dreadful plague rages at <i>Rome</i> ; and, about the same time, <i>Mag. Clem. Maximus</i> , a <i>Brittain</i> , is proclaimed emperor by the army in <i>Britain</i> ; who, crossing over to <i>Gaul</i> , persuades the forces there to side with him. —	16 19	372 165
				<i>Gratian</i> marches against <i>Maximus</i> into <i>Gaul</i> ; but is abandoned by a great part of his army ; to supply which, he is forced to hire foreigners ; which occasions a total desertion among the rest of his soldiers, and obliges him to march back for <i>Italy</i> ; but, in his flight towards the <i>Alps</i> , is denied entrance into the several cities, and is at length seized at <i>Lions</i> , and put to death by order of <i>Maximus</i> , in the 25th year of his age, and 16th of his reign.	16	374
				<i>Maximus</i> makes his son <i>Flav. Victor</i> , an infant, his colleague, and fixes his residence at <i>Treves</i> , where he orders <i>Merobaudes</i> , the consul of this year, to kill himself ; and <i>Baglio</i> , or <i>Wallio</i> , one of <i>Gratian's</i> best commanders, to be burnt alive ; who strangles himself, to prevent it.	16	377
				<i>Theodosius</i> , willing to avoid a war with <i>Maximus</i> , acknowledges him his colleague at <i>Alexandria</i> ; and proclaims his own son <i>Arcadius</i> , about six years old, emperor, with great pomp, at the castle or palace of <i>Hebdomon</i> , about seven miles from <i>Constantinople</i> .	16	382
				The <i>Hunns</i> over-run <i>Mesopotamia</i> , and lay siege to <i>Edeffa</i> ; but are repulsed by the garison, and forced by the <i>Goths</i> to retire.	19	211
4387	2731	384		<i>Proculus</i> , count of the East, is shamefully degraded at <i>Daphne</i> , for his extorsions, and other crimes.	16	383

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			
4387	2731	384	A grievous famine rages in <i>Syria</i> , attended with a dreadful pestilence. — — —	16	384
—	—	—	<i>Theodosius</i> publishes a law, forbidding to sacrifice to idols, to consult aruspices, &c. under pain of perpetual banishment. — — —	16	384
—	—	—	<i>Theodosius</i> orders <i>Cynegius</i> , prefect of the east, to shut up all the heathen temples; and to abolish idolatry both there and in <i>Egypt</i> . — — —	16	384
—	—	—	<i>Theodosius</i> publishes a law, forbidding first cousins to marry, under pain of being burned alive, and their estates confiscated, &c. and another, forbidding the <i>Jews</i> to have any Christian slaves. — — —	16	386
—	—	—	<i>Theodosius</i> receives an embassy from <i>Persia</i> , supposed from <i>Artaxerxes</i> , accompanied with magnificent presents; and whilst the ambassadors are at <i>Constantinople</i> , a second son is born to him in <i>September</i> ; whom he names <i>Honorius</i> , with the title of <i>Nobilissimus</i> , and creates him consul for the year 386. — — —	16	386
—	—	—	<i>Valentinian</i> issues out an order for all prisoners, except enormous criminals, to be discharged on the 22d of <i>March</i> , being <i>Good-Friday</i> , in honour of the approaching festival of <i>Easter</i> . — — —	16	387
—	—	—	A famine being apprehended at <i>Rome</i> , by reason of the scarcity of corn in <i>Africa</i> , <i>Theodosius</i> , at the request of <i>Symmachus</i> , newly made prefect of <i>Rome</i> , supplies it in a plentiful manner from <i>Egypt</i> . — — —	16	389
—	—	—	The <i>Sarmatians</i> break into the dominions of <i>Valentinian</i> , and are repulsed with great slaughter; many of them are taken prisoners, and sent to <i>Rome</i> , to be exposed to the wild beasts on the public stages. — — —	16	387
4388	2732	385	A plot is discovered at <i>Constantinople</i> against <i>Theodosius</i> , and most of the conspirators condemned; but freely forgiven by him, without any farther inquiry into the matter. — — —	16	389
—	—	—	The princess <i>Pulcheria</i> , the emperor's daughter, and soon after the empress <i>Flaccilla</i> , die at <i>Constantinople</i> , to the great grief of their tender father and husband. — — —	16	389
—	—	—	<i>Artaxerxes</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , dies, and is succeeded by <i>Sapor III.</i> who reigns five years. — — —	11	87
4389	2733	386	<i>Theodosius</i> , and his son <i>Arcadius</i> , gain a signal victory over the <i>Gruthongi</i> , in which <i>Odotheus</i> their prince is slain; and soon after enter <i>Constantinople</i> in triumph, attended with a vast number of captives. — — —	16	390
				19	288

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4389	2733	386	<i>Theodosius</i> marries <i>Galla</i> , the daughter of <i>Valentinian</i> I. and sister to <i>Valentinian</i> II. now reigning. ————	16	391	
4390	2734	387	<i>Theodosius</i> publishes an edict, addressed by way of letter to all the cities in the east, injoining them to release all prisoners, except such as are guilty of enormous crimes, on the ensuing feast of <i>Easter</i> . ————	16	392	
			<i>Theodosius</i> , wanting money to celebrate the 5th year of his son's and the 10th of his own reign, lays a tax on all the provinces; to which they all submit, except <i>Antioch</i> , the capital of <i>Syria</i> ; where the populace raise a sedition, pull down the emperor's statues, &c. and are severely punished by the governor. ————	16	393	
			Commissioners are sent to <i>Antioch</i> , to make a strict inquiry into the riot, and to punish the authors of it with the utmost severity; but these are, nevertheless, forgiven by the emperor, at the request of <i>St. Chrysostom</i> , and <i>Flavianus</i> bishop of <i>Antioch</i> ; and the city is restored to its antient privileges, of which <i>Theodosius</i> had deprived them. ————	16	395	
			<i>Maximus</i> crosses the <i>Alps</i> , and advances to <i>Milan</i> ; at whose approach <i>Valentinian</i> flies to <i>Theodosius</i> for protection; who meets him accordingly, and promises him his assistance; and, at the same time, earnestly exhorts him to renounce <i>Arianism</i> . ————	16	418	
			<i>Theodosius</i> sends ambassadors to <i>Maximus</i> , to desire him to retire, and be contented with <i>Gaul</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Britain</i> ; which he absolutely refuses, and takes <i>Aquileia</i> and several other cities in <i>Italy</i> . ————	16	419	
4391	2735	388	The <i>Alemans</i> , dreading the arms of <i>Maximus</i> , submit to him of their own accord, and promise to become tributary to him, and to supply him with corn and other provisions. ————	16	420	
			<i>Maximus</i> is acknowledged emperor at <i>Rome</i> , and by the <i>African</i> provinces. ————	19	459	
			<i>Theodosius</i> raises a powerful army, consisting chiefly of <i>Goths</i> , <i>Hunns</i> , and <i>Alans</i> ; and marches against <i>Maximus</i> , and totally defeats one of his generals in <i>Pannonia</i> : soon after which he engages <i>Marcellus</i> , the usurper's brother, and gives him a total overthrow. ————	16	420	
			<i>Theodosius</i> pursues his march, and besieges <i>Maximus</i> in <i>Aquileia</i> ; which is no sooner sur-			

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.	
4391	2735	388	rendered to him than the usurper is brought to him in chains, and beheaded, without his order, on the 27th of <i>August</i> , at a place three miles distant from <i>Aquileia</i> . ———	16	421	
			<i>Theodosius</i> sends <i>Arbogastes</i> into <i>Gaul</i> against <i>Victor</i> , <i>Maximus's</i> son; who defeats and puts him to death; by which an happy end is put to the war: soon after which the emperor publishes a general amnesty for all persons whatsoever, who had sided with <i>Maximus</i> ; and restores <i>Valentinian</i> to all his western provinces. ———	16	422	
			A false rumour having been spread at <i>Constantinople</i> , that <i>Theodosius</i> had been defeated by <i>Maximus</i> , the <i>Arians</i> there rise in the night, set fire to the house of the orthodox bishop <i>Nestarinus</i> , and burn him in it; but, upon their humble submission to young <i>Arcadius</i> , he both forgives them, and gets his father to confirm their pardon. ———	16	423	
			The senate of <i>Rome</i> sends a deputation to <i>Theodosius</i> , desiring to have the altar of <i>Victory</i> restored; which he absolutely refuses, and banishes <i>Symmachus</i> for renewing that request in a panegyric inscribed to him; but orders him to be recalled soon after. ———	16	424	
			<i>Theodosius</i> deprives the <i>Apollinarian</i> heretics, by a new law, from having any churches, bishops, or clergy; from living in cities, appearing at court, or presenting any petitions to him. By another, he forbids all religious disputes; and, by a third, all intermarriages between <i>Jews</i> and <i>Christians</i> , subjecting the persons to the penalties against adultery. ———	16	424	
			The <i>Franks</i> ravage <i>Gaul</i> more furiously than ever; but are defeated by <i>Quintinus</i> ; who, venturing to pursue them beyond the <i>Rhine</i> , is totally defeated, with his army, and, with great difficulty, escapes with a few men into <i>Gaul</i> . ———	19	388	
4392	2736	389	<i>Theodosius</i> , with his son <i>Honorius</i> , and young <i>Valentinian</i> , enters <i>Rome</i> in triumph; and, by his singular candour and affability, greatly contributes to the conversion of the senate and people to <i>Christianity</i> , and to the abolition of idolatry. ———	16	425	
			<i>Valentinian</i> concludes a peace with <i>Marcomir</i> and <i>Sunno</i> , two of the chiefs of the <i>Franks</i> . ———	16	427	

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4392	2736	389	The Christians at <i>Alexandria</i> having exposed to public view some of the obscene pictures of the heathen temples, the pagans fall upon them, drag them into their temples, and there force them to sacrifice to their idols, or torture them to death. <i>Theodosius</i> , desirous to put an end to the riot, forgives the pagans, but orders all their temples to be demolished both at <i>Alexandria</i> , and thro' all <i>Egypt</i> . — — —	16	427
4393	2737	390	<i>Theodosius</i> issues out an edict, obliging all that profess a monastic life to retire out of all the cities, and to live in deserts; and, by another law, condemns all those that are guilty of unnatural lusts to be burned alive.	16	430
—	—	—	<i>Sapor</i> III. king of <i>Persia</i> , dies; and is succeeded by <i>Varanes</i> , who reigns 13 years. —	11	87
—	—	—	<i>Theodosius</i> causes a stately obelisk, 24 cubits high, to be erected in the circus at <i>Constantinople</i> ; and a column before the church of <i>St. Sophia</i> , with his statue on the top, all of silver, and weighing 7,400 ounces. —	16	430
4394	2738	391	The <i>Huns</i> commit grievous ravages and hostilities in <i>Mæsia</i> , <i>Thrace</i> , &c. — — —	19	211
—	—	—	<i>Theodosius</i> causes heretics to be driven out of all the cities, and incapacitates all apostates from Christianity from bequeathing or receiving any thing by will, and from being legal witnesses. — — —	16	430
—	—	—	<i>Theodosius</i> returns into the East, and there suddenly engages and cuts off some gangs of barbarians, who concealed themselves in the woody and marshy parts of <i>Macedonia</i> , and thence sallied out and plundered all they could come at: but whilst his forces are refreshing themselves, those banditti fall suddenly upon them, kill and wound great numbers of them: upon which the emperor engages them afresh, and makes such havock of them, that very few escape with their lives. — — —	16	431
—	—	—	<i>Theodosius</i> , on his return to <i>Constantinople</i> , causes all the heathen temples in that city to be demolished, and the <i>Arians</i> to be driven out of that and all other cities of his empire. —	16	432
4395	2739	392	<i>Valentinian</i> sends for <i>St. Ambrose</i> , bishop of <i>Milan</i> , to come and baptize him in <i>Gaul</i> ; but before he can come to him, the emperor is murdered by <i>Arbogastes</i> , on the 15th of		

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				<i>May</i> , in the 21st year of his age, and the 16th of his reign.	16	434
4395	2739	392		<i>Arbogastes</i> sets up one <i>Eugenius</i> in <i>Valentinian's</i> room, and causes him to be proclaimed emperor; who soon over-runs <i>Illyricum, Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain</i> ; whilst <i>Afric</i> alone submits to <i>Theodosius</i> .	16	435
				<i>Rufinus</i> gets <i>Talianus</i> , and his son <i>Proculus</i> , to be unjustly condemned; the former to banishment, and the latter to death; and himself to be made prefect of the East.	16	437
				<i>Theodosius</i> receives the ambassadors of <i>Eugenius</i> with great civility; but is soon after persuaded to make war against him by one <i>John</i> , an <i>Egyptian</i> hermit; who assures him of victory, and tells him, at the same time, that he will die not long after in <i>Italy</i> , and leave his son emperor of the West.	16	437
4396	2740	393		Whilst <i>Theodosius</i> is making preparations for the war, he issues out some new laws against heretics; and abrogates the old one against high-treason.	16	438
				<i>Theodosius</i> proclaims his son <i>Honorius, Augustus</i> , with great pomp, at the castle of <i>Hebdomon</i> , near <i>Constantinople</i> .	16	440
				<i>Eugenius</i> , having gained considerable advantages against the <i>Franks</i> , marches from <i>Gaul</i> into <i>Italy</i> ; where, at the repeated solicitations of the senate, he re-establishes paganism.	16	440
4397	2741	394		<i>Theodosius</i> leads a powerful army towards the <i>Alps</i> , and there defeats <i>Flavianus</i> , who guarded the passes against them; and, at the foot of them, engages <i>Eugenius</i> with great bravery, and loss on both sides, till night parts them. The onset is renewed on the next morning, and <i>Eugenius</i> is routed, and brought in chains; his head struck off, and carried about on a spear: upon which the rest of the army submit. <i>Arbogastes</i> retires to the mountains, and there dispatches himself; and <i>Theodosius</i> orders his children, and those of <i>Eugenius</i> , to be instructed in the Christian religion; gives them estates; and raises them to very considerable employments.	16	441
				<i>Theodosius</i> proclaims a general amnesty, and declares his son <i>Honorius</i> emperor of the West; giving him <i>Italy, Gaul, Spain, Britain, Afric, &c.</i> and sends <i>Stilicho</i> , his first general and prime minister, to notify the same to the se-		

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			nate of <i>Rome</i> ; where his wife <i>Serena</i> , visiting the temple of <i>Cybele</i> , snatches a necklace of inestimable value from her statue. ———		16	444
4397	2741	394	<i>Theodosius</i> receives a congratulatory deputation from the <i>Roman</i> senate on his late victory ; and, at their request, nominates the two brothers, <i>Olybrius</i> and <i>Probinus</i> , to the consulship ; earnestly exhorting them to embrace the Christian religion. ———		16	444
			This year is remarkable for the many earthquakes that are felt through most parts of the empire ; which continue every day from the beginning of <i>September</i> to the end of <i>November</i> ; and likewise for a strange kind of universal darkness, and some incessant rains, which lay whole countries under water. ———		16	445
4398	2742	395	Whilst <i>Theodosius</i> is preparing to return into the East, he is seized with a dropsy at <i>Milan</i> ; and, by his last will, divides the empire between his two sons ; giving the East to <i>Arcadius</i> , and the West to <i>Honorius</i> ; and dies on the 17th of <i>January</i> , in the 50th year of his age, and 16th of his reign. His body is solemnly deposited in a porphyry tomb, in the mausoleum of <i>Constantine</i> the Great. ———		16	446
			<i>Arcadius</i> , upon his father's death, comes out of the East to <i>Constantinople</i> ; where he reigns under the direction of <i>Rufinus</i> , whom his father had appointed his guardian ; <i>Arcadius</i> being then but 18 years of age. ———		16	445
			<i>Honorius</i> , now only 11 years old, continues at <i>Milan</i> , under the guardianship of <i>Stilicho</i> ; who, being no less jealous of <i>Rufinus</i> than he of him, lays claim to the guardianship of both the young emperors ; and tries all means to ruin his competitor ; though both agree in fleeing and oppressing the people. ———		16	457
			<i>Honorius</i> allows the <i>Alemans</i> to settle a colony in <i>Helvetia</i> , now <i>Switzerland</i> . ———		19	459
			The <i>Hunns</i> break into the eastern provinces, as far as <i>Antioch</i> , and commit the most dreadful ravages, putting all to fire and sword where-ever they come. ———		19	211
			<i>Lucianus</i> , count of the East, being complained against by <i>Eucherius</i> , uncle to <i>Arcadius</i> , <i>Rufinus</i> hastes privately to <i>Antioch</i> , causes him to be brought before his tribunal, and condemns him to be beat to death with leaden balls. The <i>Antiochians</i> murmur at it ; to pacify whom, he orders the most sumptuous			

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4398	2742	395	portico in all <i>Syria</i> to be erected in that capital. — — —		16	458
			<i>Rufinus</i> proposes his own daughter for a wife to <i>Arcadius</i> ; but that young monarch preferring <i>Eudoxia</i> , the daughter of count <i>Baute</i> , a <i>Frank</i> , is married to her with great solemnity, on the 27th of <i>April</i> ; and, from that time, is intirely governed by her. — — —		16	459
			<i>Rufinus</i> , resenting the emperor's refusal, and fearing the power of <i>Stilicho</i> , as well as the resentment of the new empress, resolves to set the empire in a flame; and stirs up the <i>Hunns</i> , <i>Goths</i> , &c. who, penetrating as far as <i>Antioch</i> , commit the most dreadful devastations, under the conduct of the <i>Gothish</i> king <i>Alaric</i> . — — —		16 19	460 289
			<i>Stilicho</i> , having renewed the old alliance with the <i>Alemans</i> , marches, at the head of a powerful army, to the assistance of <i>Arcadius</i> ; but <i>Rufinus</i> persuades the young prince to send him orders to return homewards, with his western forces; which he is obliged to comply with, whilst <i>Arcadius</i> sends for those he had in the East to come to him. — — —		16	461
			<i>Gainas</i> , a <i>Gaul</i> , and a friend of <i>Stilicho</i> , is ordered to conduct the eastern forces; and, being met by <i>Arcadius</i> and <i>Rufinus</i> at the palace of <i>Hebdomon</i> near <i>Constantinople</i> , pays his respects to the former, and orders his troops to cut the latter in pieces, whilst he was pressing the emperor to proclaim him his colleague at the head of them; which they actually do; and <i>Rufinus</i> is assassinated by them on the 27th of <i>November</i> , his head cut off, and carried about on a spear; and <i>Eutropius</i> , the empress's favourite, succeeds him in all his dignities and employments; who confiscates <i>Rufinus's</i> estate, causes his body and memory to be used with great indignity, and his wife and daughter to retire into a sanctuary, and thence to <i>Jerusalem</i> . — — —		16	463
4399	2743	396	<i>Stilicho</i> goes to assist <i>Greece</i> , and other parts of the empire, against <i>Alaric</i> ; who had, by this time, continued two years plundering and slaughtering every-where, and began now to threaten <i>Constantinople</i> . Him, therefore, <i>Stilicho</i> surrounds so closely at <i>Pholoe</i> in <i>Arcadia</i> , that he hath it in his power to starve him and his troops, or to cut them all off; and yet suffers them to escape out of <i>Pelo-</i>			

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Page.
			<i>ponnesus</i> , and to plunder the city of <i>Ephesus</i> in their retreat. ————	16	446
4399	2743	396	<i>Eutropius</i> persuades <i>Arcadius</i> to make <i>Alaric</i> , commander of his forces in east <i>Illyricum</i> , to declare <i>Stilicho</i> a public enemy, and to discard all his friends. ————	19	292
			<i>Eutropius</i> likewise persuades the emperor to make a law against peoples taking refuge in churches, and to condemn those that do, with greater severity than if they had not fled thither: for which, and some unjust prosecutions, he becomes universally hated. ————	16	465
			Dreadful earthquakes are felt in most of the eastern provinces; whilst the sky, appearing all in a flame over <i>Constantinople</i> , so terrifies the young emperor, and all the people, that they flee out of the city, and lie in the fields. ————	16	466
			<i>Fritigil</i> , queen of the <i>Marcomans</i> , being converted to Christianity by St. <i>Ambrose</i> , prevails upon her husband to make peace with the <i>Romans</i> , and to favour the Christians. ————	16	468
4400	2744	397	<i>Eutropius</i> stirs up <i>Gildo</i> to revolt from <i>Honorius</i> , and to come over to <i>Arcadius</i> ; who complies with it, and obliges <i>Carthage</i> , and other cities in <i>Africa</i> , to declare for him. ————	16	469
			A grievous famine rages at <i>Rome</i> : St. <i>Ambrose</i> , the worthy bishop of <i>Milan</i> , dies, greatly lamented by people of all ranks throughout the empire. ————	16	470
			<i>Honorius</i> publishes an edict against observing foreign fashions; and <i>Arcadius</i> , by another, banishes all the <i>Apollinarian</i> teachers out of his dominions; which is followed by a new one in favour of the <i>Jews</i> . ————	16	471
			The empress <i>Eudoxia</i> is delivered of a daughter on the 7th of <i>June</i> ; who is christened <i>Flaccilla</i> , and stiled <i>Nobilissima</i> . ————	16	472
4401	2745	398	<i>Mascezel</i> , the brother of the rebellious <i>Gildo</i> , is sent against him, and totally defeats, pursues, and takes him, and flings him into a prison, where he hangs himself: upon which, all <i>Africa</i> submits to <i>Honorius</i> , and the two emperors are reconciled again. ————	16	472
			<i>Mascezel</i> returns to <i>Italy</i> , where <i>Stilicho</i> outwardly receives him with marks of high esteem; but, being grown jealous of his merit, causes him to be pushed into the river at <i>Milan</i> , where he is drowned. ————	16	473
			<i>Stilicho</i> persuades <i>Honorius</i> to marry his daughter <i>Maria</i> , an infant, ————	16	475
			<i>Stilicho</i>		

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.	
4401	2745	398	<i>Stilicho</i> assists the <i>Britains</i> against the <i>Danes</i> , <i>Picts</i> , and <i>Saxons</i> ; and settles a legion in <i>Britain</i> for their defence. — — —	19	165	
			A violent earthquake damages <i>Constantinople</i> and <i>Chalcedon</i> ; several stately edifices are consumed by lightning, and the sea breaks in and lays whole countries under water. — — —	16	476	
4402	2746	399	<i>Eutropius</i> prevails upon <i>Arcadius</i> to create him a patrician, with the title of <i>Father to the emperor</i> , and to raise him to the consulate; and he is the first and the last eunuch that ever enjoyed that dignity. — — —	19	476	
			<i>Varanes</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , is murdered by his subjects, and succeeded by his brother <i>Isdengerdes</i> , who reigns 21 years, in perfect amity with the <i>Romans</i> . — — —	11	87	
			<i>Tribigild</i> , commander of <i>Arcadius's</i> auxiliaries at <i>Nicolia</i> in <i>Phrygia</i> , comes to court; where, being highly affronted at the haughtiness of <i>Eutropius</i> , he is persuaded by <i>Gainas</i> to revolt; and, upon his return, plunders <i>Nicolia</i> , and other cities; putting all to fire and sword; by which the whole province of <i>Asia</i> is thrown into the utmost consternation. — — —	16	477	
			<i>Eutropius</i> , having tried in vain to bring back <i>Tribigild</i> by large presents, sends <i>Leo</i> , at the head of an army, against him; who totally defeats him; but <i>Tribigild</i> , being reinforced by <i>Gainas</i> , defeats and kills <i>Leo</i> , and cuts off most of his army; after which he demands <i>Eutropius</i> to be delivered up to him; and <i>Arcadius</i> , to prevent farther mischief, is forced to banish that favourite minister into the island of <i>Cyprus</i> , where he is soon after tried, and put to death, as the cause of all those troubles. — — —	16	478	
			A vast number of temples are shut up or demolished, both in the eastern and western parts of the empire; and severe edicts are published against all kinds of idolatrous worship. — — —	16	479	
			<i>Gainas</i> and <i>Tribigild</i> join forces with their countrymen the <i>Goths</i> ; plunder several provinces in the east; and oblige <i>Arcadius</i> to comply with their unjust demands, and to raise them to the highest posts, before they consent to lay down their arms. — — —	16	480	
			After the death of <i>Eutropius</i> , the empress <i>Eudoxia</i> , an avaricious and enterprising princess, gains such an ascendant over her hus-	16	481	
				19	293	

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			band, that the empire is reduced to the most deplorable condition by the enormous crimes of her ministers. ———		16	483
4403	2747	400	<i>Alaric</i> , king of the <i>Goths</i> , accompanied by <i>Rhadagaisus</i> king of the <i>Hunns</i> , re-enters <i>Italy</i> , and commits the most excessive ravages every-where, without any opposition.		19	294
—	—	—	<i>Gainas</i> , being again restored, and returned to <i>Constantinople</i> , insists upon having one church allowed to the <i>Arians</i> in the city ; upon which the emperor refers him to <i>St. Chrysostom</i> , who declares absolutely against it ; and, in spite of <i>Gainas's</i> threats, obliges him to drop his demand. ———		16	484
—	—	—	<i>Gainas</i> , having formed a design of seizing upon <i>Constantinople</i> , fills it with his <i>Gothish</i> countrymen, in order to plunder and fire the palace and city ; but is frustrated in his attempt, by forcing the gates before the signal is given : so that the citizens, taking the alarm, massacre most of his men, and force him to retire : upon which he flies into open rebellion. ———		16	485
—	—	—	<i>Fravitus</i> , commander in <i>Asia</i> , stoutly opposes <i>Gainas</i> , kills several thousands of his men, and forces him to flee into <i>Thrace</i> ; where he and all his troops are intirely cut off by the <i>Romans</i> , and an effectual end is put to that sedition. ———		16	486
—	—	—	<i>Eudoxia</i> , being created <i>Augusta</i> , orders her image to be carried through all the provinces, and to receive the same honours as were paid to those of the emperors ; which no empress before had presumed to do. ———		16	487
—	—	—	<i>Eudoxia</i> is delivered of a third daughter, named <i>Arcadia</i> , on the 3d of <i>April</i> . <i>Constantinople</i> feels several violent shocks of earthquakes during three whole days ; upon which abundance of pagans desire to be admitted to baptism. ———		16	488
4404	2748	401	<i>Theodosius</i> , the son and successor of <i>Arcadius</i> , is born on the 10th of <i>April</i> ; and, soon after, baptized, and declared <i>Cæsar</i> . At the same time the emperor enacts a law, forbidding the begging of the estates of condemned persons till two years after they have been declared confiscated. ———		16	488
—	—	—	The <i>Euxine</i> sea is frozen over during the space of 20 days. A band of slaves and deserters, pretending to be <i>Hunns</i> , pillage <i>Thrace</i> ; but			

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			are quickly after cut in pieces, or dispersed, by <i>Fravitus</i> . — — — — —	16	489
4404	2748	401	<i>Honorius</i> , by a public edict, remits all debts and dues to his exchequer, from the year 386. which was that of his consulship; and orders all prosecutions for any debt due to him, from <i>ann.</i> 395. the year of his accession to the empire, to be stopped till he hath examined the circumstances of the debts and debtors. — — — — —	16	489
4405	2749	402	<i>Arcadius</i> raises his son <i>Theodosius</i> to the imperial dignity, with the usual pomp, on the 10th of <i>January</i> , in his palace of <i>Hebdomon</i> . — — — — —	16	489
—	—	—	<i>Alaric</i> re-enters <i>Italy</i> , and ravages it without opposition; which obliges the emperor to retire from <i>Milan</i> to <i>Ravenna</i> ; which becomes the usual place of his residence. — — — — —	16	489
4406	2750	403	The empress <i>Eudoxia</i> is delivered of her fourth and last daughter, <i>Marina</i> , on the 10th or 11th of <i>February</i> . — — — — —	16	489
—	—	—	A statue of silver is erected to the empress, on a column of porphyry, near the church of <i>St. Sophia</i> ; at which such sports are exhibited, as cause a misunderstanding between her and <i>St. Chrysostom</i> , bishop of the city. — — — — —	16	489
—	—	—	<i>Arcadius</i> causes likewise his own statue to be reared on a pillar in the quarter of the city called <i>Xerolophos</i> ; and orders the city of <i>Arcadianopolis</i> in <i>Thrace</i> to be built; or, as some think, gives that name only to the antient city of <i>Bergulæ</i> . — — — — —	16	490
—	—	—	<i>Stilicho</i> defeats <i>Alaric</i> near <i>Pollentia</i> ; seizes on his camp, and immense spoil, together with his wife and children; which obliges him to sue for peace. He repasses the <i>Po</i> , and ravages the country of <i>Verona</i> ; but is pursued, and forced to retire to the mountains of <i>Pannonia</i> . — — — — —	16 19	490 294
—	—	—	<i>Honorius</i> enters <i>Rome</i> in triumph, about the beginning of <i>December</i> , with <i>Stilicho</i> in the same chariot; and is received with the greatest demonstrations of joy. — — — — —	16	491
—	—	—	<i>Honorius</i> abolishes the usual shews of gladiators; which, tho' formerly forbid by <i>Constantine</i> the Great, had yet been permitted by his successors. — — — — —	16	492
4407	2751	404	The empress <i>Eudoxia</i> dies of a miscarriage on the 6th of <i>October</i> , a few days after she had caused <i>St. Chrysostom</i> to be banished; and is		

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				buried in a stately tomb in the great church of the <i>Apostles</i> . ————	16	492
4407	2751	404		<i>Honorius</i> , notwithstanding all the earnest intreaties of the city of <i>Milan</i> , removes the imperial seat to <i>Ravenna</i> ; where it continues from this time. ————	16	493
4408	2752	405		<i>Ragaisus</i> , or <i>Radagaisus</i> , king of the <i>Goths</i> , enters <i>Italy</i> , and vows the destruction of all the <i>Romans</i> ; against whom <i>Stilicho</i> raises 30 <i>Roman</i> legions at <i>Pavia</i> , reinforces them with vast numbers of <i>Goths</i> , <i>Hunns</i> , <i>Alans</i> , &c. and, with them, engages and totally defeats him near <i>Florence</i> , killing 100,000 of his men, without the loss of one of his own. ————	16 19	494 294
				<i>Ragaisus</i> retires to the mountains of <i>Fæsulæ</i> ; whither <i>Stilicho</i> pursues and closely surrounds him on all sides, seizes on him as he is attempting to flee without his men, and puts him to death: upon which the rest of his army submit to the conqueror; who sells them, in great droves, for slaves, at a crown per head. ————	16	495
4409	2753	406		<i>Palæstine</i> is this year infested with such prodigious swarms of locusts, as quite darken the air, and turn the day into night; and, after their death, leave such a stench behind, as occasions a grievous plague, which carries off multitudes of people: and, on the 25th of <i>October</i> , a fire reduces the greatest part of <i>Constantinople</i> to ashes. ————	16	496
				An inundation of various northern nations, which settle in <i>Gaul</i> about the end of <i>December</i> , and supposed to have been invited thither by <i>Stilicho</i> , in order to procure the western empire to his son <i>Eucherius</i> , lays the first foundation for its ensuing destruction. ————	16	496
4410	2754	407		The <i>Romans</i> in <i>Britain</i> , being apprehensive of an invasion from the northern barbarians, choose one <i>Mark</i> emperor, and murder him a few days after. After him they set up <i>Gratian</i> , whom they likewise assassinate in about four months more. At length they raise one <i>Constantine</i> , a common soldier, to the empire; who drives the <i>Picts</i> and <i>Scots</i> out of the <i>Roman</i> territories, and then forms a design to make himself master of the whole empire. ————	16 19	496 166
				<i>Constantine</i> crosses into <i>Gaul</i> , with the flower of his <i>Roman</i> and <i>British</i> forces; leaving <i>Britain</i> exposed to the mercy of the <i>Picts</i> and		

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				<i>Scots</i> , who cruelly ravage it ; whilst he makes himself master of almost that whole country. — — — — —	16	497
4411	2755	408		<i>Arcadius</i> , emperor of the East, dies at <i>Constantinople</i> , on the first of <i>May</i> , in the 31 st year of his age, after having reigned 12 years with his father, and about 13 years and an half by himself ; and is buried in the church of the <i>Apostles</i> , with his wife <i>Eudoxia</i> . — — — — —	16	497
				<i>Theodosius</i> , the only son of <i>Arcadius</i> , now about eight years old, succeeds him in the empire, under the guardianship of <i>Isdegerdes</i> , the worthy king of <i>Persia</i> ; who acquits himself of that important trust with singular and unexceptionable fidelity. — — — — —	11 16	87 497
				Of the four daughters which the late emperor had by <i>Eudoxia</i> , <i>Flaccilla</i> is supposed to have died young ; and the other three, viz. <i>Pulcheria</i> , <i>Arcadia</i> , and <i>Marina</i> , are justly celebrated for their piety, and extraordinary works of charity ; but more especially for their choice of a virgin state. — — — — —	16	497
				<i>Constantine</i> the <i>Britain</i> , having made himself master of all <i>Gaul</i> ; sends for his son <i>Constans</i> , then a monk, declares him <i>Cæsar</i> , and sends him into <i>Spain</i> ; where, under the direction of <i>Gerontius</i> , he cuts most of <i>Honorius's</i> forces in pieces, takes the two <i>Roman</i> generals, <i>Didymius</i> and <i>Verinianus</i> , and their wives, prisoners ; soon after which, all <i>Spain</i> submits to him. — — — — —	16	498
				<i>Constans</i> leaves <i>Gerontius</i> in <i>Spain</i> , and returns to his father in <i>Gaul</i> ; to whom he presents the two illustrious prisoners he had brought with him ; whom <i>Constantine</i> causes to be privately murdered. — — — — —	16	498
				<i>Constantine</i> , having declared his son <i>Augustus</i> , and presented him with the imperial diadem, sends an embassy to <i>Honorius</i> , demanding to be associated with him in the empire ; who is forced to send him the imperial purple, with the title of <i>Augustus</i> ; and agrees to acknowledge him as such, on condition he assists him against <i>Alaric</i> ; who, instigated by <i>Stilicho</i> , threatened <i>Italy</i> with a new invasion. — — — — —	16	499
				<i>Alaric</i> sends to demand a vast sum of the emperor <i>Honorius</i> ; threatening the total ruin of <i>Italy</i> , if it was not sent to him out of hand : upon which the senate is prevailed upon to send him 4000 lb. weight of gold. — — — — —	16	499

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4412	2756	409		

Olympius, a person greatly esteemed for his sanctity, so far ingratiates himself with *Honorius*, as to have a fair opportunity of convincing him of the treacherous views of *Stilicho*: upon which the emperor sends orders to *Ravenna* for his being seized, and put to death. *Honorius* sends back his daughter *Thermantia*, whom he had married, untouched, to her mother. *Eucherius*, *Stilicho*'s son, is dragged out of a sanctuary, and executed; and *Olympius* is made prime minister in his stead.

The emperor forbids, by a new edict, the nobility the liberty of trafficking, which they were apt to abuse. The soldiers massacre the wives and children of the northern pagans, whom *Stilicho* had hired; upon which, 30,000 of them lift themselves under *Alaric*.

Alaric sends offers to *Honorius* to quit *Italy* for ever, if he will send him a sufficient sum to pay his forces; which being refused, he marches directly to *Rome*, and lays close siege to it; whilst his brother *Ataulphus* ravages the rest of *Italy*. *Rome* is soon after visited with a famine, followed by a pestilence; which obliges the besieged to treat with *Alaric* upon his own terms, and, upon his promise of abandoning *Italy*, and becoming a friend to the *Romans*, engage to pay him 5,000 pounds weight of gold, 30,000 pounds weight of silver, 4,000 silk garments, 3,000 purple furs, &c. upon which, *Alaric* raises the siege, and retires into *Hetruria*.

All this while the eastern empire enjoys the most profound tranquillity under young *Theodosius*, and his guardian *Anthemius*, a complete statesman, experienced commander, faithful subject, and a zealous and sincere Christian.

Honorius neglecting, upon several pretences, to perform his engagements to *Alaric*, provokes him to return, and lay fresh siege to *Rome*; in which his forces are increased, by the addition of 40,000 slaves, who escape out of it, and come over to him. *Honorius* sends 6,000 men to the relief of that city, who are intercepted, and most of them cut off by the *Gothish* king. The emperor likewise engages *Ataulphus*, and kills about

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			1,200 of his men ; but cannot prevent his joining his brother <i>Alaric</i> . ———	16	507
4412	2756	409	<i>Olympius</i> , prime minister to <i>Honorius</i> , is disgraced and degraded, and succeeded by <i>Jovius</i> , prefect of <i>Italy</i> . ———	16	508
			The soldiers mutiny at <i>Ravenna</i> ; the senate repeatedly send in vain to press <i>Honorius</i> to perform the articles of peace with <i>Alaric</i> , who sends likewise some reverend bishops to him on the same errand, without effect. <i>Alaric</i> at length marches to <i>Rome</i> , which opens her gates to him ; and there causes <i>Attalus</i> to be proclaimed emperor. —	16	508
			<i>Attalus</i> sends <i>Constans</i> , at the head of some forces, to secure <i>Africa</i> , who are all cut off by <i>Heracianus</i> ; who stops all provisions from being conveyed to <i>Rome</i> , which reduces that city to very great streights. —	16	509
			<i>Attalus</i> besieges <i>Honorius</i> in <i>Ravenna</i> , who sends some of his ministers to offer to him the partnership of the empire ; which he rejects, and insists upon his resigning it. —	16	510
			<i>Attalus</i> sends a fresh and larger body of forces into <i>Afric</i> , which are likewise cut off by <i>Heracianus</i> , who sends <i>Honorius</i> a seasonable supply of money, by which he is enabled to pay his soldiers ; whilst <i>Alaric</i> reduces <i>Liguria</i> and <i>Æmilia</i> , and forces the people everywhere to swear allegiance to <i>Attalus</i> . —	16	510
			<i>Gerontius</i> , governor of <i>Spain</i> , sets up one <i>Maximus</i> for emperor there, in the room of the <i>British</i> <i>Constantine</i> ; upon which, the <i>Vandals</i> , <i>Alans</i> , and <i>Suevi</i> , whom <i>Constantine</i> had permitted to settle in <i>Gaul</i> , flee to arms, and seize on several considerable cities there. —	16	511
			The <i>Bretons</i> , or <i>Armorici</i> , shake off the <i>Roman</i> yoke, and establish a new kind of government, which proves, however, but short-lived. ———	16	511
			A scarcity of provisions occasions a grievous tumult at <i>Constantinople</i> , where the populace burn the palace of the prefect <i>Monaxes</i> ; upon which, the senate immediately causes a distribution of corn to be made among them, and the bakers to be publicly whipped ; which happily ends the uproar. ———	16	512
4413	2757	410	The <i>Britains</i> , having often in vain implored the assistance of <i>Honorius</i> , shake off the yoke ; but, not being able to make head against their perpetual invaders the <i>Picts</i> and <i>Scots</i> ,		

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4414	2758	411	<p>obtain a <i>Roman</i> legion from him; which, falling suddenly upon those free-booters, cut most of them to pieces, drive the rest back, and, after having advised the <i>Britains</i> to rebuild their great wall, return again to the emperor. They rebuild the wall accordingly; but it being only of turf, is quickly broken down, and their country is again ravaged and plundered worse than ever. — —</p>		19	167
			<p><i>Heraclianus</i> keeps the <i>African</i> ports so closely guarded, that the people, for want of their usual supply from thence, are driven to live upon human flesh. <i>Attalus</i> and <i>Alaric</i> go thither, to consult about some means of relieving them; and the latter proposes sending a detachment of <i>Goths</i> to seize on some maritime part of <i>Afric</i>; which <i>Attalus</i> refusing to comply with, <i>Alaric</i> causes him to be stripped of his imperial robes, &c. sends more easy offers of peace to <i>Honorius</i>, and goes soon after to <i>Ravenna</i>, to conclude the treaty with him. — — —</p>		16	512
			<p>A new, unexpected accident exasperates <i>Alaric</i> afresh against <i>Honorius</i>; upon which, he returns to <i>Rome</i>, lays close siege to it, and reduces it to the utmost streights; so that it surrenders to him on the 24th of <i>August</i>, and is given up to be plundered during five or six days; after which, the greatest part of it is reduced to ashes, and most of the people are cruelly massacred, except such only as had taken sanctuary in the churches. — —</p>		16	513
			<p><i>Alaric</i> marches from <i>Rome</i> into <i>Campania</i>, with an immense booty, and a vast number of captives, among whom was <i>Placidia</i>, <i>Honorius's</i> sister, whom he treats with the greatest respect; and, having ravaged that whole province, passes into <i>Lucania</i>, <i>Samnium</i>, <i>Apulia</i>, &c. sails thence to the streights of <i>Sicily</i>, with an intent to pass thence into <i>Afric</i>; but his fleet being shipwrecked by a storm, he is forced to tarry at <i>Rhegium</i>, where he is taken ill, and dies some few days after. — —</p>		16	515
			<p>His <i>Goths</i>, to prevent any insult being offered to his body, turn the course of the <i>Busento</i> near <i>Cosenza</i>, and bury him, with some of his richest spoils, in the bed of that river, and then let the current return to its old channel; after which, they choose <i>Ataulphus</i>, his sister's husband, for their king. — —</p>		16	516

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4415	2759	412	The <i>Goths</i> , under <i>Ataulphus</i> their new king, abandon <i>Italy</i> , invade <i>Gaul</i> , and ravage all the provinces they set foot in. — — —	16 19	519 296
			<i>Sarus</i> the <i>Goth</i> , being disgusted by <i>Honorius</i> , goes into <i>Gaul</i> , with intent to join <i>Jovinus</i> , lately chosen emperor in <i>Germany</i> ; but, being seized by the way, is put to death by order of <i>Ataulphus</i> . — — —	16	520
			<i>Jovinus</i> repents the death of <i>Sarus</i> , and resolves to revenge it, and takes his brother <i>Sebastian</i> for his colleague; upon which, <i>Ataulphus</i> sends word privately to <i>Honorius</i> , that, if he will furnish him with a certain quantity of corn, he will set his sister <i>Placidia</i> at liberty, and send him the heads of the two rebels: to which the emperor readily agrees; and the <i>Gothish</i> king quickly sends him the head of <i>Sebastian</i> , and a little while after that of <i>Jovinus</i> . — — —	16	520
4416	2760	413	<i>Lucius</i> and <i>Heracianus</i> are chosen consuls; the latter of whom revolts in <i>Afric</i> , proclaims himself emperor, fits out a powerful fleet, and sails directly to <i>Rome</i> ; but, being opposed by count <i>Marius</i> , sails back to <i>Afric</i> ; upon which, the rest of his forces submit, and are pardoned; but he himself is soon after cut in pieces. — — —	16	521
			The <i>Franks</i> break into <i>Gaul</i> , burn the city of <i>Treves</i> , and ravage the whole country about it. — — —	19	391
			The <i>Burgundi</i> , <i>Vandals</i> , and <i>Alans</i> , who entered <i>Gaul</i> anno 407. make themselves masters of <i>Alzacia</i> , and settle there; which gives rise to the <i>Burgundian</i> kingdom, under their chief <i>Gundicarius</i> . — — —	16 19	522 438
			<i>Ataulphus</i> makes himself master of <i>Narbonne</i> and <i>Toulouse</i> ; but is defeated and wounded at <i>Marseilles</i> , by count <i>Boniface</i> , and forced to retire to <i>Bordeaux</i> , where he is received as a friend. — — —	16	522
			The city of <i>Constantinople</i> is surrounded with high walls, 20 miles in circumference; which are completed in two months time. — — —	16	523
4417	2761	414	<i>Placidia</i> , after having been several years a prisoner, is at length prevailed upon to marry <i>Ataulphus</i> at <i>Narbonne</i> ; and he, on the day of her nuptials, presents her with 50 basons filled with pieces of gold, and fifty others, filled with jewels of an immense value. — — —	16	523

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4417	2761	414	<i>Honorius</i> refusing to consent to the marriage, <i>Ataulphus</i> sets <i>Attalus</i> again on the imperial throne, in order to bring him to his own terms; and, about the same time, <i>Honorius</i> publishes an edict, forbidding any one to be molested, who had taken sanctuary in churches, on pain of being punished as guilty of high-treason. — — —	16	524
			<i>Constantius</i> , and his party, prevail upon <i>Honorius</i> to reject all the offers of <i>Ataulphus</i> , and to renew the war with him, in order to force him out of <i>Gaul</i> , and oblige him to retire into <i>Spain</i> . — — —	16	524
			<i>Anthemius</i> resigns his government of the East, together with the young emperor <i>Theodosius</i> , to his sister <i>Pulcheria</i> , a princess of extraordinary wisdom and piety; who is thereupon honoured with the title of <i>Augusta</i> . — — —	16	525
4418	2762	415	<i>Theodosius</i> , the first child of <i>Ataulphus</i> and <i>Placidia</i> , dies, and is buried in a silver coffin, in a church near <i>Barcelona</i> . <i>Ataulphus</i> is soon after murdered, in his own stable, by a Goth; upon which <i>Sigeric</i> , the brother of the late <i>Sarus</i> , is chosen king of the <i>Goths</i> ; who murders the six children of <i>Ataulphus</i> by his first wife, and obliges <i>Placidia</i> , with other captives, to walk 12 miles before his chariot; for which he is assassinated seven days after his election; and <i>Vallia</i> is chosen in his room. — — —	16 19	525 297
			<i>Theodosius</i> publishes an edict, excluding pagans from all offices civil or military; and deposes <i>Gamaliel</i> , the patriarch of the <i>Jews</i> , for abusing his authority. And from this time that dignity, which had been till now hereditary, is abolished, and the <i>Jews</i> are governed thenceforth by primates chosen by their own councils *. — — —	16	526
			In this year likewise happens that dreadful quarrel between the <i>Jews</i> and Christians at <i>Alexandria</i> , in which vast numbers are massacred on both sides: <i>Orestes</i> , governor of that province, is insulted, and wounded; and the justly celebrated <i>Hypatia</i> , a pagan lady of extraordinary learning, virtue, and merit, is most inhumanly dragged out of her chariot into a church, and there flayed alive, and torn in pieces, by the Christians *. — — —	16	526
			** A fuller account of these two transactions		

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			<i>will be given in the continuation of the Jewish history, from their dispersion to this time, which will be inserted in a subsequent chapter of the Modern History.</i>			
4419	2763	416	<i>Wallia, king of the Goths in Spain, sends a fleet to reduce Africa, which is shipwrecked on the coasts of it; by which accident, vast numbers of his Goths being drowned, he is glad to conclude a peace with Honorius, one of the conditions of which is, that the princess Placidia shall be sent back to the emperor. Attalus, being taken, is condemned to lose his hand, and banished to the island of Lipari.</i>		16	526
4420	2764	417	<i>Honorius gives his sister Placidia, tho' much against her consent, in marriage to his general Constantius, on the first day of this year; some months after which, Honorius goes from Ravenna to Rome, which he enters in triumph, causing Attalus, who had been brought from his banishment for that end, to walk before his chariot. In this year, a violent earthquake overturns several buildings at Constantinople, and Cybira in Phrygia.</i>		19	297
			<i>Wallia, having cut off the Silingi-Vandals, who had settled in Batica, or Andalusia, and defeated the Alans, with their new king Ata, who had domineered over the Suevi and Vandals, is, for his services, permitted by Honorius, to settle, with his Goths, in Aquitania Secunda & Tertia, yielding to him Catalonia, and other provinces, and makes Toulouse the place of his residence, and the metropolis of his new Gothic kingdom.</i>		16	527
4421	2765	418	<i>Wallia dies, and leaves only a daughter behind him, married to a Suevian, of whom is afterwards born the famed Ricimer; but, at present, he is succeeded in his Gothic kingdom by Theodoric.</i>		19	298
			<i>Placidia is delivered of a son at Ravenna, on the 2d of July, who is christened Valentinian, and succeeds Honorius in the empire about five years after, under the title of Valentinian III.</i>		19	299
			<i>Plintha, a Goth, revolts in the East; but is quickly after defeated in Palestine.</i>		16	527
			<i>Honorius publishes an edict, extending the privilege of churches as sanctuaries to 50 paces round them.</i>		16	527
						Gon-

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4421	2765	418	<i>Gonderic</i> , king of the <i>Vandals</i> in <i>Spain</i> , drives <i>Ermeric</i> king of the <i>Suevi</i> into the mountains of <i>Biscay</i> , and there blocks him up; but is afterwards defeated by <i>Asterius</i> count, and <i>Maurocelas</i> the vicar, of <i>Spain</i> , and forced to retire into <i>Bætica</i> . — — —	19	339	
4422	2766	419	The troops in the East mutiny, and put their commander <i>Maximin</i> to death. — — —	16	528	
4423	2767	420	The <i>Franks</i> burn <i>Treves</i> a third time, and reduce it, and the country about it, to a most deplorable condition. — — —	19	339	
			<i>Honorius</i> raises <i>Constantius</i> , his brother-in-law, to the imperial dignity, on the 8th of <i>February</i> , and declares him his colleague; and gives <i>Placidia</i> the title of <i>Augusta</i> . <i>Theodosius</i> refuses to acknowledge him; but the death of <i>Constantius</i> , which happens on the 2d of <i>September</i> following, puts an end to that dispute. — — —	16	528	
			<i>Theodosius</i> , on the 17th of <i>June</i> , marries <i>Eudocia</i> , the daughter of <i>Heracitus</i> , an <i>Athenian</i> philosopher, she being first baptized by <i>Atticus</i> bishop of <i>Constantinople</i> . — — —	16	528	
4424	2768	421	<i>Varanes V.</i> having succeeded his father <i>Isdigerdes</i> in <i>Persia</i> , raises a dreadful persecution against the Christians, being instigated to it by his magi, or, according to others, being provoked to it by the indiscreet zeal of <i>Abdas</i> the <i>Persian</i> patriarch, who had caused a pagan temple to be pulled down, and refused to rebuild it; for which that monarch causes all the churches to be demolished, and the Christians to be cruelly persecuted. — — —	11	90	
			<i>Theodosius</i> complaining in vain of this, and other violations of the antient league, both sides now prepare for war; and <i>Ardaburius</i> , the <i>Roman</i> general, enters <i>Azazene</i> , a <i>Persian</i> province, and puts all to fire and sword; and soon after that defeats <i>Narses</i> the <i>Persian</i> general. — — —	11	91	
			<i>Mesopotamia</i> lying now defenceless, <i>Narses</i> endeavours, after his defeat, to penetrate into it; but is prevented by <i>Ardaburius</i> , who drives him quite to <i>Nisibis</i> , and there keeps him closely blocked up; whilst <i>Varanes</i> is employed in the siege of <i>Theodosiopolis</i> . — — —	16	529	
			<i>Varanes</i> stirs up the <i>Saracens</i> to break with the <i>Romans</i> ; who cross the <i>Euphrates</i> accordingly, with a numerous army, under their famed general <i>Alamundarus</i> , and come to			him

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4425	2769	422		
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him at the siege of *Theodosiopolis* ; but these, being soon after seized with a strange kind of panic, burn their camp, and march off with such precipitation, that 100,000 are drowned in the re-crossing that river. *Varanes* comes soon after to the relief of *Nisibis* ; where the *Romans*, being seized likewise with the like panic, burn their engines, and retire with the utmost speed into their own dominions ; and *Varanes* returns to his capital.

The *Romans* renew the war with fresh vigour, give the *Persians* several signal overthrows, cut in pieces their famed corps, called *the immortal*, to a man ; upon which, a fresh peace is concluded for 100 years.

The *Britains*, being greatly harassed by the *Picts* and *Scots*, obtain a fresh *Roman* legion from the emperor ; by the help of which, they drive them back into their own territories.

Honorius, who had hitherto entertained his sister *Placidia* at his court with singular love and respect, obliges her now, by a contrary behaviour, to retire, with her son *Valentinian*, and her daughter *Honorina*, to *Constantinople*, where they meet with an affectionate reception from *Theodosius*.

Honorius dies at *Ravenna* soon after, of a drop-sy, in the 28th year of his reign from the death of his father, and 31st from that of his being created *Augustus* by him ; upon the news of whose death, *Theodosius* causes himself to be proclaimed emperor of the West in his room.

John, the secretary of the late *Honorius*, assumes the imperial dignity ; and causes himself to be acknowledged at *Rome*, *Italy*, *Dalmatia*, and *Gaul*, and sends embassadors to *Theodosius* ; who orders them to be imprisoned, and declares war against him.

John sends *Aetius*, an experienced commander, to engage the *Huns* to fall upon the rear of *Theodosius*, whilst he engages him in front, in case he should attempt to enter *Italy*.

Theodosius creates *Placidia Augusta*, and her son *Valentinian Cæsar*, and sends him against *John Aspar*, the son of *Ardaburius*, takes *Salonæ* by storm, and goes to besiege *Aquileia* by land, whilst his father was to have

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besieged

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				besieged it by sea ; but, being shipwrecked, is taken, and sent to the usurper, who treats him well, in hopes of his being a means to reconcile him to <i>Theodosius</i> . <i>Ardaburius</i> sends his son notice of his confinement ; who comes suddenly, and seizes on <i>Ravenna</i> , takes <i>John</i> prisoner, and sends him in chains to <i>Placidia</i> ; by whose orders he is beheaded, after having reigned eight months. — — —	16	540
4428	2772	425		Three days after <i>John's</i> execution, <i>Aetius</i> arrives at the head of 60,000 <i>Hunns</i> , whom <i>Aspar</i> engages, and a bloody onset ensues, with equal success on both sides ; but <i>Aetius</i> , being informed of <i>John's</i> death, submits upon advantageous terms, and is created count by <i>Placidia</i> , becomes her chief favourite, and prevails upon his <i>Hunns</i> to return home. —	16	541
				Upon the news of his success, <i>Theodosius</i> declares <i>Valentinian</i> emperor of the West, and his mother <i>Placidia</i> regent during his minority ; and, being prevented by sickness from going to instal him at <i>Rome</i> , sends him the imperial insignia thither ; which arrive accordingly at that metropolis, on the 23d of <i>October</i> . — — — — —	16	541
4429	2773	426		The <i>Hunns</i> , having ravaged <i>Thrace</i> , begin to threaten <i>Constantinople</i> ; but their chief being struck dead by lightning, and great numbers of them being swept away by pestilence, the rest retire of their own accord. — — —	16	542
				The <i>Vandals</i> , now firmly settled in <i>Andalusia</i> , ravage the neighbouring provinces, and the <i>Balearic</i> islands ; whilst the <i>Goths</i> , settled in <i>Gaul</i> , take advantage of the <i>Romans</i> being engaged against the <i>Burgundi</i> , to seize on several considerable cities ; but, a peace being concluded with the <i>Burgundi</i> , the <i>Goths</i> are driven out of their new conquests by <i>Litorius</i> the Roman general. — — —	19	299
4430	2774	427		<i>Theodosius</i> transplants the <i>Goths</i> , that had been settled in <i>Pannonia</i> 50 years before, into <i>Thrace</i> , where they remain 58 years ; that is, till they reduce <i>Italy</i> under their king <i>Theodoric</i> . — — — — —	19	339
4431	2775	428		<i>Gunderic</i> , king of the <i>Vandals</i> in <i>Spain</i> , having been forced to abandon <i>Biscay</i> and <i>Gallicia</i> by <i>Maurocelas</i> , on his return to <i>Seville</i> , seizes on an orthodox church, and gives it to the <i>Arians</i> ; upon which, he is suddenly	16	542

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			seized with an evil spirit, and dies soon after in a deplorable manner. ————	19	339
4431	2775	428	<i>Pharamond</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , is defeated, and dies; and is succeeded by his son <i>Clo-</i> <i>dio</i> . ————	19	374
4432	2776	429	The <i>Vandals</i> , under their king <i>Genferic</i> , have- ing been invited into <i>Afric</i> by count <i>Bonifa-</i> <i>cius</i> , who had been so far traduced by <i>Aetius</i> to the empress-regent, as to be forced to re- volt from <i>Valentinian</i> , evacuate <i>Spain</i> , and are settled by him, and assist him to gain se- veral considerable victories over the <i>Romans</i> , sent against him by <i>Placidia</i> . ————	16	542
4433	2777	430	<i>Aetius</i> , now generalissimo of the Western em- pire, defeats the <i>Futhongi</i> , <i>Noricans</i> , and <i>Goths</i> , in <i>Gaul</i> . ————	19	340
			<i>Aetius</i> defeats a body of <i>Suevi</i> , who were at- tempting to cross the <i>Rhine</i> , with a design to pass thence into <i>Spain</i> ; and drives them back into their own territories. ————	16	544
4434	2778	431	<i>Placidia</i> , being apprised of the motives, which induced count <i>Bonifacius</i> to revolt, is recon- ciled to him; upon which, he makes large offers to <i>Genferic</i> , and his <i>Vandals</i> , to eva- cuate <i>Africa</i> ; who falls upon, and defeats him with great slaughter, and forces him to retire to <i>Hippo</i> . <i>Genferic</i> pursues, and closely besieges him there; but, the next year, a pestilence raging among his forces, he is ob- liged to raise the siege. ————	19	361
4435	2779	432	<i>Genferic</i> defeats the united forces of <i>Bonifacius</i> and <i>Aspar</i> , with great slaughter; after which, he ravages <i>Afric</i> in a most dreadful manner; the city of <i>Hippo</i> is plundered, burned, and abandoned; and <i>Bonifacius</i> re- tires to <i>Ravenna</i> , to which place <i>Placidia</i> had invited him. ————	16	544
			<i>Aetius</i> , finding that his treachery against <i>Boni-</i> <i>facius</i> is discovered, meets and engages him; and the count, receiving a dangerous wound, dies of it about three months after; whilst <i>Aetius</i> , dreading <i>Placidia</i> 's resentment, re- tires to the court of <i>Rouas</i> , king of the <i>Hunns</i> , and returns not long after, at the head of a numerous army of them: but <i>Placidia</i> having promised to restore him to his post, he dismisses his <i>Hunns</i> , and is gra- ciously received, and raised to the rank of a patrician. ————	19	342
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4436	2780	433	A dreadful fire happens at <i>Constantinople</i> , which burns three whole days, and consumes all the public granaries, &c. — — —	16	546
4437	2781	434	<i>Honorio</i> , <i>Valentinian's</i> sister, about 16 years old, having suffered herself to be debauched by <i>Eugenius</i> , a domestic, is banished the court; in revenge of which, she invites <i>Attila</i> , king of the <i>Hunns</i> , into <i>Italy</i> . — — —	16	546
4438	2782	435	The <i>Romans</i> are forced to buy a peace of the <i>Vandals</i> in <i>Afric</i> , and yield to them part of <i>Numidia</i> , all the <i>Provincia Proconsularis</i> , and <i>Bizacene</i> ; whilst <i>Aetius</i> gives the <i>Burgundi</i> a signal overthrow in <i>Gaul</i> . — — —	16	547
—	—	—	The <i>Romans</i> assist the <i>Britains</i> to build a wall eight feet thick, and twelve high, on the isthmus between the two friths of <i>Glota</i> and <i>Bodotra</i> ; after which, they take their final farewell of them. — — —	19	343
4439	2783	436	The <i>Burgundi</i> , who had joined themselves with the <i>Franks</i> , and terribly ravaged <i>Belgic Gaul</i> , are again so totally defeated and streightened by <i>Aetius</i> , that <i>Gundicarius</i> is forced at length to sue for peace. — — —	19	162
—	—	—	The <i>Goths</i> seize on several places in <i>Gaul</i> , and lay siege to <i>Narbonne</i> ; but are soon after forced to raise it, and retire. — — —	19	438
4440	2784	437	The nuptials of the princess <i>Eudoxia</i> , daughter of <i>Theodosius</i> , with the emperor <i>Valentinian</i> , now in the nineteenth year of his age, are celebrated with the usual magnificence at <i>Constantinople</i> , on the 29th of <i>October</i> . — — —	16	547
—	—	—	The <i>Saxons</i> now begin, for the first time, to appear on, and to infest, the coasts of <i>Armoricum</i> . — — —	16	548
—	—	—	<i>Emeric</i> , king of the <i>Suevi</i> in <i>Galicia</i> , makes peace with the <i>Spanish</i> natives; and, being in an ill state of health, resigns the crown to <i>Rochila</i> , and spends the remainder of his life in retirement. — — —	16	548
—	—	—	<i>Clodio</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , seizes upon <i>Cambray</i> and <i>Artois</i> ; but is defeated in the latter by <i>Aetius</i> and <i>Majorinus</i> ; notwithstanding which, he extends his conquests as far as the river <i>Somme</i> . — — —	19	362
4441	2785	438	<i>Aetius</i> removes the <i>Burgundians</i> , under their king <i>Gundiac</i> , from the banks of the <i>Rhine</i> to the now duchy of <i>Savoy</i> . — — —	19	394
—	—	—	<i>Aetius</i> engages the <i>Goths</i> , and kills 8000 of them in <i>Gaul</i> . — — —	19	438
—	—	—	— — —	19	299

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4441	2785	438	<i>Genferic</i> , king of the <i>African Vandals</i> , surprises and takes <i>Carthage</i> , on the 23d of <i>October</i> , after it had been possessed by the <i>Romans</i> 585 years. ————	16 19	549 343
4442	2786	439	This year <i>Justinian</i> publishes his famous code, or body of <i>Roman laws</i> . ———— <i>Litorius</i> , the <i>Roman</i> general, besieges <i>Toulouse</i> , and is defeated and taken prisoner by <i>Theodoric</i> , king of the <i>Goths</i> , and most of his men are cut off. ————	16 16	548 549
			<i>Rechila</i> , king of the <i>Suevi</i> in <i>Spain</i> , enters <i>Lusitania</i> , and takes <i>Merida</i> , the capital of it. ————	16	549
			<i>Genferic</i> makes a descent into <i>Italy</i> , and carries off an immense booty, without meeting with any opposition. ————	16 19	550 344
4443	2787	440	<i>Theodosius</i> , in a fit of jealousy, orders <i>Paulinus</i> , the empress <i>Eudocia's</i> chief favourite, to be put to death; upon which, she retires to <i>Jerusalem</i> , and spends the remainder of her life, that is, 21 years, in building churches, monasteries, and other acts of piety and charity. ————	16	551
			<i>Cyrus</i> , a person of polite literature, and highly esteemed by all, is chosen consul alone, and receives such acclamations from the people on his going to the <i>circus</i> , that the emperor grows jealous of him, and strips him of all his employments and estate; upon which, he takes sanctuary in a church, and gets himself ordained priest: some time after which, <i>Theodosius</i> raises him to the see of <i>Colyæa</i> in <i>Phrygia</i> , and becomes a great admirer of his virtue and piety. ————	16	552
			<i>Theodosius</i> equips a powerful fleet, to assist <i>Valentinian</i> against <i>Genferic</i> ; but, being obliged to recall it, <i>Valentinian</i> concludes a peace with the <i>Vandal</i> king. ————	16	552
			<i>Arfaces</i> , king of <i>Armenia</i> , at his death, divides his kingdom between his two sons, <i>Tigranes</i> and <i>Arfaces</i> ; the latter of whom, disliking his share, appeals to <i>Theodosius</i> , who espouses his cause, and threatens <i>Tigranes</i> with a war: upon which, <i>Tigranes</i> resigns the whole, and retires to the <i>Persian</i> court; and <i>Arfaces</i> , fearing the <i>Persians</i> , surrenders it to the emperor; which puts an end to the <i>Armenian</i> kingdom, after it had stood several ages. ————	16	553
			<i>Rouas</i> , king of the <i>Huns</i> , dying, whilst his ambassadors, and those of <i>Theodosius</i> , were treat-		

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			ing of a peace, <i>Attila</i> , his son and successor, concludes it with that emperor; but upon such advantageous terms to himself, as plainly shews, that the imperial power is now in its decline.		16 19	554 218
4444	2788	441	In consequence of this peace, <i>Attila</i> conquers all the nations on the north side of the <i>Euxine</i> sea, and makes his son <i>Ellac</i> king over them; but then, contrary to it, he crosses the <i>Danube</i> , and demands all the <i>Hunns</i> , who had settled or sheltered themselves in the <i>Roman</i> empire; which being refused, he falls on the eastern provinces, and puts all to fire and sword, and forces the emperor to retire from <i>Constantinople</i> into <i>Asia</i> .		16 19	555 220
4445	2789	442	<i>Theodosius</i> is forced to conclude a second shameful peace with <i>Attila</i> , and to bribe him into better temper by frequent and extraordinary presents.		16 19	555 221
			<i>Theodosius</i> returns to <i>Constantinople</i> on the 27th of <i>August</i> ; and <i>Attila</i> , elated with his vast successes, causes his brother and colleague, <i>Bleda</i> , to be assassinated, and becomes more fierce and untractable, especially upon the pretended discovery of <i>Mars's</i> sword, which is brought and presented to him. Some add, that he sent two ambassadors, one to each of the emperors, with this message; <i>My master, and yours, commands you to get a place ready for his reception</i> .		19	222
			The <i>Suevi</i> , under their king <i>Rechila</i> , seize upon the city of <i>Seville</i> , and reduce the provinces of <i>Bætica</i> and <i>Cartagena</i> .		19	362
			<i>Valentinian</i> makes peace with <i>Genferic</i> king of the <i>Vandals</i> ; and yields to him all the <i>Roman</i> conquests in <i>Africa</i> .		19	345
			<i>Varanes VI.</i> king of <i>Persia</i> , dies, after he had reigned, in perfect amity with the <i>Romans</i> , 17 years and four months; and is succeeded by his son <i>Peroses</i> , who proves of a more turbulent and martial disposition than his father.		11	93
4446	2790	443	<i>Theodosius</i> , coming to <i>Pontus</i> , orders the walls of <i>Heraclea</i> to be rebuilt; and, in this progress, gives a most singular mark of abstemiousness under the greatest distress through heat and drought.		16	555
			The princess <i>Arcadia</i> , sister to the emperor <i>Theodosius</i> , dies.		16	556

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4447	2791	444	<i>Antiochus</i> the eunuch, and great chamberlain to <i>Theodosius</i> , is degraded from all his dignities, for his horrid extorsions; after which, a law is made, to exclude all eunuchs from the patrician dignity. — — —	16	556
4448	2792	445	<i>Rechila</i> , king of the <i>Suevi</i> in <i>Spain</i> , defeats <i>Vitus</i> the <i>Roman</i> general, with great slaughter, and forces him to save himself by flight. — — —	16	556
			<i>Aetius</i> being now in his third consulship, the <i>Britains</i> , grievously harassed by the <i>Picts</i> and <i>Scots</i> , having in vain sent a most moving embassy to him for some fresh succours, are at length forced to invite the <i>Saxons</i> to their assistance. — — —	19	363
4449	2793	446	A terrible plague, which had raged most part of the foregoing year, continues still to sweep away vast multitudes in most provinces of the East; a violent earthquake overturns several cities, and a great part of the new wall of <i>Constantinople</i> , besides 57 towers, and other stately edifices, both there and at <i>Antioch</i> , <i>Alexandria</i> , &c. — — —	16	556
4450	2794	447	<i>Attila</i> , king of the <i>Huns</i> , being joined by the <i>Goths</i> , <i>Alans</i> , and <i>Gepidæ</i> , over-runs <i>Illyricum</i> , <i>Thrace</i> , both <i>Dacia's</i> , <i>Mæsia</i> , and <i>Scythia</i> ; takes and plunders 70 cities, &c. and extends his conquests from the <i>Euxine</i> to the streights of <i>Thermopylæ</i> . — — —	16	557
			<i>Arnegiselus</i> , governor of <i>Mæsia</i> , marches against <i>Attila</i> ; cuts a great number of his men to pieces; but, unfortunately falling from his horse, is killed, and his army put to the rout; as are likewise those of <i>Aspar</i> , and other generals sent against him. — — —	16	557
			<i>Rechila</i> , king of the <i>Suevi</i> in <i>Spain</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Recharius</i> ; who, though a professed Christian, yet begins his reign with plundering his neighbours. — — —	19	363
4451	2795	448	The <i>Romans</i> are forced to accept of a shameful peace from <i>Attila</i> ; one of the conditions of which is, that they shall pay him 6,000 lb. weight of gold down, and 200 lb. more yearly. — — —	16	557
			<i>Recharius</i> , the new king of the <i>Vandals</i> in <i>Spain</i> , marries the daughter of <i>Theodoric</i> , king of the <i>Goths</i> in <i>Languedoc</i> , and visits him at his capital of <i>Toulouse</i> ; whence returning to <i>Spain</i> , he surprises the city of <i>Lerida</i> , and plunders the territories of <i>Saragossa</i> , — — —		

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			and other provinces, and gets home laden with immense plunder. — — —	19	363
445 ¹	2795	448	<i>Clodio</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> in <i>Gaul</i> , dies, in the 20th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his younger son <i>Merowæus</i> . — — —	19	398
445 ²	2796	449	<i>Attila</i> sends <i>Edecon</i> embassador to <i>Constantinople</i> ; where <i>Theodosius</i> , and his great chamberlain, offer him some great rewards to dispatch his master; and send the interpreter <i>Vigilius</i> to assist him in it: but <i>Edecon</i> having discovered the matter to <i>Attila</i> , <i>Vigilius</i> is seized, and <i>Orestes</i> is sent to upbraid <i>Theodosius</i> , and to demand his grand chamberlain: upon which <i>Nomus</i> is sent at the head of a grand embassy to him; who, by his address, makes up the difference between them. — — —	16 19	558 227
4453	2797	450	<i>Theodosius</i> unhappily falls from his horse in hunting, and is so much hurt by it, that he is, with great difficulty, brought to <i>Constantinople</i> in a chair, and dies next day, on the 28th of <i>July</i> , in the 50th year of his age, and 43d of his reign, from his father's death. — — —	16	559
			<i>Pulcheria</i> , <i>Theodosius</i> 's sister, declares <i>Marcian</i> (a person of no great birth, but of extraordinary qualifications) emperor; who is confirmed by the senate, and crowned with the usual solemnity, at the castle of <i>Hebdomon</i> , on the 24th of <i>August</i> , and married to that princess with extraordinary pomp. — — —	16	564
			In the same year dies, in the West, the celebrated empress <i>Placidia</i> , mother of <i>Valentinian</i> , after having governed that empire, in his name, 26 years. — — —	16	565
4454	2798	451	<i>Attila</i> sends to demand his stipulated pension of 200 lb. weight of gold from the new emperor <i>Marcian</i> ; who sends him back this short answer, that <i>Theodosius</i> is dead; and that he hath gold for his friends only, but steel for his enemies; which so exasperates the <i>Hunnish</i> monarch, that he resolves to muster up all his forces, and break into the empire. — — —	19	228
			<i>Attila</i> , at the repeated instigation of the lewd <i>Honoria</i> , <i>Valentinian</i> 's sister, sends to demand that princess in marriage, together with half of the Western empire for her dowry; to which <i>Valentinian</i> sends an answer, by his ambassadors, that the women had no right, among the <i>Romans</i> , to any part of the em-		

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4454	2798	45 ¹	pire ; and that, consequently, his demand was unjust: with which <i>Attila</i> pretends outwardly to be satisfied, that he may the more effectually fall upon him. — — —	19	229
			<i>Attila</i> , in pursuance of his design, falls upon <i>Theodoric</i> , king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , in <i>Langue-doc</i> ; whence he enters <i>Gaul</i> with a powerful army, defeats the <i>Franks</i> , and takes their king <i>Childeric</i> , and his mother, prisoners ; but still pretending to do all this in friendship to the <i>Romans</i> ; upon which several of their cities open their gates to him, and are miserably pillaged by his troops. — — —	16	566
			<i>Attila</i> pulls off the mask, and takes <i>Tongres</i> , <i>Treves</i> , <i>Straßburgh</i> , <i>Spire</i> , <i>Worms</i> , <i>Mentz</i> , and other cities on the <i>Rhine</i> , by storm ; carries fire and sword into <i>Burgundy</i> , and other provinces of <i>Gaul</i> and <i>Flanders</i> ; and takes <i>Orleans</i> by storm, after a long and vigorous defence. — — —	16 19	567 230
			Whilst <i>Attila</i> 's men are busied in pillaging of the city of <i>Orleans</i> , <i>Aetius</i> , <i>Theodoric</i> , &c. cut off vast numbers of his <i>Hunns</i> , and force him to repass the <i>Loire</i> ; thence pursue him as far as <i>Chalons</i> , and engage him. <i>Theodoric</i> is killed, and about 300,000 men are cut off on both sides ; and <i>Attila</i> , not caring to venture a second engagement, retires into <i>Pannonia</i> . — — —	16 19 19	567 231 237
			<i>Thorismond</i> succeeds <i>Theodoric</i> in the kingdom of the <i>Visigoths</i> ; and signalizes himself in a singular manner at the battle of <i>Chalons</i> . — — —	19	237
			The <i>Saxons</i> arrive in <i>Britain</i> , under the conduct of <i>Hengist</i> and <i>Horfa</i> ; by whose assistance <i>Vortigern</i> defeats the <i>Picts</i> and <i>Scots</i> near <i>Stamford</i> ; and rewards their bravery with lands in <i>Lincolnshire</i> . — — —	19	179
4455	2799	45 ²	New supplies of <i>Saxons</i> arrive accordingly, and settle in <i>Britain</i> ; and, joining with the old ones, soon reduce the island into a miserable condition. — — —	19	180
			<i>Attila</i> sends for fresh reinforcements from <i>Scythia</i> ; with which having sufficiently augmented his army, he leaves <i>Pannonia</i> , in order to invade <i>Italy</i> . — — —	16	568
			<i>Attila</i> enters <i>Italy</i> , and strikes terror everywhere ; lays siege to <i>Aquileia</i> , capital of the <i>Veneti</i> , and takes it by storm, after a three months vigorous defence ; putting all to the sword that fall into his hands. He thence		

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			goes and takes <i>Trevigio, Verona, Mantua, Cremona, Brescia, and Milan</i> , the metropolis of the <i>Ligurians</i> . ———	16	568
4455	2799	452	<i>Valentinian</i> deposes <i>Leo</i> bishop of <i>Rome</i> , and some other persons of rank, to treat with <i>Attila</i> ; who conclude a conditional truce with him; but he still insists upon his sister <i>Honoria</i> being sent to him, with her share of the imperial treasure. ———	19	241
			<i>Valentinian</i> enacts a law, expressly forbidding the sacrificing to the gods, or adorning their altars with garlands, &c. under the severest penalties. ———	16	569
			The <i>Nubians, Blemmyes, and Saracens</i> , break into the eastern empire; but are defeated by <i>Marcian</i> , and forced to accept of peace upon his own terms. ———	16	570
4456	2800	453	<i>Attila</i> leaves <i>Italy</i> , and enters <i>Gaul</i> by <i>Dauphiné</i> ; where he is totally defeated by <i>Sanghi-bar</i> king of the <i>Alans</i> , and <i>Thorismund</i> king of the <i>Visigoths</i> . ———	19	241
			<i>Attila</i> , in his return, marries a beautiful young woman, with great pomp; and, drinking to excess, is seized with a bleeding on his nuptial night, which quite strangles him; and is succeeded by his son <i>Ellac</i> . ———	19	242
			<i>Ellac</i> , a warlike prince, quarrels with his other brothers; who engage several northern nations against him. <i>Ellac</i> is at last slain, and his <i>Hunns</i> put to the rout, with dreadful slaughter, on the banks of the <i>Netad</i> , in <i>Pannonia</i> ; which puts an happy end to the dreaded empire of the <i>Hunns</i> . ———	19	244
			<i>Thorismund</i> , king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , is murdered; and succeeded by his brother <i>Theodoric II</i> . ———	19	302
			Several barbarous nations, formerly subdued by the late <i>Attila</i> , are permitted by <i>Marcian</i> to settle in <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Illyricum</i> , now depopulated by the wars. ———	16	570
			The empress <i>Pulcheria</i> , daughter to <i>Arcadius</i> , sister to <i>Theodosius II</i> , and wife to <i>Marcian</i> , dies, and bequeaths her immense wealth to charitable uses; for which, and her other excellent qualities, she is sainted both by the <i>Latins</i> and <i>Greeks</i> . ———	16	571
4457	2801	454	<i>Aetius</i> , now in his 4th consulship, is falsely traduced by <i>Herachus</i> , the eunuch to <i>Valentinian</i> ; who sends privately for him, and stabs him with his own hands; whilst some of his retinue help to dispatch him. ———	16	571

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4457	2801	454	<i>Vortigern</i> is deposed in <i>Britain</i> , and succeeded by his son <i>Vortimer</i> , who gives the <i>Saxons</i> several signal overthrows; one in particular near <i>Aylesford</i> in <i>Kent</i> . ———	19	181
4458	2802	455	<i>Valentinian</i> , having, by stratagem and force, deflowered <i>Petronius Maximus's</i> virtuous wife, is murdered by two barbarians, hired by him, in the <i>Campus Martius</i> , in the face of the whole court, on the 17th of <i>March</i> , in the 30th year of his reign, and 34th of his age; and, on the very next day, <i>Maximus</i> assumes the imperial purple, and raises his son <i>Palladius</i> to the dignity of <i>Cæsar</i> . ———	16	573
			<i>Maximus's</i> wife dying quickly after her disgrace, he obliges <i>Eudocia</i> , the emperor's widow, to marry him, and to give her daughter to his son <i>Palladius</i> ; upon which <i>Eudocia</i> sends an earnest invitation to <i>Genseric</i> , king of the <i>African Vandals</i> , to come and revenge the murder of his old friend <i>Valentinian</i> , and to rescue her out of the hands of a ravisher; who gladly accepts of the offer, and sails soon after to <i>Rome</i> , with a powerful fleet and army; puts the frightened <i>Maximus</i> to flight; who is soon after killed by the populace. ———	16	575
			<i>Genseric</i> enters <i>Rome</i> three days after the death of <i>Maximus</i> , that is, on the 17th of <i>March</i> ; gives up that city to be plundered 14 whole days; but with express prohibition to burn or kill: after which he withdraws with his troops, laden with immense wealth, and a vast number of captives; and, among them, <i>Eudocia</i> and her two daughters, and <i>Gaudentius</i> , the son of the late <i>Aetius</i> . ———	16	576
			<i>Flav. Mœcil. Avitus</i> , who had been sent commander of the forces in <i>Gaul</i> by <i>Maximus</i> , being now at the court of <i>Theodoric</i> , king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , is persuaded by him to assume the imperial dignity; and is accordingly declared emperor on the 8th of <i>August</i> following, at <i>Arles</i> in <i>Provence</i> , by the whole army; thence goes directly to <i>Rome</i> ; and is soon after acknowledged by <i>Marcian</i> for his colleague. ———	16	578
4459	2803	456	<i>Rechiarus</i> , king of the <i>Suevi</i> in <i>Spain</i> , ravages <i>Carthagera</i> and <i>Tarraco</i> ; upon which, <i>Theodoric</i> , king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , falls upon and totally defeats him. <i>Rechiarus</i> , being taken prisoner, is ordered to be put to death; up-	19	302

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4459	2803	456	19	303
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			19	365
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			16	580
			16	581
4460	2804	457		
			16	581
			16	582
			16	582
4461	2805	458		

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			takes the plunder from the rest, and forces them to betake themselves to their ships.—	16	583
4461	2805	458	<i>Hengist</i> , the <i>Saxon</i> , overcomes <i>Vortigern</i> in <i>Britain</i> ; who had been restored to the crown after the death of his son <i>Vortimer</i> . —	19	347
			In this, or according to other authors, in the foregoing year, <i>Hengist</i> defeats <i>Vortigern</i> , in a battle fought in <i>Kent</i> ; seizes on the country, and makes himself king of it. —	19	182
			<i>Vortigern</i> retires into <i>Radnorshire</i> ; and is succeeded in <i>Britain</i> by <i>Aurelius Ambrosius</i> : after which <i>Vortigern</i> is killed by lightning; and the city of <i>Cæsar Gborwtigern</i> , which he had built, is consumed by it. — — — —	19	182
			<i>Theodoric</i> , king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , reduces the <i>Suevi</i> in <i>Gallicia</i> , enters <i>Lusitania</i> , and takes <i>Merida</i> , the capital of it, together with other considerable places of that province; and having left there a sufficient number of troops to secure them, returns to his capital of <i>Toulouse</i> . — — — —	19	183
			The forces left in <i>Lusitania</i> , being admitted as friends into <i>Astorga</i> , a city belonging to the <i>Romans</i> , put all the inhabitants to the sword, plunder and burn the place, and carry off a great number of captives, and, among the rest, two bishops, and all the clergy they find in it. Quickly after which they act the same treacherous scene at <i>Palentia</i> . — — — —	19	305
			<i>Peroses</i> succeeds his father <i>Varanes VI.</i> in <i>Persia</i> ; and, not long after, enters into a war with the <i>Euthalites</i> , or white <i>Hunns</i> ; but, being drawn by them into a snare, in which a great number of his men are cut off, or perish by famine, is compelled to do homage to their king, and to swear never to invade them more. — — — —	19	305
4462	2806	459	<i>Majorianus</i> , who had spent the two foregoing years in making preparations by sea and land to drive the <i>Vandals</i> out of <i>Afric</i> , now having defeated them, is preparing to go against those that are settled in <i>Spain</i> . — — — —	11	93
			<i>Majorianus</i> , in the mean time, passes into <i>Gaul</i> , where he defeats <i>Theodoric</i> , who had seized some cities there, and obliges him to sue for peace, and assist him against the <i>Vandals</i> and <i>Suevi</i> . — — — —	16	583
			The city of <i>Antioch</i> is almost intirely ruined by an earthquake, on the 14th of <i>September</i> . —	19	341
				19	306
				16	583

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4463	2807	460		
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4464	2808	461		
			16	584
			19	349
			19	306
			16	585
4465	2809	462		
			19	306
4466	2810	463		
			16	586
4467	2811	464		
			16	586
			19	306
			19	400
			16	367
4468	2812	465		

Genferic, alarmed at the preparations of *Majorianus*, sues to him for peace; but, being refused, attacks the *Roman* fleet in the bay of *Alicant*, takes most of their ships, and sails with them in triumph into *Africa*; soon after which a peace is concluded between them.

A great part of the city of *Cizycus* is overturned by an earthquake.

Maldra, the *Suevian* king in *Gallicia*, is killed, and succeeded by his two sons, *Remismund* and *Fromarius*; who divide his troops, &c. between them.

Ricimer, who had been the raiser of *Majorianus* to the empire, orders him, upon some dislike or jealousy, to be treacherously seized, and stripped of the imperial ornaments, at *Tortona*, on the 2d of *August*; and then causes him to be put to death, on the 7th, at *Iria*; and proclaims *Severus* at *Ravenna* on the 19th of *November* following.

Genferic ravages the coasts of *Sicily* and *Italy*, and makes himself master of *Sardinia*.

Theodoric seizes on *Narbonne*, and lays siege to *Arles*; but is defeated by *Ægidius*, a *Gaul*, and forced to raise it.

Marcellinus revolts from *Severus*, and sets up an independent sovereignty in *Dalmatia*.

Ægidius, the *Gaulish* general, gains a fresh victory over the *Visigoths*, and kills a great number of them; particularly *Frederic*, the king's brother.

Beorgor, king of the *Alans*, enters *Italy*, and is cut off, with most of his men, by *Ricimer*, near *Bergamo*.

Ægidius being murdered in *Gaul*, the *Visigoths* make themselves masters of a great part of it, and of *Spain*.

Childeric, king of the *Franks*, and successor of *Merovæus*, takes the city of *Paris*, after a siege of five, or, as others write, ten years; and conquers most of the countries along the *Rhine*.

Fromarius dying, his brother *Remismund* reigns alone in *Gallicia*.

The emperor *Severus* dies, in the 4th year of his reign; supposed to have been poisoned by *Ricimer's* order: after which follows an interregnum of near two years; during which *Ricimer* governs the empire, but without the

Y. of Y. of Aft. Wld. Fld. Chr.			[500]		Vol.	Pag.
			imperial title ; which, being a barbarian, he dares not assume.	— — —	16	586
4468	2812	465	A dreadful fire, which burns fix whole days and nights at <i>Constantinople</i> , destroys eight of the fourteen quarters of that metropolis.	— — —	16	586
			<i>Euric</i> murders his brother <i>Theodoric</i> , king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , in the 13th year of his reign ; and reigns in his stead.	— — —	19	307
4469	2813	466	<i>Ricimer</i> fits out a powerful fleet, in order to recover <i>Afric</i> from the <i>Vandals</i> ; but is so long detained by contrary winds, that he lays aside that enterprize.	— — —	16	586
			The <i>Hunns</i> , under their king <i>Dengizic</i> , the son of <i>Attila</i> , break afresh into <i>Dacia</i> ; but are defeated by <i>Anthemius</i> .	— — —	19	246
4470	2814	467	<i>Anthemius</i> , count of the East, a native of <i>Constantinople</i> , and of an illustrious family, who had married <i>Marciana</i> , the only daughter of the late emperor <i>Marcian</i> , is, by the consent of <i>Ricimer</i> , declared emperor of the West ; a dignity which he had refused after the death of that emperor ; and, upon his coming to <i>Rome</i> , is received with the general joy and acclamations of the senate and people ; and, some few days after, gives his daughter in marriage to <i>Ricimer</i> , as had been agreed on between them.	— — —	16	586
			<i>Genferic</i> , king of the <i>African Vandals</i> , incensed that <i>Leo</i> had not preferred <i>Olybrius</i> , his son-in-law, to the Western empire, destroys <i>Peloponnesus</i> , and the <i>Greek cities</i> , with fire and sword.	— — —	16	587
4471	2815	468	<i>Leo</i> fits out a fleet of 1113 sail, and raises a powerful army, to oppose <i>Genferic</i> ; the former he puts under the command of his brother-in-law <i>Basiliscus</i> , and the latter under that of <i>Marcellinus</i> ; who soon recovers the island of <i>Sardinia</i> ; but is quickly after assassinated by his own officers.	— — —	16	588
			<i>Heraclius</i> lands in <i>Libya</i> ; and, with a surprising swiftness, reduces <i>Tripolis</i> , and other cities of that province.	— — —	16	588
			<i>Basiliscus</i> sails to Cape <i>Mercury</i> , 30 miles from <i>Carthage</i> ; whither <i>Genferic</i> sends an embassy to treat of peace ; and, having bribed him with a large sum, obtains a short truce from him ; during which he dispatches a number of fire-ships, which, mingling with the <i>Roman</i> fleet, destroy a great number of their ships, and put the rest in confusion.	— — —		

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			<i>Genferic</i> , taking the advantage of this, defeats and sinks many more, and puts the rest to flight. In this action the <i>Romans</i> lose 50,000 men; and the expence of this expedition is computed at 130,000 lb. weight in gold. — — —	16	588
4471	2815	468	The <i>Romans</i> are totally defeated, and driven out of <i>Spain</i> , by <i>Euric</i> , king of the <i>Visigoths</i> . —	19	308
			<i>Remismund</i> , king of the <i>Gallician Sueves</i> , lays siege to <i>Lisbon</i> ; which is betrayed to him by the governor: whilst the <i>Goths</i> seize on <i>Merida</i> , and terribly ravage the whole country. —	19	369
			<i>Dengizic</i> , king of the <i>Hunns</i> , makes a fresh irruption into <i>Dacia</i> ; and is defeated and killed by <i>Arnagastus</i> , general of <i>Thrace</i> ; who sends his head to <i>Constantinople</i> . — — —	19	246
			<i>Leo</i> marries his daughter <i>Ariadne</i> to one <i>Zeno</i> , an <i>Isaurian</i> of an illustrious family; raises him to the degree of patrician; makes him captain of his guard, and generalissimo of all the East; that he may be a check to the aspiring <i>Aspar</i> . — — —	16	590
4472	2816	469	<i>Euric</i> , king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , defeats the <i>Bretons</i> , seated on the <i>Loire</i> ; and makes himself master of the provinces of <i>Auvergne</i> , <i>Berri</i> , and <i>Gevaudan</i> . — — —	16	590
				19	309
4473	2817	470	<i>Ella</i> , the <i>Saxon</i> , and his three sons, land in <i>Britain</i> , with fresh troops; and, having defeated the <i>Britains</i> that opposed him with great bravery, possesses himself of the coast of <i>Suffex</i> , and continues to enlarge his territories. — — —	19	185
			<i>Childeric</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , defeats and kills count <i>Paul</i> , the <i>Roman</i> governor; and makes himself master of <i>Angers</i> . — — —	19	401
4474	2818	471	A misunderstanding happening between <i>Leo</i> and <i>Aspar</i> , a great favourite of the army, the emperor is obliged to raise him to the dignity of <i>Cæsar</i> , and to give his daughter to his eldest son; which so raises his ambition, that he is soon after discovered in his treasonable design on the empire; and he and his son are murdered by the eunuchs of the palace. <i>Zeno</i> drives the revolted <i>Goths</i> out of the city, with great slaughter; when they retire into <i>Thrace</i> ; and, being there joined by the <i>Pannonian Goths</i> , seize on <i>Philippi</i> and <i>Arca-diopolis</i> ; but, upon <i>Leo's</i> paying them a large sum of money, they restore those cities, and lay down their arms. — — —	16	590

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4474	2818	471	Upon the death of <i>Aspar</i> , a great patron of the <i>Arians</i> , <i>Leo</i> publishes an edict against that sect ; which deprives them of their churches, and forbids them to hold any public or private assemblies. — — —	16	591
—	—	—	All the <i>British</i> princes join forces against <i>Ella</i> ; and are defeated by him. — — —	19	186
4475	2819	472	<i>Ricimer</i> revolts from <i>Anthemius</i> , and besieges him in <i>Rome</i> ; where the besieged, though labouring under a grievous plague and famine, make a vigorous defence. <i>Bilimer</i> , the emperor's general in <i>Gaul</i> , comes to the assistance of the place ; but is defeated by <i>Ricimer</i> ; who soon after takes the city by storm, and gives it up to be grievously plundered and ravaged. — — —	16	591
—	—	—	<i>Anthemius</i> is put to death by <i>Ricimer</i> , and <i>Olybrius</i> proclaimed emperor in his room, on the 11th of <i>July</i> ; and, on the 19th of <i>September</i> following, <i>Ricimer</i> dies of a violent pain in his bowels ; and <i>Olybrius</i> likewise dies at <i>Rome</i> , on the 23d of <i>October</i> . — — —	16	592
—	—	—	<i>Mount Vesuvius</i> throws up such quantities of cinders, &c. as turn day into night, as far as <i>Constantinople</i> ; where the streets and houses are covered three inches thick with them. — — —	16	592
4476	2820	473	<i>Glycerius</i> proclaims himself emperor at <i>Ravenna</i> , on the 25th of <i>March</i> , supported by <i>Gondibal</i> , nephew to <i>Ricimer</i> . The <i>Goths</i> in <i>Pannonia</i> , resolved to make war upon both empires, send <i>Videmir</i> to break into <i>Italy</i> , and <i>Theodomir</i> to invade the eastern provinces ; but the former dying soon after, his son is bought by <i>Glycerius</i> from pursuing the war. <i>Theodomir</i> dies likewise not long after ; and is succeeded by his son <i>Theodoric</i> , surnamed the Great. — — —	16	592
—	—	—	<i>Euric</i> , king of the <i>Goths</i> , concludes a peace with the <i>Romans</i> . — — —	19	309
—	—	—	<i>Leo</i> proposes his son-in-law <i>Zeno</i> for his successor in the East ; but is opposed by the senate and people : upon which he creates young <i>Leo</i> , the son of <i>Zeno</i> by his daughter <i>Ariadne</i> , <i>Cæsar</i> , and partner with him in the empire, tho' but between five and six years old. — — —	16	593
4477	2821	474	<i>Leo</i> the younger is chosen consul alone, and <i>Leo</i> the emperor dies of a fever and bloody flux, in <i>January</i> , after having reigned seventeen years almost complete ; and <i>Zeno</i> is de-		

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			clared colleague to his son <i>Leo</i> , through the mediation of the empress <i>Verina</i> . The ceremony is performed not at the castle of <i>Hebdomon</i> , as usual, but in the circus of <i>Constantinople</i> ; and the young emperor dies in <i>November</i> following, in the 10th month of his reign. — — —	16	593	
4477	2821	474	<i>Glycerius</i> , emperor of the West, is taken prisoner, and stripped of the imperial dignity by <i>Nepos</i> , or <i>Nepotianus</i> , a <i>Dalmatian</i> , and nephew to the great <i>Marcellus</i> , whom that emperor had chosen in his room. <i>Glycerius</i> is, moreover, forced to take priestly orders; and is made bishop of <i>Salona</i> , in <i>Dalmatia</i> ; and <i>Nepos</i> reigns in his stead. — — —	16	593	
			<i>Euric</i> , king of the <i>Goths</i> , breaks the peace with the emperor; enters <i>Auvergne</i> with a great army; but meets with a brave opposition from the inhabitants. — — —	19	309	
4478	2822	475	<i>Nepos</i> makes <i>Orestes</i> general of his forces in <i>Gaul</i> ; who, instead of marching directly thither, stays at <i>Ravenna</i> , with an intent to wrest the empire from him; who, having some hint of his treachery, flees to <i>Salona</i> ; where he is entertained by the deposed <i>Glycerius</i> : upon which <i>Orestes</i> proclaims his own son <i>Augustulus</i> , tho' very young, emperor, and himself his guardian during his minority, on the 29th of <i>October</i> . — — —	16	594	
			Whilst the emperor <i>Zeno</i> gives himself up wholly to lewdness and debauchery, the <i>Saracens</i> break into the eastern provinces, and commit dreadful ravages in <i>Mesopotamia</i> ; and the <i>Hunns</i> do the same in <i>Thrace</i> ; putting all to fire and sword, without opposition. — — —	16	595	
			<i>Zeno</i> concludes a shameful peace with <i>Genferic</i> ; and yields <i>Africa</i> to him, and his successors for ever: at which the empress <i>Verina</i> , who had raised him to the empire, being justly shocked, prevails upon his brother <i>Basiliscus</i> to dethrone him. <i>Zeno</i> , being apprised of it, flees first to <i>Chalcedon</i> , and thence into <i>Isauria</i> ; and <i>Basiliscus</i> is proclaimed emperor in his stead at <i>Constantinople</i> ; who creates his wife <i>Zenoides Augusta</i> , and his son <i>Marcus Cæsar</i> . — — —	16	595	
4479	2823	476	The disbanded barbarians, who had served under <i>Orestes</i> , demand a third part of <i>Italy</i> for their reward; which being refused, they re-			

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			volt, and choose the famed <i>Odoacer</i> , a private man in the guards, but a person of great experience, for their leader; who besieges <i>Orestes</i> in <i>Pavia</i> , takes it by storm, then plunders and burns the place. — — —	16	595
4479	2823	476	<i>Orestes</i> is taken prisoner, and brought to <i>Placentia</i> ; where <i>Odoacer</i> orders him to be put to death, on the 28th of <i>August</i> ; which was the day on which he had stripped <i>Nepos</i> of the empire. — — —	16	596
			<i>Odoacer</i> proceeds to <i>Ravenna</i> , where he causes <i>Paul</i> , <i>Orestes</i> 's brother, to be put to death; and strips young <i>Augustulus</i> of his imperial insignia; and confines him in the strong castle of <i>Lucullanum</i> ; but allows him an handsome income to live on. — — —	16	596
			<i>Rome</i> readily submits to <i>Odoacer</i> ; who causes himself to be proclaimed king; but refuses the imperial title and purple; and so puts an end to the Western empire, after it had continued five hundred and seven years, from the famed battle of <i>Actium</i> , when that monarchy was first established, and 1324 years from the foundation of <i>Rome</i> . — — —	16	597
			<i>Genferic</i> concludes a peace with <i>Odoacer</i> , and yields to him the island of <i>Sicily</i> . — — —	19	354
			<i>Odoacer</i> grants the <i>Heruli</i> , who had served under the <i>Romans</i> , some lands in <i>Italy</i> , where they settle themselves. — — —	19	469
4480	2824	477	<i>Basiliscus</i> sends <i>Illus</i> and <i>Trochondas</i> with an army against <i>Zeno</i> , who was fled into <i>Isauria</i> , and had shut himself up in a strong fortress; where they besiege him for some time; during which, <i>Basiliscus</i> being become odious to the people, the senate orders those two generals to bring <i>Zeno</i> back, and to join with him against <i>Basiliscus</i> ; who, being apprised of it, sends his kinsman <i>Harmatius</i> against them; but he, instead of opposing them, as he had solemnly sworn to do, is no sooner got over the <i>Bosporus</i> , but he goes over to <i>Zeno</i> , upon some terms agreed with him. — — —	16	598
			<i>Zeno</i> , being thus strengthened, enters <i>Constantinople</i> without opposition; whilst <i>Basiliscus</i> , with his family, takes sanctuary in the cathedral church, and there resigns his crown, &c. upon the altar; after which they are sent to the castle of <i>Lemnos</i> in <i>Cappadocia</i> , where they perish with hunger and cold. — — —	16	599
			<i>Zeno</i> ,		

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4480	2824	477	<i>Zeno</i> , according to his promise to <i>Harmatius</i> , makes him general of all his forces, and creates his son <i>Cæsar</i> ; but, soon after, causes the father to be basely murdered, and the son to be degraded; who became afterwards reader of a church, and was thence raised to the bishoprick of <i>Cizycus</i> .	16	599
			A great fire happens at <i>Constantinople</i> , which consumes the greatest part of that city, together with its noble library, containing 120,000 volumes; and, among them, the works of <i>Homer</i> , written in golden letters, on the great gut of a dragon, 120 feet long.	16	599
4481	2825	478	<i>Theodoric</i> , the son of <i>Triarius</i> , who had espoused the cause of <i>Basiliscus</i> , breaks into <i>Thrace</i> , and advances within four miles of <i>Constantinople</i> , at the head of a numerous army of <i>Goths</i> ; which so intimidates the pusillanimous emperor <i>Zeno</i> , that he concludes a peace with him, and makes him chief general of his horse.	16	599
4482	2826	479	<i>Marcian</i> , the son of the late emperor <i>Anthemius</i> , claims the empire in right of his wife <i>Leontia</i> , daughter to the emperor <i>Leo</i> ; and, on a sudden, attacks the palace of <i>Constantinople</i> , at the head of a great party of malecontents; but putting off the assault till the next day, which affords time to <i>Zeno</i> to bribe his confederates, <i>Marcian</i> is forced to take sanctuary in a church; where he is ordained priest, and confined to a monastery in <i>Cappadocia</i> .	16	599
			<i>Theodoric</i> , king of the <i>Ostrogoths</i> in <i>Pannonia</i> , to whom <i>Zeno</i> had neglected to pay the annual pension, takes the advantage of <i>Marcian's</i> revolt, and breaks into <i>Macedonia</i> and <i>Epirus</i> ; where <i>Sidimont</i> , a <i>Gaul</i> , betrays the important fortress of <i>Duras</i> , on the <i>Adriatic</i> sea, to him: but <i>Sabinianus</i> , <i>Zeno's</i> general, having cut off a considerable reinforcement, which <i>Theudimont</i> , <i>Theodoric's</i> brother, was bringing up to him, and taken all their baggage, provisions, &c. from them, <i>Theodoric</i> is forced to abandon <i>Duras</i> , and to retire with all speed into <i>Pannonia</i> .	16	600
4483	2827	480	<i>Zeno</i> concludes a peace and alliance with <i>Huneric</i> , the son and successor of <i>Genferic</i> , king of the <i>African Vandals</i> .	16	600

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4483	2827	480	The <i>Goths</i> make themselves masters of all the places which the <i>Romans</i> held in <i>Gaul</i> . —	19	310
			The <i>Gepidæ</i> defeat the <i>Hunns</i> with great slaughter, and recover both their antient lands and liberty in <i>Dacia</i> , and obtain an annual pension from the <i>Romans</i> . —	19	463
4484	2828	481	<i>Theodoric</i> breaks afresh into <i>Macedonia</i> and <i>Thessaly</i> , and obliges <i>Zeno</i> to yield to him part of lower <i>Dacia</i> , and <i>Mæsia</i> , to make him general of his household troops, and consul for the year 483. and, upon those terms, retires in the year 482. restores the city of <i>Larissa</i> , metropolis of <i>Thessaly</i> , and engages to defend the empire with all his forces. —	16	600
4485	2829	482	<i>Childeric</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , dies, and is buried at <i>Tournay</i> ; and is succeeded by his son <i>Clodowæus</i> , or <i>Clowis</i> . —	19	402
			<i>Perozes</i> , having reigned 20 years in <i>Persia</i> , is defeated and killed by the <i>Euthalites</i> , or white <i>Hunns</i> , and most of his forces are cut off; upon which the <i>Persians</i> choose his brother <i>Obodas</i> , called also <i>Valens</i> , for his successor; <i>Cavades</i> , the late king's son, being thought much too young to hold the reins of the government. —	19	407
4486	2830	483	<i>Leontinus</i> , commander of the forces in <i>Syria</i> , causes himself to be proclaimed emperor; against whom <i>Zeno</i> sends <i>Illus</i> , captain of his guard, at the head of an army; who, instead of opposing, joins with <i>Leontinus</i> , and both ravage <i>Syria</i> and <i>Isauria</i> . —	11	94
			<i>Zeno</i> sends his brother <i>Longinus</i> against those two generals; but his army is intirely cut off, and himself taken prisoner by them: upon which they enter the city of <i>Antioch</i> in triumph. —	16	601
4487	2831	484	<i>Zeno</i> , upon the news of it, sends <i>John</i> , an excellent commander, against them; who having prevailed upon <i>Theodoric</i> , king of the <i>Pannonian Ostrogoths</i> , to join with him, they engage the two revolted generals, and defeat them, with great loss, near <i>Seleucia</i> . <i>Illus</i> and <i>Leontinus</i> retire into the strong fortress of <i>Papiria</i> in <i>Cilicia</i> ; where <i>John</i> closely besieges them, takes <i>Trochondas</i> , the brother of <i>Illus</i> , prisoner, and causes him to be beheaded; whilst <i>Theodoric</i> , upon some disgust, retires again into <i>Pannonia</i> . —	16	601

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4487	2831	484	<i>Euric</i> , king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , dies at <i>Arles</i> , in <i>Provence</i> , after having conquered the greatest part of south <i>Gaul</i> and <i>Spain</i> , and given his subjects the first set of laws, which were compiled by his first minister <i>Leo</i> , one of the greatest men of the age. <i>Euric</i> is succeeded by his son <i>Alaric</i> . ———	19	311
4488	2832	485	The <i>Bulgarians</i> break out, for the first time that we read of, and ravage <i>Thrace</i> ; but are driven back over the <i>Danube</i> by <i>Theodoric</i> , king of the <i>Ostrogoths</i> , and afterwards king of <i>Italy</i> . ———	19	314
4489	2833	486	<i>Zeno</i> disoblige king <i>Theodoric</i> , who breaks afresh into <i>Thrace</i> , with a powerful army, and puts all to fire and sword, advancing within five miles of <i>Constantinople</i> : upon which <i>Zeno</i> yields to him all <i>Italy</i> , and promises to acknowledge him king of it, if he can wrest it out of <i>Odoacer's</i> hands. ———	19	512
—	—	—	<i>Obodas</i> , or <i>Valens</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , dies in the 4th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his nephew <i>Cavadas</i> , the son of the late <i>Pereses</i> , a warlike prince; who soon after reduces the <i>Euthalites</i> , or white <i>Hunns</i> . ———	16	601
4490	2834	487	<i>Hengist</i> , having joined the <i>Picts</i> and <i>Scots</i> , is totally defeated by <i>Ambrosius</i> . ———	11	96
—	—	—	<i>Clodoveus</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , besieges <i>Syagrius</i> in <i>Soissons</i> , of which he was governor; and, having reduced the place, causes him to be privately beheaded. ———	19	185
4491	2835	488	<i>Theodoric</i> enters <i>Italy</i> with a powerful army, defeats <i>Odoacer</i> in several battles, and settles a new kingdom there; in which he is acknowledged by <i>Zeno</i> ; and reigns with singular justice and mildness, and frees that country of the northern barbarians. ———	19	408
—	—	—	<i>Illus</i> and <i>Leontinus</i> , after a stout defence of four years in the fortress of <i>Papiria</i> , are betrayed and put to death, and their heads sent to <i>Constantinople</i> . ———	16	601
—	—	—	<i>Hengist</i> , king of the <i>Saxons</i> in <i>Kent</i> , dies; and is succeeded by his son <i>Esk</i> , or <i>Oesk</i> . ———	19	539
4492	2836	489	<i>Zeno</i> puts many persons of distinction to death, under pretence of their having privately assisted <i>Illus</i> and <i>Leontinus</i> . ———	16	602
—	—	—	<i>Theodoric</i> defeats <i>Odoacer</i> afresh, and makes himself master of <i>Milan</i> , <i>Pavia</i> , &c. ———	19	325
4493	2837	490	The <i>Goths</i> besiege <i>Odoacer</i> in <i>Ravenna</i> ; which he causes to be strongly fortified, and as stoutly defends himself in it against them. —	19	326

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4493	2837	490	The <i>Burgundians</i> , under their king <i>Gundebald</i> , enter <i>Italy</i> , and, under pretence of assisting <i>Odoacer</i> against the <i>Ostrogoths</i> , commit the most horrid outrages in <i>Liguria</i> , and carry off such numbers of captives, that there is not a sufficient number of people left in it to till the ground. — — —			
4494	2838	491	<i>Zeno</i> , one of the most debauched and inhuman princes that ever reigned, dies in the 66th year of his age, and 18th of his reign; and <i>Longinus</i> , his brother, who sets up for his successor, is rejected on account of his lewd and wicked actions. — — —	19	441	
			<i>Anastasius</i> is, by the interest of the empress <i>Ariadne</i> , declared emperor, and crowned, on the 11th of <i>April</i> , by <i>Euphemius</i> , patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> ; who obliges him to swear to protect the catholic church, and to maintain the doctrines of the councils of <i>Nice</i> and <i>Chalcedon</i> . — — —	16	602	
			<i>Anastasius</i> marries the empress <i>Ariadne</i> , a few days after his coronation, tho' in the 60th year of his age. He remits several debts, and abolishes some hard taxes, particularly that called the <i>chrysargyrum</i> , or tributation-gold; and drives away all informers. — — —	16	603	
			<i>Ella</i> , having received new supplies from <i>Saxony</i> , lays siege to <i>Andredchester</i> ; and, after several stout repulses, takes and rases it to the ground; putting all the inhabitants to fire and sword, without regard to age, sex, &c. and founds the second <i>Saxon</i> kingdom in <i>Britain</i> , called the kingdom of the South <i>Saxons</i> . — — —	16	604	
4495	2839	492	<i>Longinus</i> , the late emperor's brother, raises new disturbances at <i>Constantinople</i> ; for which he is stripped of all his employments, and sent, with all his <i>Isaurian</i> countrymen, into their native country: upon which the whole nation revolt, and raise an army of 150,000 men; but are all either cut in pieces, or forced to retire into the mountains, by the forces sent against them by <i>Anastasius</i> . — — —	19	186	
4496	2840	493	<i>Anastasius</i> having laid some taxes upon the <i>Constantinopolitans</i> , they rise in a tumultuous manner, pull down his statues, and those of the empress <i>Ariadne</i> , and drag them along the streets. — — —	16	606	
			<i>Odoacer</i> submits to <i>Theodoric</i> , king of the <i>Ostrogoths</i> , and is put to death by him; and	16	606	

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			<i>Theodoric</i> is proclaimed king of <i>Italy</i> , and acknowledged by <i>Anastasius</i> ; who, at his request, sends him the insignia of royalty, and concludes an alliance with him. —	16	607
4497	2841	494	The <i>Isaurians</i> revolt again, and besiege the emperor's general so closely in <i>Claudianopolis</i> , under the command of <i>Conon</i> , one of their bishops, that he is reduced to the utmost streights ; but is at length relieved by the brave <i>John Gibbus</i> , a <i>Scythian</i> ; who unexpectedly falls upon them, cuts vast numbers in pieces, and forces the rest to raise the siege : soon after which the <i>Isaurian</i> bishop dies of the wounds he received before that place. — — — — —	19	327
4499	2843	496	The <i>Alemans</i> , settled in <i>Alsace</i> and <i>Switzerland</i> , break into <i>Germania Secunda</i> , and put all to fire and sword ; but are at length totally defeated by <i>Sigebert</i> , king of the <i>Riparian</i> , and <i>Clovis</i> , king of the <i>Salian Franks</i> ; the latter of whom subdues them all quickly after. — — — — —	16	607
4500	2844	497	<i>John Gibbus</i> , the warlike <i>Scythian</i> , gives the revolted <i>Isaurians</i> a second overthrow, and sends the heads of <i>Longinus</i> , and others of their chiefs, to <i>Constantinople</i> . — — — — —	19	410
			<i>Cavadés</i> , or <i>Cabades</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , becoming odious to his subjects, on account of his excessive pride and tyranny, is deposed for issuing out an edict, that all women should be common to all throughout his dominions : upon which <i>Zambades</i> , the son, or, as others write, the brother, of the late <i>Peroses</i> , is chosen king in his stead. — — — — —	19	460
			<i>Clovis</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , with <i>Albofleda</i> his sister, and 3,000 of his subjects, are converted and baptized by <i>Remigius</i> , bishop of <i>Rheims</i> , on <i>Christmas</i> day. — — — — —	16	607
4501	2845	498	The rest of the ringleaders of the <i>Isaurian</i> revolt are taken, and sent in chains to <i>Constantinople</i> : most of the cities of <i>Isauria</i> having been ruined during the six years war, the inhabitants that were left in them are removed into <i>Thrace</i> . — — — — —	11	97
			The emperor <i>Anastasius</i> , refusing to set some rioters at liberty, narrowly escapes being assassinated in the circus by the populace ; who, finding themselves opposed by his guards, set the <i>Hippodrome</i> on fire ; which is consumed, together with many other stately	19	413
				16	607

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			buildings, particularly the noble square of <i>Constantine</i> ; of which not one house is left standing. — — — — —	16	608
4501	2845	498	The <i>Arabs</i> and <i>Saracens</i> break into <i>Syria</i> and <i>Palæstine</i> ; but are driven back by <i>Eugenius</i> and <i>Romanus</i> , the governors of those two provinces; who likewise recover the island of <i>Jotape</i> , on the <i>Red sea</i> , from the <i>Scenite Arabs</i> , and resettle the merchants trading to <i>India</i> in it. — — — — —	16	608
			The <i>Armorici</i> , seated between the <i>Loire</i> and the <i>Seine</i> , and who had formed themselves some years ago into a republic, now submit to <i>Clovis</i> , and become one people with the <i>Franks</i> : upon which the <i>Romans</i> surrender to him all the places which they still held, and enter into the service of that monarch; which puts an end to the <i>Roman</i> government in <i>Gaul</i> , after they had held it upwards of 500 years. — — — — —	19	415
4502	2846	499	The <i>Bulgarians</i> break afresh into <i>Thrace</i> , and ravage it in a cruel manner; defeat <i>Aristus</i> , the <i>Roman</i> general; and carry off an immense booty, and a vast number of captives. — — — — —	16	608
			<i>Neocæsarea</i> , and several other cities in <i>Pontus</i> , are almost ruined by an earthquake. — — — — —	19	513
			<i>Theodoric</i> , king of <i>Italy</i> , enters into an alliance with <i>Clovis</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , against the <i>Burgundians</i> , in order to recover some provinces in <i>Gaul</i> , which these had taken from the <i>Romans</i> . — — — — —	16	608
4503	2847	500	According to that treaty, <i>Clovis</i> enters the dominions of <i>Gundebald</i> ; defeats and pursues him as far as <i>Avignon</i> , and there closely besieges him; but is prevailed upon to retire to his own dominions, in consideration of a certain tribute to be paid yearly to him by <i>Gundebald</i> . — — — — —	19	416
			During <i>Gundebald's</i> flight, his brother <i>Godegisus</i> seizes upon the <i>Burgundian</i> kingdom, and causes himself to be proclaimed at <i>Vienne</i> in <i>Dauphiny</i> ; but is soon after defeated and killed by him. <i>Gundebald</i> , being now become sole monarch of <i>Burgundy</i> , causes a new code to be published in favour of his <i>Roman</i> subjects. — — — — —	19	416
			About this time, <i>Nazaleod</i> , a famed <i>British</i> prince, assembles the whole strength of <i>Britain</i> , to oppose the vast progress of <i>Cerdic</i> , the <i>Saxon</i> , who had over-run a great part of	19	417

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			it; but is unfortunately defeated, and slain by him. ———		19	187
4504	2848	501	<i>Cavades</i> , the deposed king of <i>Persia</i> , finds means to escape to the king of the white <i>Hunns</i> ; where he meets with a kind reception, marries his daughter, and is, by him, assisted with men and money to recover his kingdom; so that, by the help of some <i>Persian</i> noblemen, he is quickly after restored to his crown, and causes <i>Zambades</i> to have his eyes put out, and to be confined. —		11	98
4505	2849	502	The <i>Bulgarians</i> break afresh into <i>Thrace</i> , and the <i>Scenite Arabs</i> into <i>Palæstine</i> , and commit horrid ravages in both. ———		16	608
			<i>Cavades</i> , being importuned for the money lent him by his father-in-law, and the emperor refusing to pay it to him, enters and plunders <i>Armenia</i> with a powerful army; takes the city of <i>Amida</i> by storm, cuts the <i>Romans</i> in pieces, and, with the immense booty he carries off, is enabled to pay the <i>Hunnish</i> king the sums he had borrowed of him. —		19	514
4506	2850	503	The <i>Romans</i> , under <i>Celer</i> , enter and ravage <i>Arzamene</i> , a <i>Persian</i> province, whilst <i>Cavades</i> is diverted from opposing them by a sudden irruption of the <i>Hunns</i> , and recover the city of <i>Amida</i> ; which is delivered up to them, upon paying 50 talents to the <i>Persian</i> king. —		11	99
4507	2851	504	A truce is concluded between the <i>Persians</i> and <i>Romans</i> , for eight years; which is continued to twenty. ———		16	609
4508	2852	505	<i>Mondo</i> , a <i>Goth</i> , seizes on the strong fortress of <i>Herta</i> ; whence he ravages the <i>Roman</i> territories; and is assisted by <i>Theodoric</i> , king of <i>Italy</i> , in defeating <i>Sabinianus</i> , whom the emperor had sent against him; which occasions a great misunderstanding between those two monarchs. ———		11	101
4510	2854	507	The emperor <i>Anastasius</i> builds the famous wall, called the <i>long wall</i> , 250 furlongs from <i>Constantinople</i> , and extending itself from sea to sea; being twenty feet in breadth, 420 furlongs round, and designed to shelter that capital from foreign irruptions. ———		16	610
			<i>Clowis</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , defeats and kills <i>Alaric</i> , king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , on the plains of <i>Vougle</i> , now <i>Poitier</i> , and cuts off most of his men: upon which <i>Anastasius</i> sends him a congratulatory embassy, accompanied with		16	611

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			rich presents; and, among them, the consular ornaments, and regal diadem. —	19	423
4511	2855	508	<i>Anastasius</i> repairs and fortifies <i>Daras</i> , a frontier town on the <i>Cardus</i> , towards <i>Persia</i> , fifteen miles from <i>Nisibis</i> , and three from <i>Carrhæ</i> . —	19	427
4512	2856	509	<i>Theodoric</i> , king of the <i>Visigoths</i> , defeats <i>Clovis</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , with great slaughter; and then concludes a peace with him. —	16	611
			<i>Anastasius</i> , to be revenged on <i>Theodoric</i> , king of <i>Italy</i> , sends a powerful fleet to ravage the coasts of it; but is soon after prevailed upon to conclude a peace with him. —	19	427
4513	2857	510	<i>Clovis</i> , having received the consular dignity from <i>Anastasius</i> , removes his residence from <i>Tours</i> to <i>Paris</i> . —	19	546
			<i>Clovis</i> corrupts <i>Chloderic</i> to murder his father <i>Sigebert</i> , king of the <i>Ripuarian Franks</i> ; then causes the parricide to be assassinated, and seizes upon his dominions. —	19	427
			<i>Clovis</i> causes himself to be proclaimed king of the <i>Ripuarian Franks</i> ; and incorporates them, and their dominions, with his own. —	19	428
			<i>Clovis</i> seizes on the dominions of <i>Chararic</i> , king of another tribe of <i>Franks</i> ; causes his son to be murdered, and incorporates his subjects with his own. —	19	429
			<i>Clovis</i> breaks next into the territories of <i>Cambray</i> , where king <i>Ragnacharius</i> had rendered himself odious to his subjects; defeats and kills him and his brother; puts several other princes of the <i>Franks</i> to death, and makes their dominions his own. —	19	431
4514	2858	511	<i>Clovis</i> convenes a council at <i>Orleans</i> , for the regulating of the affairs of the church; and, at the same time, causes himself to be acknowledged king of all the <i>Franks</i> : soon after which he dies, in the 45th year of his age, and 30th of his reign, and five years after the famous battle of <i>Vougle</i> ; leaving four sons behind him, who divide his dominions equally among them. —	19	432
4515	2859	512	The <i>Heruli</i> are admitted by <i>Anastasius</i> to settle in <i>Thrace</i> , upon promise of behaving like peaceful subjects; and have territories assigned to them there. —	19	413
4516	2860	513	<i>Anastasius</i> , at the instigation of the <i>Eutychians</i> , drives <i>Macedonius</i> , the orthodox patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> , from his see; and raises one <i>Timotheus</i> , an <i>Eutychian</i> , to that dignity. He doth the same by several other	19	433
				16	611

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4517	2861	514		orthodox bishops; which causes such a disturbance in <i>Constantinople</i> , that 10,000 persons are killed in the tumult, many houses are burnt, &c. — — —	16	611
4518	2862	515		<i>Vitalianus</i> , one of the emperor's generals, and a zealous favourer of the orthodox, marches at the head of a powerful army, and threatens to depose him, if he doth not restore the deprived bishops to their sees, and drive the <i>Eutychians</i> out of them: which being refused, he reduces <i>Mæsia</i> and <i>Thrace</i> , and returns to <i>Constantinople</i> . <i>Anastasius</i> , at length, promises to comply with his demand: upon which <i>Vitalianus</i> disbands his army; which he hath no sooner done, than the emperor breaks his word, and persecutes the orthodox more cruelly than ever. —	16	612
				<i>Cerdic</i> , the Saxon, after having lived 20 years in <i>Britain</i> , and gained large territories in it, founds the third Saxon kingdom, called the <i>West Saxon</i> . — — —	19	192
				In this year, or, according to others, in the foregoing, the famed <i>Arthur</i> , whom <i>Usher</i> supposes to have been the son of <i>Nazaleod</i> , succeeds him in <i>Britain</i> , and proves a successful and valiant prince. — — —	19	188
4519	2863	516		<i>Gundebald</i> , king of the <i>Burgundians</i> , dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Sigismund</i> . — — —	19	442
4520	2864	517		The <i>Getae</i> , a northern barbarian nation, break into and ravage <i>Illyricum</i> , <i>Macedonia</i> , and <i>Epirus</i> ; defeat <i>Pompeianus</i> , the emperor's nephew, near <i>Adriancople</i> ; and, having penetrated as far as <i>Thessaly</i> , recross the <i>Danube</i> , laden with immense spoil, and a prodigious number of captives. — — —	16	612
4521	2865	518		<i>Anastasius</i> is found dead in his chamber, on the 9th of <i>July</i> (by what means is variously conjectured), in the 88th year of his age, and 28th of his reign. — — —	16	612
				<i>Justin</i> , a person of mean extract, but at this time <i>præfectus prætorio</i> , is proclaimed emperor by the soldiers of the household; soon after which, a conspiracy is formed against him, the ringleaders of which being discovered, and put to death, he reigns without any further opposition. — — —	16	613
4522	2866	519		<i>Justin</i> restores all the orthodox bishops to their sees, and convenes several synods, in which the orthodox faith is established, and the errors of the <i>Eutychians</i> are condemned. — — —	16	613

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Ast. Chr.		Vol.	Page.
4522	2866	519	The Saxons are totally defeated by king <i>Arthbur</i> , at the battle of <i>Badon-hill</i> . ———	19	193
4523	2867	520	<i>Vitalianus</i> , being chosen consul for this year, is convicted of caballing against the emperor, and murdered in the imperial palace, by his order. ———	16	614
4524	2868	521	<i>Cavades</i> sends a grand embassy to <i>Justin</i> , in which he offers to enter into a lasting alliance with him, if he will adopt his youngest son <i>Cosroes</i> , whom he had named his successor: which proposal is at first readily accepted; but, upon <i>Proclus</i> 's shewing the emperor the danger of such a step, is afterwards rejected; which so exasperates the <i>Persian</i> monarch, that he immediately breaks into <i>Iberia</i> , with a full resolution to invade the empire. ———	11 16	102 614
—	—	—	<i>Justin</i> dispatches <i>Sittas</i> and <i>Belisarius</i> against the <i>Persians</i> , who enter and ravage the <i>Persian Armenia</i> ; but, venturing to engage <i>NarSES</i> and <i>Aratius</i> , the two <i>Persian</i> generals, are put to flight by them. ———	16	614
4525	2869	522	<i>NarSES</i> and <i>Aratius</i> revolt from the <i>Persians</i> , and serve under <i>Belisarius</i> in <i>Italy</i> ; soon after which, the latter takes the command of the forces in <i>Daras</i> on the <i>Persian</i> frontiers. ———	16	615
—	—	—	<i>Sigismund</i> , king of the <i>Burgundians</i> , at the instigation of his 2d wife, causes his son and designed successor to be inhumanly murdered. ———	19	443
4526	2870	523	<i>Sigismund</i> is defeated and taken by <i>Clodomir</i> king of the <i>Franks</i> ; upon which, his subjects submit to the conqueror; and the <i>Franks</i> throw <i>Sigismund</i> , his wife, and children, into a well, where they are all drowned. ———	19	444
4527	2871	524	The <i>Burgundians</i> revolt from the <i>Franks</i> , and proclaim <i>Godemar</i> , <i>Sigismund</i> 's brother, their king; and are soon after routed by them in a pitched battle; but the <i>Franks</i> pursuing them with too much eagerness, both they, and their king <i>Clodomir</i> , are surrounded, and cut in pieces, and their king's head carried by the <i>Burgundians</i> in triumph upon a spear; upon which, the <i>Franks</i> are glad to conclude a peace with them, and to surrender all the countries they had taken from them. ———	19	445
4528	2872	525	<i>Justin</i> strips the <i>Arians</i> of all their churches by an edict; which <i>Theodoric</i> , king of <i>Italy</i> , a zealous stickler for <i>Arianism</i> , highly resents. ———	16	615

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			
4528	2872	525	The city of <i>Antioch</i> is almost utterly overturned by an earthquake, and <i>Euphrasius</i> , bishop of it, with a vast number of inhabitants, are buried under the ruins of it : <i>Epidamnus</i> , <i>Corinth</i> , and <i>Anazarbus</i> in <i>Cilicia</i> , are likewise greatly damaged by it ; but are all soon after repaired at the emperor's expence. —	16	615
4529	2873	526	<i>Gordas</i> , king of the <i>Cimmerian Hunns</i> , comes to <i>Constantinople</i> , and there embraces the Christian religion ; but is soon after murdered by his own subjects. — — —	19	246
—	—	—	<i>Justin</i> takes his nephew <i>Justinian</i> partner in the empire on the 1st of <i>April</i> . — — —	12	615
—	—	—	The <i>Lombards</i> are permitted to settle in <i>Pannonia</i> , under their king <i>Audoinus</i> , by the new emperor <i>Justinian</i> . — — —	19	502
—	—	—	<i>Styrax</i> and <i>Glonas</i> , two kings of the <i>Hunns</i> , being instigated by the <i>Persians</i> , now at war with <i>Justinian</i> , enter the empire with two powerful armies ; but <i>Boarex</i> , the widow of <i>Balach</i> , king of the <i>Sabirite-Hunns</i> , a martial heroine, leads an army of 100,000 men against, and totally defeats them ; takes <i>Styrax</i> prisoner, and sends him in chains to <i>Constantinople</i> . — — —	19	246
—	—	—	The <i>Heruli</i> , having murdered their king, and none remaining among them of the royal race, send an embassy into <i>Thule</i> , or <i>Scandinavia</i> , to fetch one from thence ; but he not coming in time, they beg of the emperor to send them one. — — —	19	469
4530	2874	527	<i>Justin</i> dies about the beginning of <i>September</i> , in the 77th year of his age, and 10th of his reign, about four months after his adopting his nephew <i>Justinian</i> into partnership with him ; by which, he now becomes emperor of course, being now in the 45th year of his age. — — —	16	616
—	—	—	<i>Erchenwin</i> founds the fourth <i>Saxon</i> kingdom in <i>Britain</i> , called the <i>West Saxon</i> , comprehending <i>Essex</i> , <i>Middlesex</i> , and part of <i>Hertfordshire</i> . — — —	19	193
4531	2875	528	<i>Justinian</i> orders <i>Belisarius</i> to build a fortress in <i>Mindon</i> , to be a curb to the <i>Persians</i> ; but, before the fortress is quite finished, <i>Cavades</i> comes upon, and defeats him with great slaughter ; and rases the place to the ground. — — —	11	103
4532	2876	529	<i>Belisarius</i> is made general of the East, and ordered to make an inroad into <i>Persia</i> . He is	16	616

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fid.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Page.
			met by <i>Peroses</i> the <i>Persian</i> general near <i>Dar-as</i> , and there kills 5,000 of his men. —	11 16	103 617
4532	2876	529	The <i>Persians</i> are likewise defeated by the <i>Romans</i> in <i>Armenia</i> , where <i>Dorotheus</i> makes himself master of several <i>Persian</i> cities, and some strong-holds in <i>Persarmenia</i> . —	11 16	104 617
4533	2877	530	The <i>Persians</i> , under the command of <i>Azarethes</i> , assisted by great numbers of <i>Saracens</i> , under their king <i>Almundarius</i> , engage <i>Belisarius</i> (who, seeing the great disadvantage on his side, would wisely have declined fighting, but is forced to it by his troops), and totally defeat him; yet he saves the remnant of his troops by a well-concerted retreat. —	11 16	104 617
4534	2878	531	The emperor makes fresh overtures of peace to the <i>Persians</i> , that <i>Belisarius</i> may be at more leisure to oppose the <i>Vandals</i> ; but they are rejected by <i>Cavades</i> , who still goes on ravaging the <i>Roman</i> territories, and putting all to fire and sword where he comes. —	11 16	105 618
4535	2879	532	<i>Cavades</i> dies, in the 30th year of his reign from his restoration, and 45th from his first accession, reckoning the four years of his exile and imprisonment, leaving the crown to his youngest son <i>Cosrohes</i> . —	11	106
—	—	—	<i>Cosrohes</i> receives a grand embassy from <i>Justinian</i> , with <i>Rufinus</i> at the head of it; who, after some difficulties and demurs, concludes a perpetual peace with the emperor. —	11	107
—	—	—	<i>Cosrohes</i> , soon after his accession, discovers and defeats a conspiracy formed by the nobles in favour of his brother <i>Zames</i> ; and orders all the conspirators to be punished with death. —	11	108
—	—	—	A grievous tumult is raised at <i>Constantinople</i> by the exasperated populace against <i>John</i> and <i>Trebonianus</i> , two rapacious ministers, whom the emperor had barely degraded for their crimes; upon which, they proclaim <i>Hypatius</i> , nephew to the late <i>Anastasius</i> , emperor, and force him into the <i>circus</i> , the senate joining with them: but <i>Belisarius</i> , who had been recalled from <i>Persia</i> , joined by <i>Mundus</i> and his <i>Heruli</i> , entering the city at the head of his troops, kills above 30,000 of the unarmed multitude, and disperses the rest; upon which, <i>Hypatius</i> and <i>Pompeius</i> are beheaded, and thrown into the sea, and the rest of the conspirators punished. —	16	619
—	—	—	The <i>Franks</i> break the peace with the <i>Burgundians</i> , and, under <i>Childebert</i> and <i>Clotharius</i> , —	—	—

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			drive <i>Gundemar</i> out of his kingdom, and, in less than two years, make themselves masters of it. — — — — —	19	446
4536	2880	533	<i>Atbalaric</i> , king of the <i>Ostrogoths</i> in <i>Italy</i> , dies; and <i>Amalasuntha</i> , his mother, reigns in his stead: but, choosing <i>Theodotus</i> , for her colleague, is soon after imprisoned in an island in the lake of <i>Bolsena</i> in <i>Tuscany</i> . — — — — —	19	560
4537	2881	534	During this and the five following years, the <i>Hunns</i> enter and ravage <i>Illyricum</i> , take 32 castles, destroy <i>Cassandria</i> , and carry off an immense booty, and 100,000 captives. —	16	620
			The <i>Armenians</i> shake off the <i>Roman</i> yoke, whilst <i>Iustinian</i> is engaged against the <i>Ostrogoths</i> . —	16	620
			The <i>Persians</i> re-enter <i>Syria</i> , seize on <i>Borea</i> , <i>Hierapolis</i> , &c. plunder and burn <i>Antioch</i> , and sell the inhabitants for slaves. At length, <i>Cosroes</i> concludes a peace with <i>Iustinian</i> , on condition that he shall pay him 500 pounds weight of gold, and 500 more <i>per annum</i> , &c. —	11	110
			<i>Theodotus</i> causes the noble queen <i>Amalasuntha</i> to be strangled in a bath; for which <i>Iustinian</i> declares war against him. — — — — —	16	621
4538	2882	535	<i>Belisarius</i> takes <i>Palermo</i> from the <i>Goths</i> , and soon after makes himself master of all <i>Sicily</i> . —	19	561
4539	2883	536	<i>Theodotus</i> offers to resign the kingdom of <i>Italy</i> to <i>Iustinian</i> ; who readily accepts of it: but, in the mean while, the <i>Goths</i> having recovered <i>Dalmatia</i> from him, <i>Belisarius</i> is sent to drive them out of it; which he accordingly doth; upon which, the <i>Goths</i> depose <i>Theodotus</i> , and set up <i>Vitiges</i> king in his stead. —	19	563
4540	2884	537	<i>Theodotus</i> flees from <i>Rome</i> to <i>Ravenna</i> ; but is overtaken and murdered by <i>Optaris</i> , whom <i>Vitiges</i> had sent in pursuit of him. — — — — —	19	566
			The <i>Gepidæ</i> and <i>Herali</i> are driven out of <i>Illyricum</i> , and forced back into <i>Dacia</i> . — — — — —	19	568
			<i>Belisarius</i> gains such great advantages over the <i>Goths</i> in <i>Italy</i> , that he is invited to <i>Rome</i> ; which he enters in triumph, and takes possession of in the emperor's name, on the 9th or 10th of <i>December</i> , 36 years after its being taken by <i>Odoacer</i> , and 34 after its submitting to <i>Theodoric</i> . — — — — —	19	463
4541	2885	538	<i>Vitiges</i> raises a great army against <i>Belisarius</i> , and invites the faithless <i>Franks</i> , tho' engaged to the emperor, to invade <i>Italy</i> : he lays siege to <i>Rome</i> , and reduces it to the greatest extremity; but is forced at last to raise it by <i>Belisarius</i> . — — — — —	19	568
				19	569

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Page.	
4542	2886	539	<i>Belisarius</i> and <i>Vitiges</i> take each several cities in <i>Italy</i> ; whilst the treacherous <i>Franks</i> fall indifferently upon the <i>Goths</i> and <i>Romans</i> , and carry off an immense booty. — — — — —	19	575	
			Whilst <i>Belisarius</i> is besieging <i>Ravenna</i> , <i>Vitiges</i> sends an embassy to <i>Justinian</i> ; which obtains an order to his general to conclude a peace with him; but <i>Belisarius</i> refuses to sign it. — — — — —	19	583	
			The <i>Hunns</i> cross the <i>Danube</i> in great numbers, and lay waste <i>Thrace</i> , <i>Greece</i> , <i>Illyricum</i> , and all the provinces from the <i>Ionian</i> sea to the suburbs of <i>Constantinople</i> ; and, after having loaded themselves with immense plunder, and committed the greatest cruelties, return homeward without opposition. — — — — —	19	247	
			The <i>Bulgarians</i> , under their two kings <i>Vulger</i> and <i>Droggo</i> , pass the <i>Danube</i> , and ravage <i>Mæsia</i> ; but are defeated, and their kings slain, by <i>Acum</i> , a <i>Hunn</i> commander under <i>Justinian</i> . — — — — —	19	514	
			<i>Acum</i> and <i>Constantine</i> , returning thro' <i>Thrace</i> to <i>Constantinople</i> , are surprised and taken by the <i>Bulgarians</i> ; but ransomed by the emperor. — — — — —	19	514	
4543	2887	540	The <i>Bulgarians</i> invade <i>Thrace</i> afresh, and lay it waste far and near; but are defeated by <i>Mundus</i> , governor of <i>Illyricum</i> ; the greatest part of them are cut in pieces, and the rest sent to <i>Constantinople</i> ; where the emperor incorporates part of them with his own troops, and transplants the rest into <i>Armenia</i> . — — — — —	19	515	
			<i>Belisarius</i> is proclaimed king of <i>Italy</i> , and admitted into <i>Ravenna</i> , &c. by the <i>Goths</i> ; but being soon after called to <i>Constantinople</i> by <i>Justinian</i> , takes <i>Vitiges</i> their king, and a vast plunder, with him thither. — — — — —	19	584	
4544	2888	541	<i>Ildebald</i> is chosen king of <i>Italy</i> , and gives the <i>Romans</i> a signal defeat; but behaves so disagreeably, that <i>Vilas</i> , one of his guards, strikes off his head at one blow, as he is feasting with his nobles; upon which, <i>Eraric</i> is chosen king in his stead. — — — — —	19	586	
4545	2889	542	The <i>Goths</i> , displeased with their king <i>Eraric</i> , murder him, and proclaim <i>Totila</i> in his stead, a person of great merit and experience, and nephew to the late <i>Ildebald</i> . — — — — —	19	587	
			<i>Arthur</i> , the famed <i>British</i> king, dies; and is said to have been succeeded by his cousin <i>Constantine</i> . — — — — —	19	194	

Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
4545	2889	542	The <i>Lazians</i> , situate between the <i>Caspian</i> and <i>Euxine</i> seas, being grievously oppressed by the <i>Roman</i> forces, revolt to the <i>Persians</i> , under their king <i>Gubazes</i> ; who delivers up all the <i>Roman</i> fortresses and castles to them.	11 16	114 622
			About the same time, <i>Belisarius</i> enters <i>Persia</i> , ravages <i>Affyria</i> , and takes the fortrefs of <i>Sifbranum</i> ; but is obliged, by the violent heats, &c. to retire into the <i>Roman</i> dominions before the end of the summer.	11 16	115 622
4546	2890	543	<i>Totila</i> , the new king of the <i>Goths</i> , recovers <i>Tuscany</i> , and other provinces in <i>Italy</i> , from the <i>Romans</i> ; whilst these are ordered by the emperor to make an attempt on <i>Verona</i> , the chief city of the <i>Goths</i> ; which proves unsuccessful. Here the brave <i>Artabanes</i> , an <i>Armenian</i> , after having given three desperate wounds to a gigantic <i>Goth</i> in single combat, is unhappily crushed to death by the fall of his spear upon him.	19	588
4547	2891	544	<i>Cosroes</i> intends a fresh invasion on <i>Palæstine</i> ; but is diverted from it by <i>Belisarius</i> , who marches close at his heels; but he being recalled soon after by <i>Justinian</i> , <i>Cosroes</i> breaks afresh into the <i>Roman</i> dominions, and, with 4000 <i>Persians</i> , defeats 30,000 <i>Romans</i> , who were entering into <i>Persarmenia</i> .	11 16	117 623
			<i>Cosroes</i> , flushed with his success, enters <i>Mesopotamia</i> , and, in a braving way against the Christians, besieges the city of <i>Edessa</i> ; but meets with such a shameful repulse, that he retires to his own dominions, and concludes, soon after, an advantageous peace with <i>Justinian</i> .	11 16	117 623
4548	2892	545	<i>Cosroes</i> , grown jealous of <i>Gubazes</i> , king of the <i>Lazians</i> , orders him to be murdered, and his people to be transported into <i>Persia</i> ; but the design is discovered, and <i>Gubazes</i> puts himself under the emperor's protection; who assists him with 8000 men, with which he drives the <i>Persians</i> out of his country, and concludes, soon after, a five years truce with them.	11 16	119 623
4549	2893	546	All this while, <i>Totila</i> , and his <i>Goths</i> , gain great advantages over the <i>Romans</i> , both by sea and land; take <i>Naples</i> , and other places; in- somuch that <i>Belisarius</i> is sent again to stop his progress; but without success. <i>Totila</i> , having taken <i>Firmum</i> , <i>Asculum</i> , <i>Auximum</i> , <i>Spoletum</i> , &c. sits down before <i>Rome</i> , now		

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			labouring under a grievous famine, and the greatest distress. — — —		19	591
4550	2894	547	The city of <i>Rome</i> , after the best defence it could make under <i>Bessus</i> , who commands in it, is betrayed by the <i>Isaurians</i> to <i>Totila</i> , who enters and plunders it; but spares the lives of the inhabitants and soldiers. — — —		19	596
			<i>Ida</i> founds the fifth Saxon kingdom in <i>Britain</i> , called the kingdom of <i>Northumberland</i> . — — —		19	194
4551	2895	548	<i>Totila</i> is prevented by <i>Belisarius</i> from destroying the city of <i>Rome</i> , and contents himself with carrying off the senate, and all the inhabitants, with him into <i>Lucania</i> ; and then marches, with his army, directly to <i>Ravenna</i> . — — —		19	597
4552	2896	549	During <i>Totila's</i> absence, <i>Belisarius</i> refortifies the city of <i>Rome</i> , whilst <i>John</i> , a commander under him, retakes <i>Tarentum</i> , <i>Spoletum</i> , and other places, from the <i>Goths</i> ; which obliges <i>Totila</i> to return, and make a fresh attempt against <i>Rome</i> ; but meets with a vigorous repulse from <i>Belisarius</i> , and a signal defeat from <i>John</i> . — — —		19	598
4553	2897	550	<i>Belisarius</i> being again recalled by <i>Justinian</i> , the <i>Franks</i> break into <i>Italy</i> , and seize on <i>Venetia</i> . — — —		19	600
		550 to 558	<i>Totila</i> lays siege a second time to <i>Rome</i> , which is again betrayed to him by the treacherous <i>Isaurians</i> ; upon which occasion, a great number of officers, and others, are cut off, and others enter into his service. — — —		19	601
			The <i>Persians</i> invade <i>Lazica</i> , take the strong fortress of <i>Telepsus</i> , and put the <i>Romans</i> to flight. — — —		19	601
			<i>Gubazes</i> complains to <i>Justinian</i> of the cowardice of his generals, who cause him to be murdered: upon which, the <i>Lazians</i> are ready to revolt; but are appeased by <i>Justinian</i> , who orders the murderers to be executed, and raises the brother of the deceased king to the throne in his stead. — — —		11 16	120 625
			Sixty thousand <i>Persians</i> besiege <i>Phasis</i> in <i>Lazica</i> , and are defeated, and put to flight, with great slaughter, by <i>Justin</i> the Roman commander; upon which, <i>Cosroes</i> sues to <i>Justinian</i> for peace; which is mutually agreed to soon after. — — —		11 16	121 626
4555	2899	552	The <i>Gepidæ</i> enter and ravage the territories of the <i>Lombards</i> , and put all to fire and sword; but the latter, being assisted by <i>Justinian</i> , entirely overthrow those invaders. — — —		19	464

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4556	2900	553	The <i>Lombards</i> , after having assisted the <i>Romans</i> in <i>Italy</i> , are sent home into <i>Pannonia</i> , laden with rich presents for their good service. —	19	504
			<i>Narses</i> enters <i>Italy</i> with a powerful army, and overthrows <i>Totila</i> , who is killed in his flight by <i>Aspades</i> , a commander of the <i>Gepidæ</i> . —	19	607
			<i>Teia</i> is chosen king in the room of <i>Totila</i> , and strives in vain to stop <i>Narses's</i> progress, and is himself slain after a gallant defence; upon which, the <i>Goths</i> submit to the conqueror, who puts an end to their dominion in <i>Italy</i> , after it had continued 64 years from <i>Theodoric</i> their first king. —	19	610
4557	2901	554	The discontented <i>Goths</i> invite the <i>Franks</i> into <i>Italy</i> ; who come accordingly, to the number of 60,000, under the conduct of <i>Leutharis</i> and <i>Bucilinus</i> ; in spite of whose opposition, <i>Narses</i> goes on successfully in reducing the <i>Italic</i> cities, till recalled by <i>Justinian</i> , A. C. 568. —	19	613
4561	2905	558	The <i>Huns</i> break afresh into <i>Thrace</i> , and are defeated with great loss by <i>Belisarius</i> , with an handful of men. —	19	248
			A violent earthquake destroys a great number of stately buildings at <i>Constantinople</i> , and abundance of people are buried under the ruins. This calamity is quickly after followed by a grievous pestilence, which sweeps away vast multitudes of people. —	16	626
4562	2906	559	The brave <i>Belisarius</i> , after all his great services, and signal victories, falls at length a sacrifice to the envy of his enemies; and, upon their malicious accusations, is degraded of all his honours, and confined to his house at <i>Constantinople</i> . —	16	626
4563	2907	560	<i>Sigebert</i> , king of <i>Mentz</i> , defeats and totally routs the <i>Huns</i> , on the banks of the <i>Elbe</i> . —	19	250
4564	2908	561	<i>Ethelbert</i> , king of <i>Kent</i> , kindles a civil war among the <i>Saxon</i> kings in <i>Britain</i> . —	19	194
			<i>Justinian</i> , now fully satisfied of the innocence and singular merit of the valiant <i>Belisarius</i> , restores him to all his former honours and commands. —	16	627
4568	2912	565	<i>Marcellus</i> , <i>Sergius</i> , and <i>Ablavius</i> , three chief ministers, conspire against <i>Justinian</i> ; but are detected, and put to death; and their confederates are banished. —	16	627
			The emperor <i>Justinian</i> dies soon after the conspiracy, in the 39th year of his reign; and is succeeded by <i>Justin</i> , the son of his sister <i>Vi-</i>		

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			<i>gilantia</i> ; who is accordingly proclaimed by the senate, and crowned by <i>John</i> , patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> . ————	16	627
4569	2913	566	<i>Justin</i> , at the request of the people, restores the consular dignity, which had been suppressed during the 25 last years of the late reign, and enters upon it on the first of <i>January</i> , with the usual ceremony of distributing money, &c. ————	17	1
4570	2914	567	The <i>Abari</i> , or <i>Avari</i> , a <i>Scythian</i> nation, send the emperor an embassy, to demand the annual pension allowed to them by his predecessor ; whom <i>Justin</i> sends back with an absolute refusal, and threats of military execution, if they offer to disturb the empire. ————	17	1
4571	2915	568	The emperor causes his kinsman <i>Justin</i> to be carried prisoner to <i>Alexandria</i> , and there murdered, for being too well beloved by the people. ————	17	1
			<i>Narses</i> being recalled out of <i>Italy</i> , <i>Longinus</i> , who succeeds him there, immediately alters the antient government of it, and settles a governor in every city, under the title of duke ; and takes himself that of exarch, or governor of the whole under the emperor ; which form continues afterwards 571 years, under the name of exarchate. ————	17	2
			In the same year, the <i>Longobardi</i> , or <i>Lombards</i> , enter <i>Italy</i> , under their chief <i>Alboinus</i> , make themselves masters of several cities, and found the <i>Longobardic</i> kingdom ; which lasts 200 years. ————	19	614
4572	2916	569	<i>Alboinus</i> , having been proclaimed king of <i>Italy</i> by his army, makes the city of <i>Pavia</i> the metropolis of his new kingdom ; and, having taken the city of <i>Friuli</i> , erects it into a dukedom ; which hath continued so ever since. ————	19	506
4573	2917	570	The inhabitants of <i>Persarmenia</i> , being cruelly persecuted by the <i>Persians</i> , on account of their Christian profession, revolt to the <i>Romans</i> ; upon which, <i>Cosroes</i> invades <i>Syria</i> and <i>Mesopotamia</i> . <i>Justin</i> being at this time seized with a phrenetic madness, the empress <i>Sophia</i> writes to the <i>Persian</i> monarch in such moving terms, that a truce is concluded between them for three years, exclusive of <i>Armenia</i> . ————	19	507
4575	2919	572	<i>Cunimund</i> , king of the <i>Gepidæ</i> , enters and ravages the new <i>Lombardic</i> kingdom, at the head of a numerous army ; but is intirely	11 17	122 4

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			cut off, with all his forces, by king <i>Alboinus</i> , who kills him with his own hand, and makes a drinking-cup of his skull: after this, the <i>Lombards</i> seize upon <i>Dacia</i> , and oblige the inhabitants to submit to them, or remove into some other countries; which puts a total end to the kingdom of the <i>Gepidæ</i> . —	19	465
4575	2919	572	The empress <i>Sophia</i> prevails upon the senate to advance <i>Tiberius</i> , the <i>Thracian</i> , to the government, during her husband's illness; and <i>Cosroes</i> concludes a three years truce with her. — — — — —	17	5
4576	2920	573	<i>Justin</i> , by the advice of his empress, raises <i>Tiberius</i> to the dignity of <i>Cæsar</i> ; and resigns to him the whole management of the empire. — — — — —	17	6
4577	2921	574	<i>Alboinus</i> , first king of the <i>Lombards</i> , by a strange artifice of his vindictive queen (who was daughter to <i>Cunimund</i> , of whose skull he had made a drinking-cup), is murdered by his shield-bearer. — — — — —	19	508
4578	2922	575	The truce being expired with <i>Justin</i> , <i>Cosroes</i> breaks into <i>Persarmenia</i> ; thence marches to <i>Cæsarea</i> , the capital of <i>Cappadocia</i> ; where he is defeated by <i>Justinian</i> , the <i>Roman</i> general, and is so deeply affected with it, that he dies soon after of grief, in the 48th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Hormisdas</i> II. — — — — —	11 17	125 6
—	—	—	About this time <i>Uffa</i> is supposed to have founded the sixth <i>Saxon</i> kingdom, called the kingdom of the <i>East Angles</i> ; and from him his successors are called <i>Uffingæ</i> . — — — — —	19	197
—	—	—	<i>Clephis</i> , the successor of <i>Alboinus</i> , and his wife <i>Messana</i> , are murdered by his subjects, for his cruelty to them; after whose death, the <i>Lombards</i> abolish the royal dignity for a while, and are governed by dukes of their own choosing. — — — — —	19	511
4579	2923	576	<i>Hormisdas</i> , a prince every way unlike his glorious father, behaves with such haughtiness and insolence towards the emperor, and other princes, as lays the foundation for a new war; which proves fatal both to him, and to his kingdom. — — — — —	11	126
4580	2924	577	The <i>Lombards</i> divide their government into 30 dukedoms; some of the chiefs of which break into <i>Gaul</i> , and are overthrown by <i>Outram</i> , king of <i>Orleans</i> ; and after that by		

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			<i>Ennius</i> , near <i>Ambrun</i> , after they had ravaged the kingdom of <i>Burgundy</i> . ———	19	511
4581	2925	578	The <i>Saxons</i> , who had attended the <i>Lombards</i> into <i>Italy</i> , fall out with them, and are defeated by <i>Mummulus</i> , in their return to <i>Gaul</i> , and soon after are almost intirely cut off by the <i>Suani</i> , who had taken possession of their old seats. ———	19	616
—	—	—	The famed false prophet <i>Mohammed</i> , vulgarly called <i>Mabomet</i> , is born ; and the <i>Abassines</i> are overthrown in their expedition to <i>Mecca</i> . ———	18	440
4582	2926	579	Three of the chief <i>Lombardic</i> dukes break afresh into <i>Gaul</i> , and are defeated by <i>Mummulus</i> , before they can bring their troops together, and forced to retire, by private ways. back into <i>Italy</i> . ———	19	617
4585	2929	582	<i>Justin</i> the emperor dies, in the 17th year of his reign ; and is succeeded by <i>Tiberius</i> , who, owning <i>Anastasia</i> for his wife, and giving her the title of <i>Augusta</i> , so exasperates the empress <i>Sophia</i> , who had raised him only with a view of his marrying her, that she becomes his inveterate enemy ; and soon after conspires to set <i>Justinian</i> upon the throne. ———	17	6
—	—	—	<i>Tiberius</i> strips the empress of all her wealth, and <i>Justinian</i> of the command of the army, and bestows it upon <i>Mauritius</i> , a general of great merit for piety, valour, and experience. ———	17	7
—	—	—	<i>Mauritius</i> totally overthrows <i>Hormisdas</i> II. takes his camp and treasure, and an incredible number of prisoners ; all which he sends to <i>Constantinople</i> . ———	11	127
4586	2930	583	<i>Hormisdas</i> raises new forces, and is defeated afresh by <i>Mauritius</i> , who gains an immense plunder, a whole nation of captives, and some strong fortresses, from him ; and, being returned to <i>Constantinople</i> , is created <i>Cæsar</i> by <i>Tiberius</i> , who gives him his daughter in marriage ; soon after which, he concludes a peace with the <i>Persians</i> . ———	17	7
4587	2931	584	Whilst the <i>Lombards</i> , under their respective dukes, are enlarging their territories, <i>Longinus</i> the exarch is recalled, and succeeded by <i>Zamaragdus</i> , who lands at <i>Ravenna</i> with a powerful army, at the beginning of this year ; takes <i>Brissello</i> , a strong city on the <i>Po</i> ; whilst <i>Mauritius</i> is concerting further measures for freeing <i>Italy</i> from the <i>Lombardic</i> yoke. ———	19	617

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4588	2932	585	The <i>Lombards</i> , finding themselves under a necessity of reuniting themselves under one head, choose <i>Autharis</i> , or <i>Autaric</i> , the son of <i>Clephis</i> , for their king. — — —	19	619
			About this time, <i>Crida</i> , or <i>Creda</i> , founds the seventh and last <i>Saxon</i> kingdom in <i>Britain</i> , called the kingdom of <i>Mercia</i> , comprehending no less than seventeen counties. — — —	19	198
4589	2933	586	The emperor <i>Tiberius</i> dies (in the fourth year of his reign from <i>Justin's</i> death), greatly lamented for his tender care of his people ; and is succeeded by his son-in-law <i>Mauritius</i> . — — —	17	8
4591	2935	588	<i>Hormisdas</i> no sooner hears of <i>Tiberius's</i> death, than he breaks the peace ; and is defeated in several battles by <i>Philippicus</i> and <i>Germanus</i> , both in this and the following year. — — —	11	128
4592	2936	589	A sedition is raised in the <i>Roman</i> army, which continues almost a whole year ; but is at length appeased by the eloquence and moving tears of <i>Gregory</i> , bishop of <i>Antioch</i> . — — —	17	9
4593	2937	590	A terrible earthquake almost destroys the city of <i>Antioch</i> , and buries 30,000 persons under its ruins. — — —	17	9
			<i>Autaric</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , is poisoned, after having reduced <i>Sapuntum</i> and <i>Benevento</i> , and raised the latter into a dukedom, and appointed <i>Zotto</i> the first duke of it. — — —	19	622
4594	2938	591	<i>Agiluf</i> , duke of <i>Turin</i> , is chosen king of the <i>Lombards</i> , marries <i>Theudelinda</i> , the widow of the late <i>Autharis</i> , and is crowned in a full assembly at <i>Milan</i> , in <i>May</i> . — — —	19	623
			<i>Martyropolis</i> , which had been betrayed to the <i>Persians</i> by <i>Sittas</i> , is recovered from them by <i>Germanus</i> , the <i>Roman</i> general. — — —	17	9
4595	2939	592	<i>Agiluf</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , is persuaded, by his queen <i>Theudelinda</i> , to renounce <i>Arianism</i> , and embrace the orthodox faith ; soon after which, he reduces several dukes, who had revolted from him. — — —	19	623
4596	2940	593	<i>Hormisdas</i> is, for his cruelty, deposed, hath his eyes put out, and is cast into prison ; and his son <i>Casrboes</i> is crowned king in his stead : but he causing his father to be murdered, his subjects revolt, and force him to flee to the emperor <i>Mauritius</i> ; who assists him to recover his kingdom, and concludes a peace with him. — — —	11	129
4597	2941	594	The <i>Avari</i> ravage <i>Thrace</i> , and seize on several considerable places in it ; whom <i>Mauritius</i> strives in vain to drive out, and, after	17	10

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			sundry battles fought, is forced to buy a peace of them. ————	17	10
4598	2942	595	<i>Chagan</i> , king of the <i>Avari</i> , in conjunction with the <i>Gepidæ</i> , <i>Sclavi</i> , &c. breaks into the empire, and vows the total destruction of it, and the extirpation of the <i>Roman</i> name, and advances as far as <i>Constantinople</i> ; but a sudden plague, which breaks out among them, and sweeps away vast multitudes, and among the rest <i>Chagan's</i> son, obliges them to retire. ————	17	10
4599	2943	596	<i>Chagan</i> offers to release 12,000 <i>Roman</i> captives for a small ransom; and, upon <i>Mauritius</i> refusing to comply with it, he puts them all to death; which occasions a great mutiny in the <i>Roman</i> army, and a tumult in <i>Con-</i> <i>stantinople</i> . ————	17	11
4600	2944	597	The <i>Avari</i> break afresh into, and ravage several provinces of the empire; but are at last defeated by <i>Priscus</i> in five successive battles, in which 30,000 are cut off, and the rest driven out. ————	17	11
4602	2946	599	<i>Romanus</i> , the successor of <i>Zamaragdus</i> in the exarchate of <i>Italy</i> , seizes on several cities belonging to the <i>Lombards</i> , contrary to the truce concluded between them. — —	19	624
4604	2948	601	<i>Agiluf</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , concludes a peace with the <i>Franks</i> ; and <i>Calinicus</i> is sent to the exarchate of <i>Italy</i> , instead of <i>Romanus</i> de- ceased. ————	19	625
4605	2949	602	<i>Mauritius</i> orders his brother <i>Peter</i> to cross the the <i>Danube</i> , and to winter in the enemy's dominions; which so exasperates the army, that they mutiny, and proclaim <i>Phocas</i> , a centurion, emperor: at the same time, the populace at <i>Constantinople</i> rise, and oblige <i>Mauritius</i> and his family to embark in dis- guise in a small ship; who, being driven back by contrary winds, take sanctuary in a church 20 miles from that metropolis. —	17	11
—	—	—	<i>Phocas</i> comes to <i>Constantinople</i> , and is received with great acclamations; and is there crown- ed, with his wife <i>Leontia</i> , by the patriarch of that city. ————	17	12
—	—	—	Whilst <i>Phocas</i> is exhibiting some shews at <i>Con-</i> <i>stantinople</i> , a contest happens between the <i>blue</i> and the <i>green</i> factions; in which the former threaten him with <i>Mauritius</i> being still alive; upon which, he orders the old monarch, and his family, to be dragged out of their san-		

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				etuary ; and, after having caused five of his sons to be murdered before his face, orders him to be beheaded, in the 60th year of his age, and 17th of his reign. — —	17	12
4606	2950	603	<i>Phocas</i> sends his own, and his emprefs's, image to <i>Rome</i> ; where they are received with great respect by pope <i>Gregory</i> , and placed in an oratory : but <i>Phocas</i> , behaving too tyranni- cally, becomes odious to the people. —	17	12	
4607	2951	604	<i>Narses</i> , commander of the forces against <i>Per- sia</i> , revolts, and is joined by <i>Cosrboes</i> , who defeats and kills <i>Germanus</i> , who was sent against him ; and not long after, <i>Leontius</i> , another <i>Roman</i> commander. <i>Phocas</i> at length prevails upon <i>Narses</i> , by solemn oaths and promises, to lay down his arms, and return home ; but hath him no sooner in his power, than he condemns him to be burnt alive, to the great grief of the <i>Romans</i> . — —	17	14	
4608	2952	605	<i>Agiluf</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , declares his son <i>Adalwald</i> , an infant, his colleague, and causes him to be crowned with great solemnity. —	19	627	
4609	2953	606	<i>Phocas</i> sends an embassy, with large presents, to <i>Cosrboes</i> , in order to obtain a peace from him ; who rejects all his offers, ravages <i>Me- sopotamia</i> , <i>Syria</i> , &c. and carries off an im- menſe booty. — — —	11	138	
4610	2954	607	<i>Conſtantia</i> , the wife of the late emperor <i>Mau- ritius</i> , being put to the rack, impeaches ſe- veral great officers, who had conſpired with her to ſet her ſon <i>Theodoſius</i> upon the throne ; upon which, both ſhe and they, with three of her daughters, are put to death. —	17	14	
4611	2955	608	<i>Cosrboes</i> , king of <i>Persia</i> , ravages <i>Syria</i> , <i>Palæ- ſtine</i> , <i>Phœnice</i> , <i>Galatia</i> , &c. defeating all the <i>Roman</i> forces ſent againſt him, and advances as far as <i>Chalcedon</i> ; whiſt <i>Phocas</i> butchers, without diſtinction, all the friends and fa- vourers of the late emperor. — —	17	15	
			<i>Prifcus</i> , ſon-in-law to <i>Phocas</i> , carries on a con- ſpiracy againſt him, and gets <i>Heraclius</i> , go- vernor of <i>Afric</i> , to join with him in it. —	17	15	
4612	2956	609	The <i>Jews</i> at <i>Antioch</i> riſe, and maſſacre vaſt numbers of Chriſtians, particularly <i>Anaſta- ſius</i> the patriarch of it, whoſe body they drag about the ſtreets in a moſt ignominious man- ner. <i>Bonoſus</i> , who was ſent againſt the <i>Per- ſians</i> , ſtrives in vain to quell their fury, and is at length forced to let his troops looſe up-			

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4612	2956	609	on them, who cut great numbers of them in pieces, and drive the rest out of the city. — <i>Phocas</i> , being publicly upbraided with his vices in the <i>circus</i> by the populace, orders some of them to be beheaded on the spot, and others to be thrown into the sea; upon which, the rest set his palace, and the public prison, on fire. — — — — —	17	16
—	—	—	<i>Theodorus</i> , the <i>præfektus prætorio</i> , and other persons of rank, agree to assassinate <i>Phocas</i> in the <i>Hippodrome</i> ; but are betrayed by <i>Anastatius</i> , <i>comes largitionum</i> ; upon which, <i>Phocas</i> orders him, as well as well as them, to be put to death. — — — — —	17	16
4613	2957	610	<i>Heraclius</i> , the son of <i>Heraclius</i> , governor of <i>Afric</i> , is proclaimed and acknowledged emperor by the <i>Africans</i> , who supply him with a numerous army and fleet, with which he sails for <i>Constantinople</i> , and defeats <i>Phocas</i> 's forces at sea; at the news of which, <i>Phocas</i> retires to the palace; whither <i>Photinus</i> , whose wife he had debauched, pursues him, seizes and sends him in chains to <i>Heraclius</i> ; who orders his hands and feet, next his genitals, and last of all his head, to be cut off. — — — — —	17	16
4614	2958	611	<i>Heraclius</i> is proclaimed emperor at <i>Constantinople</i> , and crowned by <i>Sergius</i> , the patriarch of it. — — — — —	17	17
—	—	—	The <i>Persians</i> continue their dreadful ravages to the very city of <i>Antioch</i> , no force being now on foot sufficient to make head against them. — — — — —	17	17
4615	2959	612	The <i>Hunns</i> , under their king <i>Cacanus</i> , break into the dukedom of <i>Friuli</i> , the capital of which is betrayed to him by <i>Romilda</i> (widow of the late duke), whom <i>Cacanus</i> , instead of marrying as he had promised her, causes to be put to a most shameful death; after which, he and his forces return into <i>Pannonia</i> , laden with immense wealth, and a prodigious number of captives; but the four brave sons of the deceased duke find means to escape out of their hands. — — — — —	19	627
4616	2960	613	<i>Lemigius</i> , who had been sent exarch to <i>Ravenna</i> , instead of <i>Zamaragdus</i> , is murdered by the populace, for his cruel exactions; upon the news of which, <i>John Composinus</i> , duke of <i>Naples</i> under <i>Heraclius</i> , revolts: The emperor sends <i>Eleutherus</i> , with the title of exarch, into <i>Italy</i> ; who, soon after his arrival at <i>Ravenna</i> , reduces the city of <i>Naples</i> , puts		

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			the revolted duke to death, together with all the murderers of the late exarch. —	19	628
4616	2960	613	The <i>Persians</i> over-run <i>Cappadocia</i> and <i>Armenia</i> , take and plunder <i>Cæsarea</i> , and carry off a rich booty, and a vast number of captives. —	17	17
			The empress <i>Eudocia</i> is delivered of a son, named <i>Heraclius</i> ; and dies soon after. —	17	17
4617	2961	614	<i>Heraclius</i> , not being in a condition to make head against the <i>Persians</i> , offers <i>Cosroes</i> an annual pension to make peace with him; but meets with an haughty refusal. —	11	138
				17	18
4618	2962	615	<i>Agiluf</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , dies, in the 25th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Adalwald</i> , under the tuition of his mother <i>Theudelinda</i> . —	19	630
			<i>Elutherus</i> , the new exarch of <i>Ravenna</i> , elated with his late success against the duke of <i>Naples</i> , assumes the title of king; but is assassinated for it by the soldiery; and <i>Isaaci</i> , a patrician, is sent thither to succeed him. —	19	630
4619	2963	616	The <i>Persians</i> break into <i>Palæstine</i> , take the city of <i>Jerusalem</i> , where they sell 90,000 Christians for slaves to the <i>Jews</i> ; carry off the patriarch <i>Zacharias</i> , together with part of the cross on which Christ suffered, and an immense booty besides. —	11	138
				17	18
			The emperor <i>Heraclius</i> marries <i>Martina</i> , his brother's daughter, and causes her to be crowned with the usual solemnity by <i>Sergius</i> , patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> . —	17	18
4620	2964	617	<i>Cosroes</i> continuing his ravages, <i>Heraclius</i> goes into <i>Armenia</i> ; whence he sends him fresh offers of peace; which are obstinately rejected by the proud monarch. —	17	18
4621	2965	618	In this, and the following year, the <i>Persians</i> over-run all <i>Egypt</i> , plunder <i>Alexandria</i> , penetrate into <i>Afric</i> , where they make a fruitless attempt on <i>Carthage</i> ; after which, they return into <i>Persia</i> , plundering every where as they pass, and carrying off vast multitudes of captives, &c. —	11	138
				17	18
4622	2966	619	<i>Heraclius</i> makes fresh and more advantageous overtures of peace; which <i>Cosroes</i> rejects with disdain, unless he and his subjects agree to renounce their crucified God, and worship that of the <i>Persians</i> ; which demands so incense the emperor, that he concludes a peace with the <i>Avari</i> , and marches against the <i>Persians</i> , at the head of a powerful army. —	11	139
				17	19

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4623	2967	620	<i>Saes</i> , the <i>Persian</i> general, invites <i>Heraclius</i> to an interview; who sends 70 persons of distinction to treat of peace with him: but the treacherous <i>Persian</i> , instead of treating, sends them in chains to his master, who uses them in the most barbarous manner; and causes <i>Saes</i> himself to be flayed alive, for not sending the emperor bound with them. ———	17	19
4624	2968	621	<i>Heraclius</i> penetrates with his army thro' <i>Armenia</i> and <i>Pontus</i> into <i>Persia</i> , which he lays waste as he goes on; after which, he engages and defeats the <i>Persians</i> , seizes on their camp and baggage, and returns to his capital, after having put his troops into quarters of refreshment. ———	17	19
4625	2969	622	Early in the spring, the emperor marches against <i>Sarnabazas</i> , whom <i>Cosroes</i> had sent to ravage the <i>Roman</i> provinces, takes several cities from him, particularly <i>Gazacum</i> , where was kept an immense treasure; then returns, and makes <i>Albania</i> his winter-quarters; which proving too cold for his <i>Persian</i> prisoners, he sends them all home, to the number of 50,000, without any ransom. ———	17	20
4626	2970	623	<i>Heraclius</i> crosses the <i>Euphrates</i> early in the spring; takes <i>Samosata</i> , and other places, from the <i>Persians</i> , and totally defeats <i>Sarnabazas</i> their general, on the banks of the <i>Sanis</i> . ———	17	20
4627	2971	624	<i>Adalwald</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , and his mother <i>Theudelinda</i> , are deposed; by the treachery of <i>Eusebius</i> , whom <i>Heraclius</i> had sent thither ambassador; and <i>Ariovald</i> is chosen king in his stead. ———	19	632
—	—	—	<i>Cosroes</i> , enraged at the success of <i>Heraclius</i> , raises a cruel persecution against the Christians, especially the orthodox; and only spares the <i>Nestorians</i> . ———	17	21
4628	2972	625	<i>Cosroes</i> stirs up the <i>Avari</i> , <i>Hunns</i> , and other northern Barbarians, to invade <i>Thrace</i> ; which they readily comply with, and lay siege to <i>Constantinople</i> ; whilst <i>Heraclius</i> is ravaging the <i>Persian</i> dominions: in the mean time, <i>Theodorus</i> , the <i>Roman</i> general, gives them a total overthrow, and forces them to raise the siege, and retire. ———	17	21
4629	2973	626	<i>Heraclius</i> invades <i>Persia</i> afresh in the depth of winter, defeats and kills <i>Razastes</i> , the <i>Persian</i> general, near <i>Nineveh</i> , cuts off the great		

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4629	2973	626	est part of his army, and puts the rest to flight, with the loss only of 50 of his men. <i>Cosroes</i> flees to <i>Seleucia</i> , with his wife and children; whilst the emperor lays waste the <i>Persian</i> provinces, relieves the <i>Roman</i> captives, standards, &c. and loads himself with the richest plunder.	17	21
—	—	—	<i>Sarnabazas</i> being repulsed in his attempt on <i>Chalcedon</i> , <i>Cosroes</i> orders him to be put to death; of which he having timely notice, goes over to the <i>Romans</i> , with his whole army.	17	21
—	—	—	<i>Cosroes</i> , worn out with age, fatigues, and sorrow, falls ill, and appoints his younger son <i>Merdasas</i> his successor; upon which <i>Syroes</i> , his eldest son, assisted by the malcontents, and <i>Roman</i> captives, throws his father into a dungeon, and causes him to be murdered, together with <i>Merdasas</i> , and his other children.	17	22
4630	2974	627	<i>Syroes</i> , now fixed on the <i>Persian</i> throne, concludes a perpetual peace with <i>Heraclius</i> ; by which, all the <i>Roman</i> provinces are to be restored to the empire, all the captives on both sides to be released, &c. after which, <i>Heraclius</i> returns to <i>Constantinople</i> ; and, upon his approaching the city, is met by his son <i>Constantius</i> , by the patriarch, nobility, &c. with the greatest acclamations of joy.	11 17	139 22
—	—	—	<i>Syroes</i> dies, or, as others have it, is murdered, when he had reigned about a year; and is succeeded by his son <i>Ardeser</i> , or <i>Ardechyr</i> , about seven years old; who is likewise murdered, in the seventh or eighth month of his reign, by <i>Sarbas</i> , the chief general of the <i>Persians</i> , who, depending on the affections of the soldiery, seizes on the throne.	11 17	40 22
—	—	—	<i>Adalwald</i> , the deposed king of the <i>Lombards</i> , dies of poison, as some think; soon after which, his mother <i>Theudelinda</i> breaks her heart; and <i>Ariovald</i> reigns uncontrouled.—	11 19	40 633
4631	2975	628	<i>Heraclius</i> goes to <i>Jerusalem</i> , and takes with him that part of the cross, which was restored to him by the <i>Persians</i> , and causes it to be carried to the great church with extraordinary pomp; at which time, he banishes all the <i>Jews</i> out of the holy city, and forbids them ever to come within three miles of it.	17	23
4632	2976	629	<i>Sarbas</i> , or <i>Sarbarazes</i> , who had murdered young <i>Ardechyr</i> , and seized on the <i>Persian</i>		

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			throne, meets with a stout opposition from the nobles, who, after much blood spilt on both sides, depose him, after he had reigned about two years, and set <i>Hormisdas</i> , or <i>Isdigertes</i> , nephew of the late <i>Syroes</i> , upon the throne.		11	140
4632	2976	629	<i>Heraclius</i> , coming to <i>Edessa</i> , is persuaded by the patriarch of the <i>Jacobites</i> to embrace the doctrine of the <i>Monothelites</i> ; who acknowledge but one will in Christ.		17	23
4633	2977	630	<i>Mahomed</i> , or <i>Mohammed</i> , the pretended prophet and king of the <i>Saracens</i> , dies, in the 52d year of his age, after having reduced <i>Mecca</i> , <i>Medina</i> , and part of <i>Arabia</i> ; and is succeeded by his kinsman <i>Eububezer</i> .		17	24
4635	2979	632	<i>Eububezer</i> enters <i>Persia</i> , and defeats <i>Isdigertes</i> (the last <i>Persian</i> monarch of the line of <i>Artaxerxes</i> , and so puts an end to the <i>Persian</i> empire, after it had continued in that line upwards of 400 years); and settles himself, and his <i>Saracens</i> , in that kingdom.		18	440
			<i>Eububezer</i> breaks next into <i>Palaſtine</i> , where he lays waste the country of <i>Gaza</i> , and cuts the governor of the province, with all his troops, in pieces.		11	140
4636	2980	633	<i>Eububezer</i> dies, in the third year of his reign; and is succeeded by <i>Haumar</i> , who reduces <i>Boſtra</i> , and other cities of <i>Arabia</i> , and defeats <i>Theodorus</i> , the emperor's brother, who was sent against him.		17	24
			<i>Heraclius</i> goes from <i>Edessa</i> to <i>Jerusalem</i> , whence he takes the cross, and whatever was in that city, with him to <i>Constantinople</i> , to prevent their falling into the hands of the <i>Saracens</i> .		17	633
			<i>Ariowald</i> , at the instigation of <i>Adalaluph</i> , imprisons his virtuous queen <i>Gundeberga</i> , for pretended incontinence; but, the next year, her innocence is cleared up by single combat, and she is restored to her rank and dignity.		19	24
			The <i>Saracens</i> subdue all <i>Phœnicia</i> , and defeat <i>Boanes</i> , the emperor's general.		17	24
4637	2981	634	<i>Haumar</i> sends part of his troops into <i>Egypt</i> , whilst he leads the rest to <i>Jerusalem</i> ; but <i>Cyrus</i> , bishop of <i>Alexandria</i> , saves <i>Egypt</i> from being ravaged, by promising to pay an annual pension to the <i>Saracens</i> of 200,000 denarii.		17	24
			<i>Manuel</i> , the governor of <i>Egypt</i> , refusing to pay the promised pension, the exasperated <i>Saracens</i>			

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			<i>cens</i> engage, and put him to a shameful flight; soon after which, they reduce the whole <i>Egyptian</i> province, after it had continued subject to the empire ever since the reign of <i>Augustus Cæsar</i> .	17	25
4638	2982	635	<i>Ariowald</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , dies; and his widow, the virtuous <i>Gundeberga</i> , is permitted to choose his successor, and marry him; upon which, she makes choice of <i>Rotharis</i> , duke of <i>Brescia</i> , a wise and valiant prince, tho' tainted with <i>Arianism</i> ; who gives the <i>Lombards</i> , soon after, an excellent body of laws.	19	633
4639	2983	636	<i>Rotharis</i> breaks the alliance, which his predecessors had made with the exarch of <i>Ravenna</i> ; seizes on the <i>Alpes Cottiae</i> , and the city of <i>Opitergium</i> , now <i>Oderzo</i> , and all the cities of the province of <i>Venice</i> , from the <i>Romans</i> .	19	636
			<i>Hauemar</i> completes the reduction of <i>Syria</i> , and its metropolis <i>Antioch</i> , within the short space of two years; he likewise reduces the city of <i>Jerusalem</i> , after a two years siege; whilst the infatuated emperor busies himself only with composing the disputes about religion.	17	25
4641	2985	638	<i>Rotharis</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , besieges and takes <i>Perusia</i> , engages and totally defeats <i>Isaacius</i> , exarch of <i>Ravenna</i> , kills 8000 of his men, and puts the rest to flight.	19	637
4642	2986	639	<i>Mauritius</i> , governor of <i>Rome</i> , taking advantage of the distractions of the empire, assumes the imperial dignity; but is quickly after deprived of it, and of his life, by <i>Isaacius</i> , the exarch of <i>Ravenna</i> .	19	637
4644	2988	641	<i>Heraclius</i> the emperor dies, in the 41st year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Constantine</i> ; who dies seven months after, of poison, as is reasonably supposed.	17	26
			In this year dies also the famed <i>Arechis</i> , duke of <i>Benevento</i> , after having governed, and greatly enlarged, that duchy, during the space of 50 years.	19	638
			<i>Arechis</i> is succeeded by his son <i>Aio</i> , an effeminate prince; who is therefore recommended, by his dying father, to the care of the two brave sons of <i>Gisuph</i> , duke of <i>Friuli</i> .	19	638
4645	2989	642	The senate order <i>Heracleonas</i> to be deposed, after six months reign; condemn him to have his nose cut off, and his mother to lose her tongue; and both to be sent into banishment.	17	26

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4645	2989	642	<i>Conflans</i> , the son of <i>Constantine</i> , is raised to the empire; upon which <i>Pyrrhus</i> , the <i>Arian</i> bishop, flees into <i>Afric</i> ; being suspected to have been privy to the death of <i>Constantine</i> .	17	26
4646	2990	643	<i>Rotharis</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , assembles a dyet at <i>Parvia</i> ; where he causes his excellent code to be received, and collected into one body; containing 386 laws; which are published, in the year following, through all his dominions.	19	634
4647	2991	644	In this year, being the second of <i>Conflans</i> 's reign, <i>Haumar</i> begins to build a temple at <i>Jerusalem</i> ; and, in the following and subsequent years, many dreadful calamities and omens happen; which seem to threaten the destruction of the empire.	17	26
4650	2994	647	The <i>Saracens</i> having, by this time, made themselves masters of <i>Syria</i> , <i>Mesopotamia</i> , <i>Arabia</i> , <i>Egypt</i> , <i>Phœnice</i> , and <i>Palæstine</i> , break with great fury into <i>Africa</i> ; and having defeated <i>Gregory</i> , prefect of it, soon over-run and subdue the whole country.	17	26
4651	2995	648	<i>Mabius</i> , or <i>Mabwias</i> , the <i>Saracen</i> admiral, makes himself master of the whole island of <i>Cyprus</i> , and lays the city of <i>Constantia</i> in ashes. Thence he goes and seizes on the islands of <i>Aradus</i> and <i>Rhodes</i> ; in the last of which he destroys the famed colossus, containing nine hundred camels loads of metal, after it had stood 1360 years.	17	26
4655	2999	652	<i>Rotharis</i> , the great and wise king and lawgiver of the <i>Lombards</i> , dies, greatly lamented, after having reigned 16 years with great equity and moderation; and is succeeded by his son <i>Reodald</i> .	19	637
4656	3000	653	<i>Reodald</i> , the eighth king of the <i>Lombards</i> , is killed, in the very first year of his reign, by one of his own nation, whose wife he had debauched; and, leaving no children, is succeeded by <i>Aripert</i> , the brother of <i>Thudelinda</i> , his widow. <i>N. B.</i> Those that follow <i>Paulus Diaconus</i> , and allow him five years and eight days reign, place his death, <i>A. D.</i> 656.	19	639
4659	3003	656	<i>Mabwias</i> prepares a powerful fleet at <i>Tripoli</i> , in <i>Phœnicia</i> , with an intent to besiege <i>Constantinople</i> ; but two Christian captives, breaking open the gaol, which was full of them, set fire to his ships, and make their escape. <i>Mabwias</i> , having got a new fleet		

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			by the next year, engages and defeats that of the <i>Romans</i> , commanded by the emperor in person, and forces him to flee to <i>Constantinople</i> in disguise. ————	17	26
4661	3005	658	The emperor <i>Constans</i> defeats the <i>Sclawi</i> in several encounters; but, not being able to drive them out of the country they had seized upon, returns to <i>Constantinople</i> ; and the country where they settle is from them called <i>Sclavonia</i> ; which name it retains to this day. ————	17	27
			The <i>Saracens</i> , quarrelling among themselves, make peace with the emperor; who cedes to them all the provinces they had taken, upon their engaging to pay him 1000 nummi <i>per annum</i> , with an horse and a slave. ————	17	27
4662	3006	659	<i>Constans</i> , growing jealous of his brother <i>Theodosius</i> , a prince justly beloved for his virtue, causes him to be ordained deacon, and, soon after, to be murdered; for which he is ever after so terrified, that he cannot rest day or night. ————	17	27
4663	3007	660	<i>Mabrias</i> , having murdered his competitor <i>Hali</i> , breaks peace with the emperor, and sends his son <i>Ized</i> to ravage the <i>Roman</i> territories; who advances as far as <i>Chalcedon</i> , and takes the strong fortrefs of <i>Amorium</i> in <i>Phrygia</i> . ————	17	28
			<i>Andreas</i> , a <i>Roman</i> officer, surprises and retakes <i>Amorium</i> from the <i>Saracens</i> , and puts the garison to the sword. ————	17	28
4664	3008	661	<i>Aripert</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , dies, in the 9th year of his reign; and divides his kingdom between his two sons, <i>Partharic</i> and <i>Gundebert</i> ; the latter of whom, being dissatisfied with his share, invites <i>Grimoald</i> , duke of <i>Benevento</i> , to his assistance; who murders him, and seizes upon his part of the kingdom. ————	19	639
			The <i>Franks</i> and <i>Lombards</i> being about to go to war with each other, <i>Constans</i> sails against the latter with a powerful fleet and army; takes several cities from them, and lays siege to <i>Benevento</i> ; to whose relief <i>Grimoald</i> , duke of it, coming in time, obliges the emperor to retire to <i>Naples</i> ; soon after which an engagement happens between them, in which 20,000 <i>Romans</i> , with their general, are cut off. ————	17 19	28 641

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4665	3009	662	<i>Grimoald</i> , having made himself master of the <i>Lombardic</i> kingdom, causes himself to be proclaimed king o. it; and marries the sister of the unhappy brothers. ———	19	641
4666	3010	663	<i>Constans</i> II. goes to <i>Rome</i> , and strips it of all its valuable rarities, and sends them to <i>Constantinople</i> ; from thence he goes to <i>Naples</i> , and to <i>Syracuse</i> , where he continues five years; oppressing the people, plundering the churches of their richest vessels, &c. till he becomes so odious to the people, that he is murdered at the end of that time. ———	17	28
—	—	—	<i>Grimoald</i> falls upon the <i>Franks</i> in the dead of night, who were come to reinthron <i>Partharic</i> , the surviving son of <i>Aripert</i> , and cuts off the greatest part of them. ———	19	642
4667	3011	664	<i>Romuald</i> , the son of <i>Grimoald</i> , totally defeats the <i>Romans</i> that were sent to drive the <i>Lombards</i> out of <i>Italy</i> ; and seizes on several cities belonging to them. ———	19	645
4671	3015	668	<i>Constans</i> , after having rendered himself hateful to all his subjects by his extorsions, sacrileges, &c. is murdered in the bath of <i>Daphne</i> at <i>Syracuse</i> , in the 27th year of his reign: upon which the people of that city proclaim <i>Mazizus</i> , an handsome <i>Armenian</i> ; against whom <i>Constantine</i> , the son of <i>Constans</i> , sails with a powerful fleet, defeats and kills him, and causes himself to be proclaimed, and acknowledged quickly after. ———	17	28
—	—	—	<i>Grimoald</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , with the approbation of his nobles, &c. corrects, alters, abrogates, and improves, the body of laws given to them by the late <i>Rotharis</i> , their king. ———	19	647
4672	3016	669	The <i>Bulgarians</i> , who had ravaged, for some time, the imperial provinces, and defeated the new emperor <i>Constantine's</i> troops, are, at length, prevailed upon to retire, upon the promise of an annual pension from him. ———	19	515
4673	3017	670	The <i>Saracens</i> grievously ravage <i>Afric</i> , and carry off thence an immense booty, and about 80,000 captives. ———	17	29
4674	3018	671	The <i>Saracens</i> make a descent into <i>Sicily</i> , plunder <i>Syracuse</i> , and put all to fire and sword where-ever they come. ———	17	29
4675	3019	672	The <i>Saracens</i> break into <i>Thrace</i> , lay siege to <i>Constantinople</i> , and, in <i>September</i> following, return to <i>Cyzicus</i> ; and so continue to do		

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			during seven years, besieging it in summer, and abandoning it in winter. ———	17	29
4675	3019	672	<i>Grimoald</i> , king o the <i>Lombards</i> , is taken with a bleeding in his arm, nine days after he had been let blood in it, and bleeds to death; but first bequeaths his kingdom to his youngest son <i>Garibald</i> ; who succeeds him accordingly; but is soon after dethroned by <i>Partharic</i> , the son of <i>Aripert</i> , who had been deprived of it by <i>Grimoald</i> . ———	19	648
4676	3020	673	<i>Partharic</i> , having recovered the <i>Lombardic</i> crown, recalls his son <i>Cunipert</i> , and his wife <i>Rodelinda</i> , who had been in exile at <i>Benevento</i> ever since his expulsion from the throne. ———	19	648
4680	3024	677	<i>Constantine's</i> three generals gain a signal victory over the <i>Saracens</i> , under their chief <i>Suplicianus</i> , in <i>Syria</i> ; where they kill 30 000 of his men: upon which they set aside all further attempts on <i>Constantinople</i> . ———	17	29
			Upon the defeat of the <i>Saracens</i> , the <i>Maronites</i> seize on mount <i>Libanus</i> , and fortify themselves in it; and quickly reduce that whole tract, from mount <i>Taurus</i> to <i>Jerusalem</i> . ———	17	30
4681	3025	678	The <i>Maronites</i> make such frequent and successful excursions on the <i>Saracens</i> , that they oblige <i>Mabroias</i> , their chief, to sue for peace to <i>Constantine</i> ; which he grants on the following terms; that it shall continue full 30 years; that the <i>Saracens</i> shall keep the provinces they had conquered; and that they shall pay an annual tribute of 3,000 lb. weight of gold, 50 slaves, and 50 horses, to the emperor. ———	17	30
			The <i>Bulgarians</i> enter the empire afresh, to the number of 100,000; to whom <i>Constantine</i> engages to pay an annual pension of 100,000 crowns, to get rid of them. ———	17	30
4682	3026	679	A considerable body of <i>Bulgarians</i> are permitted to settle at <i>Benevento</i> , where they have continued ever since, and retain their antient language, &c. ———	19	515
4683	3027	680	<i>Constantine</i> convenes the 6th œcumenical council at <i>Constantinople</i> , on the 22d of <i>November</i> ; in which the doctrine of the <i>Monothelites</i> is condemned: by which means peace is again restored to the church and state. ———	17	30

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4683	3027	680	<i>Partharic</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , makes his son <i>Cuniper</i> partner in that kingdom. ———	19	648
4689	3033	686	The emperor <i>Constantine</i> dies of a lingering illness in <i>September</i> , in the 18th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Justinian</i> , a youth of 16 years of age. ———	17	31
4690	3034	687	<i>Abdelmelec</i> , the new prince of the <i>Saracens</i> , not only renews the old peace with the new emperor, but engages that weak prince, in consideration of a small pension, to suppress the <i>Maronites</i> ; which he accordingly doth so effectually, that he disables them from disturbing the <i>Saracens</i> for a great while. —	17	31
4691	3035	688	<i>Justinian</i> ravages the <i>Bulgarians</i> , whom his father had settled in lower <i>Mæsia</i> ; but is defeated, and driven back: upon which he falls upon the <i>Sclavonians</i> ; against whom he is a little more successful. ———	17	31
4692	3036	689	<i>Justinian</i> breaks the peace lately concluded with <i>Abdelmelec</i> , though he had tried all friendly means to divert him from a rupture. —	19	517
—	—	—	<i>Justinian</i> besieges the <i>Saracens</i> in their camp near <i>Sebastopolis</i> ; whose general, <i>Mahomed</i> , causes the articles of the peace to be carried at the point of a spear; and, having gained the commander of the <i>Sclavonians</i> , with 20,000 of his men, over to him, so terrifies the <i>Romans</i> , that they betake themselves to flight. In revenge of which, <i>Justinian</i> causes the remaining 10,000 <i>Sclavonians</i> , that are in his army, to be massacred, with their wives and children, and to be thrown into the sea. ———	17	31
—	—	—	<i>Justinian</i> , instead of endeavouring to wipe off the disgrace of his defeat, leaves the <i>Saracens</i> to make the most of their victory, and returns to <i>Constantinople</i> ; where he employs himself in adorning it with public buildings, &c. by which he becomes despised and odious to his subjects. ———	17	32
4693	3037	690	<i>Partharic</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , dies; and is succeeded by his son <i>Cunipert</i> ; against whom <i>Alachis</i> , duke of <i>Trent</i> , revolts, and seizes on his throne; but is, in his turn, defeated and killed by <i>Cunipert</i> ; who now reigns without opposition. ———	19	649
4696	3040	693	<i>Justinian</i> , having suffered himself to be governed by his two chief ministers, <i>Stephen</i> and <i>Theodotus</i> , and them to put many innocent people of all ranks, &c. to cruel deaths,		

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			being at length afraid of an insurrection in his capital, orders <i>Rufus</i> , his general, to fall upon and massacre the inhabitants, in the night, and to begin with the patriarch <i>Calinicus</i> ; but is happily prevented in time by <i>Leontius</i> , a patrician. — — —	17	32
4698	3042	695	<i>Leontius</i> , at the instigation of two monks, causes himself to be proclaimed emperor; seizes on the emperor <i>Justinian</i> , whom he carries to the circus, and, having ordered his nose to be cut off, banishes him into <i>Chersona</i> ; after which he causes <i>Theodotus</i> and <i>Stephen</i> to be burnt alive in the forum. —	17	32
4701	3045	698	<i>Sergius</i> , the Roman general in <i>Lazica</i> , betrays that province to the <i>Saracens</i> . —	17	33
4702	3046	699	About the same time the <i>Saracens</i> , who had invaded and ravaged all <i>Afric</i> , are, in the end, defeated and driven out by <i>John</i> the patrician: soon after which they re-enter it with a new fleet, and force <i>John</i> to abandon it, and sail back for <i>Constantinople</i> . —	17	33
4703	3047	700	The Roman fleet, touching at <i>Crete</i> , and fearing the emperor's resentment, proclaim <i>Æpsimar</i> , since called <i>Tiberius</i> , emperor; who sails directly to <i>Constantinople</i> , seizes on <i>Leontius</i> , cuts off his nose, and confines him to a monastery in <i>Dalmatia</i> , after he had reigned about three years. — — —	17	33
			<i>Tiberius</i> , now settled on the throne, sends his brother <i>Heraclius</i> against the <i>Saracens</i> in <i>Cappadocia</i> ; who, taking advantage of their dissensions, penetrates into <i>Syria</i> , &c. puts 200,000 of them to the sword, and returns laden with an immense booty. —	17	33
4704	3048	701	The <i>Saracens</i> , notwithstanding their great loss, break afresh into the empire, and, being repulsed before <i>Antaradus</i> , take and fortify themselves in <i>Mopsuestia</i> , in <i>Cilicia</i> . —	17	34
4706	3050	703	<i>Boanes</i> , surnamed <i>Heptadæmon</i> , betrays <i>Armenia</i> to the <i>Saracens</i> ; whom the nobility drive away soon after with great loss, and send to beg <i>Tiberius's</i> assistance against them. —	17	34
			<i>Cunipert</i> , the 13th king of the <i>Lombards</i> , dies, greatly lamented; and leaves his kingdom to his son <i>Luitbert</i> ; who, being but an infant, is soon after dethroned by <i>Ragumbert</i> , duke of <i>Turin</i> ; who defeats <i>Ansprand</i> , his guardian, and causes himself to be proclaimed king; but dies in the same year, and is succeeded by his son <i>Aripert</i> . —	19	651

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Fld.	Chr.				
4707	3051	704	Mohammed, at the head of his <i>Saracens</i> , reconquers <i>Armenia</i> ; and causes the authors of their late defeat and expulsion to be burnt alive.	17	34
			Mohammed marches next into <i>Cilicia</i> , where he is defeated with great slaughter by <i>Heraclius</i> ; who sends 10,000 of them prisoners to <i>Constantinople</i> .	17	34
			In the mean time, <i>Justinian</i> , the deposed emperor, escapes out of <i>Chersona</i> to <i>Chagan</i> , king of the <i>Chazari</i> ; where he meets with a kind reception at first, but is forced to flee soon after to <i>Trebelis</i> , king of <i>Bulgaria</i> ; and, in his flight, gives a strange instance of his unforgivingness.	17	34
4708	3052	705	<i>Justinian</i> , having obtained a powerful army from the <i>Bulgarian</i> king, marches directly to <i>Constantinople</i> , and takes it after a three days siege: upon which <i>Tiberius</i> flees, with all his treasure, to <i>Apollonias</i> ; but is soon after taken and beheaded, with his brother <i>Leontius</i> ; and the patriarch <i>Callinicus</i> is condemned to lose his eyes, and be banished.	17	35
			Several of the <i>Lombardic</i> lords declare in favour of their young king <i>Cunipert</i> ; but are unhappily defeated by <i>Aripert</i> , near <i>Pavia</i> ; where <i>Cunipert</i> being taken prisoner, is, by him, ordered to be smothered in a bath; whilst <i>Ansprand</i> happily escapes to <i>Theudebert</i> , king of the <i>Boiarii</i> , and stays near nine years with him.	19	651
4709	3053	706	<i>Justinian</i> , now restored to the empire, rages with implacable fury against those who had an hand in depriving him of it; destroying whole provinces at once, to satiate his revenge against them.	17	35
			<i>Aripert</i> , having in vain endeavoured to get <i>Ansprand</i> in his power, wreaks his rage on his son, wife, and daughter; the former of whom he deprives of his eyes, and the two last of their noses and ears.	19	652
4710	3054	707	<i>Justinian</i> , unmindful of his great obligations to the king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , breaks his alliance with him; but is totally defeated, and forced to flee to <i>Constantinople</i> in a small light vessel.	17	35
4711	3055	708	<i>Justinian</i> fits out a powerful fleet, and sails to <i>Chersona</i> and <i>Bosporus</i> ; where he puts all to fire and sword: upon which many of them take refuge with <i>Chagan</i> , king of the		

Chazari.

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			<i>Chazari</i> ; who, joining forces with them, proclaims <i>Philippicus</i> emperor. —	17	36
4711	3055	708	<i>Justinian's</i> forces revolt, and go over to <i>Philippicus</i> ; who marches directly to <i>Constantinople</i> , and enters it without any opposition. —	17	36
4712	3056	709	<i>Justinian</i> being retired to <i>Sinope</i> with a body of <i>Thracians</i> , <i>Philippicus</i> sends <i>Elias</i> , prince of the <i>Bosporans</i> , against him; who, having gained over his troops, takes him prisoner, cuts off his head, and sends it to <i>Philippicus</i> , in the 8th year of his restoration. —	17	36
4715	3059	712	The <i>Bulgarians</i> break into and ravage <i>Thrace</i> , and advance as far as <i>Constantinople</i> , without opposition; and return home, laden with immense booty. — — —	17	36
			At the same time the <i>Saracens</i> breaking into the imperial territories, commit horrid murders and depredations; on all which accounts <i>Philippicus</i> becomes odious to the people. — — —	19	518
4716	3060	713	<i>Rufus</i> , at the head of some <i>Thracians</i> , enters the palace, and puts <i>Philippicus's</i> eyes out; and, on the next morning, being <i>Whitsunday</i> , <i>Anastasius</i> , a man of learning and orthodoxy, is proclaimed emperor, and crowned by the patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> . — — —	17	36
4717	3061	714	<i>Anastasius</i> fits out a large fleet against the <i>Saracens</i> ; whose admiral is killed by the mutinous sailors; and <i>Theodosius</i> is proclaimed emperor; who sails back to <i>Constantinople</i> , and takes it after six months siege. He next dispatches the magistrates and patriarch to <i>Anastasius</i> , to acquaint him what was done; who, upon promise of his life, renounces all title to the empire, and retires to <i>Thessalonica</i> , where he turns monk. — — —	17	37
4718	3062	715	<i>Ansprand</i> , after staying nine years with the king of the <i>Boiarii</i> , returns to <i>Italy</i> , engages <i>Aripert</i> , and, after a fierce contest, defeats and puts him to flight. <i>Aripert</i> is drowned in his flight; and <i>Luitprand</i> , the son of <i>Ansprand</i> , is crowned king of the <i>Lombards</i> . —	17	37
4719	3063	716	<i>Leo</i> , the commander of the late <i>Anastasius's</i> forces, is persuaded to assume the imperial dignity; and, having defeated <i>Theodosius</i> , proclaims himself emperor: soon after which, having taken his son prisoner, he marches to <i>Constantinople</i> , where he is met by the patriarch <i>Germanus</i> , with offers of resignation from <i>Theodosius</i> ; which being accepted by	19	653

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			him, both the father and the son turn monks; and he is crowned emperor by the same patriarch, on the 25th of <i>March</i> . ———	17	38
4719	3063	716	<i>Mafalnias</i> , prince of the <i>Saracens</i> , surprises and takes the city of <i>Pergamus</i> ; whose inhabitants are said to have used some inhuman witchcrafts to render it impregnable. ———	17	38
4720	3064	717	<i>Solyman</i> , commander of the <i>Saracens</i> , breaks into <i>Thrace</i> ; and, dying soon after, is succeeded by <i>Haumar</i> , who loses most of his forces through the inclemency of the winter. ———	17	39
4721	3065	718	<i>Haumar</i> , or <i>Humar</i> , at the head of a numerous army of <i>Saracens</i> , lays siege to <i>Constantinople</i> ; and, with two powerful fleets, does the same to <i>Sophiam</i> and <i>Izeth</i> ; but, after 13 months, both are forced to retire, after having lost most of their forces, ships, &c. by storms and other disasters. ———	17	39
4722	3066	719	<i>Anastafius</i> , the deposed emperor, flees to the <i>Bulgarians</i> ; and, by fair promises, prevails upon them to assist him to recover the empire: but, meeting with stronger opposition than they expected, they seize and deliver him up to the emperor. ———	17 19	40 518
4723	3067	720	<i>Haumar</i> , the haughty prince of the <i>Saracens</i> , enraged at his late ill success by sea and land, wreaks all his rage against the Christians; many of whom he forces to apostatize; and many more he puts to cruel deaths. ———	17	39
—	—	—	<i>Sergius</i> , governor of <i>Sicily</i> , revolts, and proclaims <i>Basilius</i> emperor; whose name he changes into <i>Tiberius</i> ; but <i>Paul</i> , an officer of the household, soon apprehends and beheads him. ———	17	39
—	—	—	The empress <i>Maria</i> is delivered of a son, to the great joy of the court and emperor; who is christened <i>Constantine</i> , and nicknamed <i>Copronymus</i> , from his defiling the font. ———	17	39
—	—	—	<i>Anastafius</i> , the late deposed emperor, who had been delivered up to <i>Leo</i> by the <i>Bulgarians</i> , is ordered to be put to death with all his accomplices: after which <i>Leo</i> causes his son to be crowned emperor by <i>Germanus</i> , the patriarch, on <i>Easter</i> day. ———	17	40
4724	3068	721	The <i>Saracens</i> , who had ravaged <i>Italy</i> , <i>Sicily</i> , and <i>Sardinia</i> , under their prince <i>Ized</i> , the successor of <i>Haumar</i> , are forced to march against <i>Ized Mualabis</i> , who had set himself up king in <i>Perfia</i> . ———	17	40

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4726	3070	723	<i>Luitprand</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , by his unbounded ambition, raises the jealousy of the popes to such a degree, that they have recourse to foreign nations; by whose assistance they soon after raise a new kingdom, upon the ruin of that of the <i>Lombards</i> . —		19	658
4729	3073	726	The emperor <i>Leo</i> publishes his famed edict, in the 10th year of his reign, expressly forbidding the use as well as worship of images in churches, &c. which edict is strenuously opposed by <i>Germanus</i> , patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> . The populace grow tumultuous on the pulling down the images, and even attack the imperial palace; but are repulsed with great slaughter by the guards. The revolt quickly spreads itself all over the West, especially in <i>Italy</i> , where the people, instigated by pope <i>Gregory II.</i> fall into open rebellion, in defence of image-worship. —		17	40
4730	3074	727	<i>Luitprand</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , taking advantage of the disasters that reign through the exarchate, enters it with a powerful army, takes and plunders the city of <i>Ravenna</i> , and reduces several other places of the exarchate. — — — — —		17 19	41 659
4731	3075	728	<i>Leo</i> orders the exarch to seize on the pope, and to send him either alive or dead to him, for opposing his edict; and <i>Gregory</i> , finding himself well supported and guarded, excommunicates <i>Eutychius</i> for attempting it. —		17 19	41 661
4732	3076	729	<i>Luitprand</i> having concluded an alliance with the exarch, they both march their forces towards <i>Rome</i> , with an intent to besiege <i>Gregory</i> in it, and encamp between the <i>Vatican</i> and the <i>Tiber</i> : but <i>Luitprand</i> , being at length softened by a pathetic speech of that pontiff, gives over the siege, and retires. —		19	668
			The <i>Neapolitans</i> take up arms against <i>Exbilaratus</i> , their duke, for enforcing the emperor's edict against images, and murder him and his son <i>Adrian</i> ; yet continue in their obedience to <i>Leo</i> , and receive <i>Peter</i> , whom he appoints duke over them. — — —		17 19	42 663
4733	3077	730	<i>Leo</i> , resolving to be revenged on the pope, confiscates all his patrimony in <i>Sicily</i> , <i>Calabria</i> , and his own dominions, and makes great preparations against him, and his adherents; whilst the <i>Saracens</i> ravage the eastern provinces, and carry off an immense booty, &c.		17 19	42 669

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4734	3078	731	Pope Gregory, seeing the danger that threatens him, applies to <i>Charles Martel</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , for his assistance and protection; who promises accordingly to come in person, at the head of a powerful army, to his defence. — — — — —	19	670
—	—	—	Pope Gregory II. dies; and is succeeded by Gregory III. in whose time, and not that of his predecessor, this embassy to <i>Charles Martel</i> is supposed by some authors to have been sent; which gave the <i>French</i> an occasion to make themselves masters of <i>Italy</i> . —	19	670
4736	3080	733	<i>Leo</i> marries his son <i>Constantine</i> to the daughter of the king of the <i>Chazari</i> , after her having been instructed in the Christian religion, and baptized by the name of <i>Irene</i> . — — — — —	17	42
4737	3081	734	The <i>Romans</i> having revolted against <i>Leo</i> , he fits out a powerful fleet against them, which is shipwrecked on the <i>Adriatic</i> sea. — — — — —	17	42
4744	3088	741	A dreadful earthquake overturns a great number of churches, and other public buildings, at <i>Constantinople</i> ; and buries thousands of people under their ruins. — — — — —	17	43
4745	3089	742	The emperor <i>Leo</i> dies, in the 26th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Constantine</i> , surnamed <i>Copronymus</i> . — — — — —	17	43
—	—	—	<i>Constantine</i> , after his accession to the empire, leads a numerous army against the ravaging <i>Saracens</i> . During his absence, <i>Artabazdus</i> , who had married his sister, gives out, that he is dead, causes himself to be proclaimed emperor, and takes his eldest son <i>Nicephorus</i> for his colleague. — — — — —	17	43
—	—	—	Pope Gregory III. dies; and is succeeded by <i>Zachary</i> ; and <i>Constantine</i> not only revives his father's edict against the use of images, but adds a new prohibition against the invocation of saints; which occasions fresh troubles to the church and state, and hastens the coming of <i>Charles Martel</i> into <i>Italy</i> . —	19	671
—	—	—	Pope <i>Zachary</i> waits upon king <i>Luitprand</i> at <i>Terni</i> ; who gives him a favourable reception, restores to him the patrimony of <i>Sabina</i> , makes peace with the <i>Romans</i> for 20 years, and bestows several other favours on that pontiff. — — — — —	19	671
4746	3090	743	<i>Constantine</i> comes with a powerful army against <i>Artabazdus</i> , gives him several signal overthrows, besieges and takes <i>Constantinople</i> ,		

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4746	3090	743	and, with it, the usurper and his two sons, and causes their eyes to be put out. — <i>Constantine</i> gives up the city to be plundered, and causes the patriarch <i>Anastofius</i> to be publicly whipped, and led through the streets on an ass, with his face to the tail, for having had a considerable share in that revolution; but continues him in his see. —	17	43
			<i>Luitprand</i> , the 18th king of the <i>Lombards</i> , dies, in the 32d year of his reign, greatly regretted; and is magnificently interred in the great church of <i>Pavia</i> ; and is succeeded by his son <i>Hildeprant</i> , or <i>Hildebrand</i> ; who is soon after deposed, and <i>Rachis</i> , duke of <i>Friuli</i> , is chosen in his room. —	17	43
4747	3091	744	<i>Constantine</i> enters <i>Syria</i> with a powerful army, gives the <i>Saracens</i> several overthrows, and takes <i>Germanicia</i> , and other strong places, from them. — — — — —	19	671
4748	3092	745	The <i>Saracens</i> , notwithstanding their late defeats and intestine broils, equip a new and powerful fleet; which <i>Constantine</i> engages, and totally destroys, except two or three ships. — — — — —	17	44
			<i>Constantine</i> is diverted from pursuing his conquests by most dreadful earthquakes, which swallow up whole cities in <i>Syria</i> , <i>Palæstine</i> , &c. and by an extraordinary darkness; which continues during the whole month of <i>August</i> . — — — — —	17	44
			These calamities are followed by a dreadful pestilence, which spreads itself from <i>Calabria</i> to <i>Sicily</i> , <i>Greece</i> , and the islands of the <i>Ægean</i> sea: and rages with such fury at <i>Constantinople</i> , during three whole years, that there is hardly a sufficient number of living left to bury the dead. — — — — —	17	44
4749	3093	746	<i>Rachis</i> , the new king of the <i>Lombards</i> , convenes the states at <i>Pavia</i> ; and, with their approbation, publishes a new pandect of laws. — — — — —	19	672
4750	3094	747	<i>Constantine</i> , having created his son <i>Leo</i> , an infant about a year old, emperor, marches into <i>Armenia</i> , where he makes himself master of <i>Mitylene</i> , <i>Theodosiopolis</i> , and other considerable places; whilst the <i>Saracens</i> are involved in their intestine broils. — — — — —	17	44
			<i>Rachis</i> enters <i>Pentopolis</i> at the head of a powerful army, whilst the emperor is elsewhere taken up; recovers several places which had		
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				revolted from the <i>Lombards</i> , and, about the ensuing spring, lays close siege to <i>Perugia</i> .	19	673
4751	3095	748		<i>Constantine</i> is forced to return from the East, to suppress the <i>Bulgarians</i> ; who, provoked at his building some forts on the frontiers of <i>Thrace</i> , had laid waste the whole country as far as the long wall, and carried off an im- mense booty. — — — — —	17 19	44 518
4752	3096	749		<i>Constantine</i> , upon his return to his capital, re- vives his edict against image-worship, &c, deposes all the opposing bishops, and banishes the monks that preach against it. This edict is followed by another, forbidding any to enter into a monastic life; by which many monasteries are suppressed, and the monks obliged to marry publicly. — — — — —	17 19	45 518
4753	3097	750		The <i>Bulgarians</i> make a fresh irruption into <i>Thrace</i> , and carry off an immense booty, unmolested: upon which <i>Constantine</i> enters and ravages their country; but is defeated at the narrow pass of <i>Batagaba</i> , and, with great difficulty, escapes to <i>Constantinople</i> . — — — — —	17 19	45 518
4754	3098	751		<i>Rachis</i> , the 20th king of the <i>Lombards</i> , raises the siege of <i>Perugia</i> , resigns his crown to his brother <i>Astulphus</i> , and retires into a mona- stery. — — — — —	19	675
4755	3099	752		<i>Astulphus</i> , the 21st king of the <i>Lombards</i> , re- news the peace with the pope, invades the exarchate, besieges and takes <i>Ravenna</i> , its capital, and puts an end to that form of go- vernment, by erecting it into a dukedom, subject to the kings of <i>Lombardy</i> , after it had continued one hundred and eighty three years.	19	673
4756	3100	753		<i>Astulphus</i> , now master of the exarchate, breaks the peace with pope <i>Stephen II.</i> and claims the dukedom of <i>Rome</i> in virtue of that con- quest. <i>Stephen</i> , in vain, sends ambassadors to expostulate with him, and others to de- sire the emperor's assistance against him, and sees himself obliged to apply to <i>Pepin</i> , the son and successor of <i>Charles Martel</i> , to hasten to his relief. — — — — —	19	675
4757	3101	754		<i>Pepin</i> , king of the <i>Franks</i> , comes accordingly into <i>Italy</i> ; besieges the city of <i>Pavia</i> ; and soon obliges the <i>Lombardic</i> king to promise to refund those places he had taken in the <i>Roman</i> duchy, together with the exarchate, and <i>Pentapolis</i> , to the pope. — — — — —	19	676
4759	3103	756		<i>Astulphus</i> , having broken his engagement to king <i>Pepin</i> , is again besieged by him in <i>Pa-</i>		

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			<i>via</i> , and forced to put the pope in possession of <i>Pentapolis</i> , the exarchate, and other conquests. — — — — —	19	680
4759	3103	756	The pope, now become a temporal prince, withdraws his allegiance from the emperor, and commits the exarchate of <i>Ravenna</i> to the archbishop of it, as to a temporal officer under him. — — — — —	19	682
			<i>Astulphus</i> dies, whilst he was making great preparations against the pope: upon which <i>Desiderius</i> , duke of <i>Tuscany</i> , being supported by that pontiff, causes himself to be proclaimed king of the <i>Lombards</i> . — — — — —	19	683
			<i>Rachis</i> , the late king, resolves to relinquish the monastic life, and dethrone the usurper; who hath immediate recourse to pope <i>Stephen</i> ; and, by yielding to him some considerable cities, gains that pontiff to his side. — — — — —	19	684
4760	3104	757	Pope <i>Stephen</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Paul</i> ; who renews the alliance with <i>Desiderius</i> , king of the <i>Lombards</i> , and dies in the third year of that king's reign. — — — — —	19	684
4762	3106	759	<i>Stephen III</i> who succeeds <i>Paul</i> , falls out with <i>Desiderius</i> : upon which <i>Desiderius</i> causes the eyes of his two legates to be put out, and strives to conclude an alliance with the two sons and successors of <i>Pepin</i> ; which the pope forbids them to agree to, under pain of excommunication, &c. — — — — —	19	684
4766	3110	763	A violent frost begins on the first of <i>October</i> , and lasts to the end of <i>February</i> ; by which the two seas at <i>Constantinople</i> are frozen 100 miles from the shore. A comet is seen soon after, together with other surprising phenomena in the air; which seem to threaten the empire, if not the whole world, with final destruction. — — — — —	17	45
4767	3111	764	<i>Constantine</i> marches against the <i>Bulgarians</i> , who committed horrid cruelties in the empire; and destroys them all to a man, without the loss of one Christian. — — — — —	17	46
4773	3117	770	<i>Charlemagne</i> enters <i>Italy</i> , besieges and takes <i>Pavia</i> , together with king <i>Desiderius</i> , his wife, and children, whom he sends into <i>France</i> ; from which time they are never heard of more: by which means an end is soon after put to the <i>Lombardic</i> kingdom, which is now reduced under his power, after it had subsisted 206 years. — — — — —	19	519
				19	687

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4775	3119	772	<i>Charlemagne</i> causes himself to be crowned king of <i>Lombardy</i> , at <i>Modestia</i> , with the antient iron-crown; and ordains, that all his successors to that kingdom shall be crowned in the same manner; and that the antient form of government and laws shall be retained by them. ————	19	697
4776	3120	773	<i>Charlemagne</i> goes to <i>Rome</i> , where he is received with the utmost magnificence, and hath some singular honours and privileges conferred upon him by the pope, with respect to his new kingdom in <i>Italy</i> . ————	19	698
4777	3121	774	<i>Charlemagne</i> , having settled the affairs of his new kingdom, and put a strong garison in <i>Pavia</i> , returns to <i>France</i> . Not long after which, several <i>Lombardic</i> dukes, particularly those of <i>Benevento</i> , <i>Friuli</i> , and <i>Spoletto</i> , shake off the <i>French</i> yoke, and make themselves independent. ————	19	700
			<i>Constantine</i> is outwitted and deluded by <i>Eleric</i> , king of <i>Bulgaria</i> ; who, under pretence of resigning his crown, gets a list from the emperor of all those whom he most confided in, and causes them all to be put to death.	17	46
4779	3123	776	<i>Constantine</i> , resolved at all events to be revenged of the <i>Bulgarian</i> king, leads a great army against him; but, being seized with a violent fever on his march, dies at <i>Strongylum</i> , in the 35th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Leo</i> . ————	17	46
			<i>Leo III.</i> is crowned at <i>Constantinople</i> about the end of <i>April</i> : soon after which he takes his son <i>Constantine</i> to be his colleague. ————	17	47
			<i>Nicephorus</i> , the brother of the emperor <i>Leo</i> , forms a conspiracy against him in the very month after his coronation; but, being discovered, is, with his confederates, banished to <i>Chersona</i> . ————	17	47
			<i>Leo</i> concludes a peace with <i>Eleric</i> , king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , whose daughter <i>Irene</i> he had married. ————	19	520
4780	3124	777	<i>Rodgand</i> , duke of <i>Friuli</i> , who had revolted from <i>Charlemagne</i> , is defeated, and taken prisoner, and soon after put to death; and a total end is put to that dukedom. ————	19	700
			<i>Eleric</i> , king of the <i>Bulgarians</i> , being deposed by his subjects, retires to <i>Constantinople</i> ; where he is baptized, and raised to the dignity of a patrician by the emperor <i>Leo</i> . ————	17	47
				19	520

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4782	3126	779	The emperor having gained some considerable advantages over the <i>Saracens</i> , they, in revenge, persecute the Christians, and level all their churches in <i>Syria</i> with the ground.	17	47
4784	3128	781	The emperor <i>Leo</i> III. revives the edict not only against all image-worship, but against the invocation of the virgin <i>Mary</i> , and other saints: soon after which he is seized with a violent fever, and dies on the 16th of <i>September</i> , after having reigned five years, and some days.	17	47
			<i>Constantine</i> , surnamed <i>Porphyrogenitus</i> , now ten years old, succeeds his father in the empire, under the guardianship of his mother <i>Irene</i> ; in the beginning of whose reign a new conspiracy is formed in favour of his uncle <i>Nicephorus</i> ; which being timely discovered by her, the authors of it are banished, and <i>Nicephorus</i> forced to turn priest.	17	48
4785	3129	782	<i>Helpidius</i> , governor of <i>Sicily</i> , revolts; and, being defeated by <i>Theodorus</i> , flees to the <i>Saracens</i> , by whom he is proclaimed emperor: upon which they break into the eastern provinces with such fury, that the empress is forced to buy them off with an annual pension.	17	48
			<i>Irene</i> breaks the match concluded between her son and <i>Rotdrudis</i> , the daughter of <i>Charlemagne</i> ; and obliges him to marry one <i>Mary</i> , a woman of mean descent; for which he ever after hates his mother.	17	48
			<i>Arcebis</i> , duke of <i>Benevento</i> , who had revolted from <i>Charlemagne</i> , causes himself to be solemnly crowned; and assumes, from that time, the state and title of king, &c.	19	701
4789	3133	786	<i>Charlemagne</i> returns into <i>Italy</i> , with a design to reduce the <i>Beneventan Lombards</i> ; but <i>Arcebis</i> prevents him with proposals of peace, on advantageous terms; and he leaves him in quiet possession of his principality, and returns to <i>France</i> .	19	701
			<i>Constantine</i> takes the reins of government, and banishes his mother's favourites from the court; and confines her to her own palace, for forcing the senate and soldiery to swear allegiance to her alone.	17	49
			A great part of <i>Constantinople</i> , together with the patriarch's palace, library, &c. are burnt to the ground.	17	49

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4789	3133	786	A dreadful earthquake obliges the <i>Constantinopolitans</i> to leave the city, and retire into the open fields. — — —									17	49		
4790	3134	787	<i>Irene</i> persuades her son to divorce his wife <i>Mary</i> , and to espouse one of her maids, named <i>Theodota</i> ; which is done with extraordinary pomp: after which he marches against the <i>Bulgarians</i> , who run away at his approach. — — —									17 19	51 520		
4791	3135	788	<i>Constantine</i> is persuaded to recal his mother; after which he marches against the <i>Bulgarians</i> , by whom he is defeated with great loss: soon after which, conceiving some jealousy of his uncle <i>Nicephorus</i> , he not only orders his eyes to be put out, but likewise those of his three other uncles, tho' nothing could be fairly alleged against them. — — —									17 19	51 520		
			<i>Constantine</i> , being at the baths of <i>Prusa</i> with his mother, receives the joyful news of <i>Theodota's</i> being delivered of a son: upon which he returns in haste to <i>Constantinople</i> . — — —									17	51		
			<i>Irene</i> , during her son's absence, conspires against him, gets him seized by some of her creatures, and carried off to the palace of <i>Porphyria</i> ; where they inhumanly tear his eyes out; with the anguish of which he dies quickly after, having reigned seven years, and ten with his mother. — — —									17	51		
			<i>Nicephorus</i> and <i>Christopher</i> , the only two surviving princes of the <i>Isauran</i> family, hearing of <i>Constantine's</i> death, take sanctuary in a church; whence they are dragged, and banished to <i>Athens</i> , and there murdered soon after by the inhabitants. — — —									17	52		
			<i>Irene</i> causes herself to be proclaimed sole empress; and enters <i>Constantinople</i> with the greatest pomp. — — —									17	52		
4792	3136	789	The <i>Saracens</i> , hearing that the empire is governed by a woman, break into it, defeat the forces sent against them, and ravage it to the very gates of <i>Constantinople</i> . — — —									17	52		
4793	3137	790	<i>Saturacius</i> conspires against <i>Irene</i> ; and is only punished by a prohibition to any one to converse with him; which yet quickly breaks his heart. — — —									17	52		
			<i>Irene</i> , to ingratiate herself with the people, remits an old annual tax, promotes commerce, and restores the worship of images, &c. — — —									17	52		
4796	3140	793	The emperor <i>Charles</i> the Great sends a grand embassy to <i>Irene</i> ; to propose an intermar-												

riage

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			riage, and a lasting peace between them, in order to unite the two empires : which offer, tho' approved by her, yet being disliked by the nobility, they come in a body to her palace, confine her to her chamber, and proclaim <i>Nicephorus</i> , a worthy patrician, emperor : soon after which she is shut up for life in a monastery she had built in the island of <i>Lesbos</i> . — — — — —	17	52
4797	3141	794	The emperor <i>Charles</i> the Great defeats the <i>Hunns</i> in several engagements; destroys their cities and strong-holds; puts their country to fire and sword, and completes the final ruin of that warlike nation. — — — — —	19	251
			The new emperor concludes a firm alliance with <i>Charles</i> the Great, and acknowledges him emperor of the West, and of all <i>Italy</i> . — — — — —	17	54
4799	3143	796	<i>Nicephorus</i> causes <i>Nicetas Triphylinus</i> , to whom chiefly he owed his promotion, to be poisoned; merely for being too well beloved by the army : by which, and other acts of cruelty, avarice, &c. he becomes odious to the people. — — — — —	17	54
			<i>Bardanes</i> , governor of an eastern province, revolts, and assumes the imperial title; but, being abandoned by his friends, submits to <i>Nicephorus</i> ; who causes his eyes to be put out. — — — — —	17	54
			<i>Nicephorus</i> , having caused his son <i>Saturacius</i> to be proclaimed his colleague, marches against the <i>Saracens</i> ; and is most shamefully defeated by them. — — — — —	17	55
4800	3144	797	The <i>Saracens</i> , to the number of 300,000, penetrate as far as <i>Tyana</i> , capital of <i>Cappadocia</i> ; with whom <i>Nicephorus</i> concludes a dishonourable peace, but breaks it as soon as they are gone; which so exasperates them, that they return, and put all to fire and sword, demolish the churches in <i>Cyprus</i> , &c. — — — — —	17	55
4801	3145	798	The <i>Saracens</i> make a descent upon the island of <i>Rhodes</i> , and gain a large booty; but are shattered by a storm in their return home. — — — — —	17	55
			<i>Nicephorus</i> marries his son to <i>Theophania</i> , a relation of the late empress <i>Irene</i> ; which occasions a conspiracy against him, that ends with the death of a great many of the conspirators. — — — — —	17	55
4803	3147	800	The <i>Bulgarians</i> fall upon a party of <i>Romans</i> that were escorting 1,100 lb. weight of gold,		

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			to pay the army, cut off the guards, and carry away the gold. ———	19	521
4804	3148	801	The <i>Bulgarians</i> , under <i>Crumus</i> their king, surprise <i>Sardica</i> , but retire at the emperor's approach; who laying a tax upon the people, in order to repair it, they assault his palace, and are not quelled without much bloodshed. ———	17 19	55 521
4805	3149	802	<i>Nicephorus</i> puts the <i>Bulgarian</i> territories to fire and sword: upon which <i>Crumus</i> makes repeated proposals for peace; which are as often rejected: at length, in a kind of despair, he furiously attacks the imperial camp, and cuts off most of their forces. <i>Nicephorus</i> is himself slain, in the 9th year of his reign; of whose skull <i>Crumus</i> makes a drinking-cup. All which disasters are ascribed to his having been a promoter of the execrable doctrine of the <i>Manichees</i> , and other flagrant vices. ———	17 19	56 521
			<i>Saturacius</i> , the son of <i>Nicephorus</i> , flees to <i>Adrianople</i> , where he is proclaimed emperor by some fugitive officers; but the senate chuse <i>Michael</i> , who had married <i>Nicephorus's</i> sister, to succeed him: upon which <i>Michael</i> causes his wife <i>Procopia</i> , and his son <i>Theophylact</i> , to be crowned. ———	17	56
4806	3150	803	The <i>Saracens</i> break into the empire on one side, and the <i>Bulgarians</i> on the other; the former of whom are defeated, with loss, by <i>Leo</i> , commander in the East; whilst the latter totally overthrow the imperial army, and oblige <i>Michael</i> to retire to <i>Constantinople</i> ; which so affects him, that he desires <i>Leo</i> to accept of the empire. ———	17 19	57 522
			<i>Michael</i> retires, with his wife <i>Procopia</i> , to the monastery of <i>Pharus</i> , where he takes the habit on the 11th of <i>July</i> , after having reigned some few days above one year, and nine months: about which time <i>Saturacius</i> dies in the monastery to which he had likewise retired. ———	17	57
4807	3151	804	<i>Leo</i> , not thinking it proper that <i>Michael</i> and his wife should live in the same monastery, confines the former in the island of <i>Prota</i> , and banishes the latter, with her children, to another place. ———	17	58
4808	3152	805	The emperor, after an obstinate fight, is defeated by the <i>Bulgarians</i> , who had grievously ravaged his dominions; but, whilst they are pursuing him in a disorderly manner, he		

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			rallies his forces, and falls upon them with a reserve of choice troops, and gains a complete victory over them. — — —	17	58
4810	3154	807	<i>Leo</i> , seeing himself out of danger from the <i>Bulgarians</i> and <i>Saracens</i> , revives the old edict against the worship of images, &c. and banishes the patriarch <i>Nicephorus</i> , and other eminent persons, for not complying with it. — — —	19	522
4814	3158	811	<i>Michael Balbus</i> , or the Stammerer, conspires against the emperor; and, being detected, is condemned, on <i>Christmas</i> eve, to be burnt alive: but, whilst his execution is respited at the desire of the empress, some of his accomplices fall upon the emperor in the chapel of the palace, and murder him at the foot of the altar, in the 8th year of his reign. — — —	17	59
			<i>Michael Balbus</i> is proclaimed emperor; who causes the empress <i>Theodostia</i> to be confined to a monastery, and her four sons to be castrated, and banished to the island of <i>Prota</i> ; after which he is solemnly crowned by the patriarch. — — —	17	59
4815	3159	812	A civil war is kindled in the East by one <i>Theodosius</i> ; who, to gain the <i>Romans</i> to his side, pretends to be <i>Constantine</i> , the son of <i>Irene</i> ; and, having raised a numerous army, overruns all <i>Asia</i> , and proclaims himself emperor. — — —	17	60
			<i>Michael</i> sends a powerful army against the <i>Pseudo-Constantine</i> ; which is defeated by him: upon which he advances to, and lays siege to <i>Constantinople</i> ; but is quickly after forced to raise it. — — —	17	61
			The <i>Saracens</i> , grown too numerous in <i>Spain</i> , equip a number of ships; in which they dispatch a large colony to seek a new settlement; and these, having plundered several islands in the <i>Mediterranean</i> , settle at last in that of <i>Crete</i> . — — —	17	61
			<i>Damianus</i> is sent by the emperor to dislodge the <i>Saracens</i> out of <i>Crete</i> ; who is defeated and killed by <i>Apochapsus</i> , on the first onset: upon which the <i>Saracens</i> build and fortify the city of <i>Chandax</i> , since <i>Candia</i> ; and soon after reduce the whole island. — — —	17	63
4816	3160	813	<i>Michael</i> sends <i>Craterus</i> , with fresh forces, into <i>Crete</i> ; who engages and defeats the <i>Saracens</i> ; but, instead of pursuing his victory,	17	63

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			gives himself up to revelling : upon which the <i>Saracens</i> fall upon them in the night, and cut them all off to a man ; <i>Craterus</i> himself escaping with great difficulty. — — —	17	64
4817	3161	814	<i>Thomas</i> , having reinforced his army, returns to the siege of <i>Constantinople</i> ; but is routed, with great slaughter, by the emperor ; and his fleet is shattered and ruined at sea : soon after which, <i>Gregory</i> , one of his generals, revolts from him, at the head of 12,000 men ; but is defeated, and put to death : after which <i>Thomas</i> returns in triumph, and resumes the siege of <i>Constantinople</i> . — — —	17	62
4818	3162	815	<i>Mortagoa</i> , king of the <i>Bulgarians</i> , hearing that the emperor <i>Michael</i> is besieged in his capital, leads a powerful army to his assistance : <i>Thomas</i> , going to meet him, is worsted, and put to flight, with great slaughter : soon after which most of his forces desert from him. — — —	17	62
			<i>Thomas</i> , with great difficulty, escapes to <i>Adrianople</i> ; where he is closely besieged by the imperial forces ; and is at length delivered up to the emperor by his own famished soldiers, and condemned to have his hands and feet cut off, and to ride on an ass through the camp : soon after which he expires with excess of misery. — — —	19	524
4819	3163	816	This year, as well as some of the foregoing and subsequent ones, are remarkable for sundry kinds of calamities that happen in the empire ; such as earthquakes, famine, inundations, storms, droughts, conflagrations, &c. all which are ascribed to the emperor's shameful disregard to the laws of God and man. — — —	17	62
4820	3164	817	<i>Michael</i> forces the princess <i>Euphrosyna</i> , daughter of <i>Constantine Porphyrogenitus</i> , out of a monastery, and marries her : which encourages <i>Euphemius</i> , one of his generals, to debauch another of those sacred virgins ; and, upon his being complained against, to go over to the <i>Saracens</i> in <i>Afric</i> ; by whom he is proclaimed emperor : but, being sent by them soon after upon an expedition into <i>Sicily</i> , he is there taken and beheaded. — — —	17	62
4821	3165	818	The <i>Saracens</i> , notwithstanding the death of <i>Euphemius</i> , pursue their design of reducing <i>Sicily</i> ; which they soon after complete :	17	64

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			thence failing into <i>Italy</i> , make themselves masters of <i>Calabria</i> . ———	Vol.	Page
4823	3167	820	The emperor <i>Michael</i> dies of a flux, on the 1st of <i>October</i> , in the 9th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Theophylus</i> ; who begins his reign with punishing all the murderers of the late <i>Leo</i> ; sends the princess <i>Euphrosyna</i> back to her monastery, and governs with such prudence and equity, as justly gain him the affections of all his subjects. ———	17	65
4826	3170	823	<i>Theophylus</i> marries his daughter <i>Mary</i> to <i>Alexius Moseles</i> , an <i>Armenian</i> nobleman, endowed with all the excellencies of body and mind; and, having created him <i>Cæsar</i> , sends him to suppress the <i>Saracens</i> in <i>Sicily</i> ; where he is attended with such singular success, as raises the envy of the court against him: upon which he retires, and embraces the monastic life. ———	17	65
4827	3171	824	<i>Theophylus</i> , attended by <i>Manuel</i> and <i>Theophobus</i> , two old experienced commanders, go against the <i>Saracens</i> in <i>Sicily</i> ; where, after an obstinate fight, he is defeated; and, with great difficulty, is rescued by an artful stratagem of <i>Theophobus</i> . ———	17	66
			<i>Theophylus</i> , thus happily rescued, engages the <i>Saracens</i> afresh, and gains a complete victory over them, kills vast numbers of them, and carries off 20,000 of them prisoners to <i>Constantinople</i> , in triumph. ———	17	66
4828	3172	825	<i>Theophylus</i> is again defeated by the <i>Saracens</i> in the spring, and in great danger of being taken by them; but is rescued by the bravery of his other general <i>Manuel</i> ; whom, soon after, he uses so ill, that he flees to the enemy for protection, and is received with singular kindness: in requital for which he assails them to defeat the <i>Cermatæ</i> , in several engagements. ———	17	66
4830	3174	827	<i>Theophylus</i> , regretting the loss of so brave a general, sends him a kind invitation to return; which he accepts of; and, under pretence of fighting against the <i>Romans</i> , obtains an army from <i>Ishmael</i> , prince of the <i>Saracens</i> ; and, by a subtle stratagem, gets loose from them, and returns to the emperor. ———	17	67
4831	3175	828	The <i>Saracens</i> break into <i>Cappadocia</i> ; against whom the emperor marches in person; but	17	68

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				both armies are taken with a sudden panic, and betake themselves to flight. ———	17	68
4832	3176	829	<i>Theophylus</i> invades and ravages <i>Syria</i> ; and having reduced several strong places in it, returns to his capital; leaving the command of the army to <i>Theophobus</i> ; who is soon after proclaimed emperor by 30,000 <i>Persians</i> , at <i>Sinope</i> ; of which he sends notice to the emperor, in a submissive letter, and is graciously received by him at his return. ———		17	69
4834	3178	831	<i>Theophylus</i> having, in spite of all the intreaties of the <i>Saracen</i> king, destroyed <i>Sozopetra</i> , the place of his nativity; the latter, in revenge, does the same by <i>Amorium</i> , <i>Theophylus's</i> birth-place; and, having rased the city, and put the men to the sword, carries all the women and children into captivity. ———		17	69
4835	3179	832	<i>Theophylus</i> , hearing of the sad catastrophe of <i>Amorium</i> , is so afflicted with it, that he dies soon after, with excess of grief, at <i>Magnaura</i> , in the 13th year of his reign. ———		17	70
			<i>Michael</i> , the son of <i>Theophylus</i> , a child of six years of age, succeeds him, under the government of his mother <i>Theodora</i> ; who immediately recalls all the image-worshippers, deposes the patriarch <i>John</i> , and raises <i>Methodius</i> , a monk, and an enemy of the <i>Iconoclasts</i> , to that dignity. ———		17	70
4837	3181	834	<i>Theodora</i> falls next upon the <i>Manichees</i> ; of whom she is said to have destroyed no fewer than 100,000: upon which 4,000 of that sect, with <i>Corbeas</i> at their head, flee to the <i>Saracens</i> , and open to them a passage into the imperial dominions. ———		17	71
4846	3190	843	<i>Rotheric</i> the Great becomes sole monarch of <i>Cambria</i> , or <i>Wales</i> ; which was, till now, divided into six petty kingdoms. ———		19	200
4849	3193	846	The emperor <i>Michael</i> , having now attained the 20th year of his age, takes the reins of government in his hands; and, at the instigation of his uncle <i>Bardas</i> , begins with the murder of <i>Theodistus</i> , one of his guardians, and confines his mother and three sisters to a monastery: upon which <i>Manuel</i> , his other guardian, retires from the court, and leaves him to revel in his debaucheries and cruelties. ———		17	71
4851	3195	848	The <i>Saracens</i> enter the empire, at the head of 30,000 men, and put <i>Michael</i> to flight, at the head of 40,000: but his brother <i>Petro-</i>			

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				<i>nas</i> , falling suddenly upon them near <i>Ephesus</i> , cuts off the calif, with his whole army, and carries his son prisoner to <i>Constantinople</i> .	17	73
4852	3196	849		<i>Michael</i> creates his uncle <i>Bardas Cæsar</i> ; who, without any cause, divorces his wife, marries his niece, and, by his arbitrary proceedings, raises great disturbances in <i>Constantinople</i> .	17	73
4853	3197	850		<i>Bardas</i> persuades the emperor to go against the <i>Cretan Saracens</i> , who encamps before <i>Chorus</i> , and there causes him to be murdered on the 1st of <i>April</i> ; but is forced to flee to his capital, to avoid the resentment of his soldiers.	17	73
4854	3198	851		<i>Michael</i> , on the 26th of <i>May</i> following, causes <i>Basilus</i> , his high chamberlain, to be proclaimed his colleague; who, having striven in vain to reclaim him from his debauches, at length enters his chamber, with some others, and murders him, after he had reigned 14 years with his mother, and five years and three months by himself.	17	74
				<i>Basilus</i> now reigns alone, and with great justice and moderation; yet is conspired against by two patricians; who, being discovered, are condemned to lose their eyes.	17	75
4855	3199	852		<i>Basilus</i> creates his eldest son <i>Constantine</i> his colleague, and <i>Leo</i> and <i>Alexander</i> , <i>Cæsars</i> ; then marches against the <i>Manichees</i> in <i>Armenia</i> , who used to make frequent inroads thence into the empire; defeats and kills some of their best commanders, and returns laden with immense booty, &c.	17	75
4856	3200	853		The <i>Manichees</i> , under <i>Chrysochir</i> , break again into the empire; but are all cut off to a man, together with their leader.	17	75
4863	3207	860		<i>Basilus</i> , and his son <i>Constantine</i> enter <i>Syria</i> , and recover several fortresses from the <i>Saracens</i> ; and, among them, <i>Cæsarea</i> , the capital of <i>Cappadocia</i> .	17	75
				<i>Basilus</i> , not knowing how to dispose of the vast number of his <i>Saracen</i> prisoners, orders multitudes of them to be put to the sword: upon which several of their alarmed governors come over to him with their forces.	17	76
4865	3209	862		The <i>Saracens</i> in <i>Afric</i> and <i>Crete</i> , attempting to break afresh into the empire, are cut off by <i>Nazar</i> , the <i>Roman</i> admiral; but the <i>Carthaginian Saracens</i> seize on <i>Syracuse</i> , the capital of <i>Sicily</i> .	17	76

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4870	3214	867	<i>Constantine</i> being dead, <i>Basilius</i> advances his second son, <i>Leo</i> , to be his colleague; who, being quickly after accused, by a treacherous monk, of a design to kill his father, is thrown into prison; and his father forbids the very mention of his name to be made to him. — — — — —	17	76
4872	3216	869	<i>Basilius</i> dies, after he had reigned 18 years, 10 months, and 7 days; and is succeeded by his son <i>Leo</i> ; to whom he leaves, with his crown, several excellent maxims of government. — — — — —	17	77
4874	3218	871	<i>Leo</i> causes the body of the late <i>Manuel</i> , by whom his father had been raised to the throne, to be translated, with extraordinary pomp, from <i>Chrysopolis</i> to the great church of <i>Constantinople</i> ; and erects a sumptuous monument to his memory. — — — — —	17	78
—	—	—	The <i>Britains</i> are driven out of <i>Cornwal</i> , <i>South Scotland</i> , <i>Carlisle</i> , &c. and settle themselves in <i>North Wales</i> . — — — — —	19	200
4880	3224	877	<i>Simon</i> , king of the <i>Bulgarians</i> , enters the empire, defeats and kills <i>Crenies</i> and <i>Curticius</i> , the <i>Roman</i> generals, and uses the prisoners with great inhumanity. — — — — —	17	78
4882	3226	879	<i>Leo</i> prevails upon the <i>Hungarians</i> to invade <i>Bulgaria</i> on one side, whilst he enters it at another; and, between them, <i>Simon's</i> army is intirely cut off: upon which he sues for peace; which is granted to him; but falls soon after upon the <i>Hungarians</i> , and puts their territories to fire and sword. — — — — —	19	525
4884	3228	881	<i>Leo</i> sends <i>Theodosius</i> , at the head of a powerful army, against the <i>Bulgarians</i> ; who is totally defeated by them, and the emperor is obliged to make peace with them upon their own terms. — — — — —	17	79
4885	3229	882	The empress <i>Theophana</i> dying, the emperor marries <i>Zoe</i> , his former concubine; who dying soon after, he takes <i>Eudocia</i> , a lady famed for her beauty; who likewise dies, not long after, in childbed: upon which he marries another <i>Zoe</i> , who afterwards brings him a son, named <i>Constantine</i> . — — — — —	19	526
4886	3230	883	This fourth marriage being esteemed unlawful, <i>Nicolaus Mysticus</i> , patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> , excommunicates the emperor; for which he is deposed by him. — — — — —	17	79
4887	3231	884	As the emperor <i>Leo</i> is entering the great church on <i>Whitsunday</i> , a mean fellow gives him a violent blow on the head with a club,	17	79

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				and leaves him for dead ; but <i>Leo</i> recovering, the assassin is taken, and racked ; but refuses to impeach any one : upon which he is condemned to have his hands and feet cut off, and to be burnt alive. — — —	17	79
4888	3232	885		The <i>Saracens</i> sail with a mighty fleet, and take <i>Taurominium</i> in <i>Sicily</i> ; and, after that, <i>Thessalonica</i> ; which last is redeemed with a large sum of money, by <i>Simon</i> , the emperor's secretary : upon which <i>Leo</i> sends <i>Andronicus</i> and <i>Eustatius</i> against them ; who gain several victories over them. — — —	17	80
4889	3233	886		The <i>Saracens</i> are again defeated by <i>Himerius</i> and <i>Andronicus</i> ; when a fatal misunderstanding between those two great generals puts a stop to their further success. — — —	17	80
4890	3234	887		<i>Andronicus</i> being betrayed by <i>Samonas</i> , a favourite minister of <i>Leo</i> , is forced to flee to the <i>Saracens</i> ; where, by the treachery of the same minister, he is cast into a prison, and dies miserably : for which perfidy he is disgraced, and confined to a monastery. — — —	17	80
4898	3242	895		The <i>Saracens</i> return with a vast fleet, and commit dreadful ravages on the coasts ; against whom <i>Himerius</i> sails with a considerable force ; but is intirely defeated near <i>Samos</i> ; which so affects the emperor, that he dies on the 11th of <i>May</i> , of a violent colic, after having reigned 25 years and 3 months, and leaves the crown to his brother <i>Alexander</i> , his own son being but five years old. — — —	17	82
4899	3243	896		<i>Alexander</i> , a lewd, cruel, and profligate prince, begins his reign with banishing all the great and good men, and promoting the most wicked and mean persons. — — —	17	82
				<i>Simon</i> , king of the <i>Bulgarians</i> , justly provoked at the ignominious reception, which his ambassadors had received from <i>Alexander</i> , puts several provinces of the empire to fire and sword, without meeting with the least opposition from him ; who, instead of trying to appease or repel him, pursues his own debauches, till they hasten his death. — — —	17	83
4900	3244	897		<i>Alexander</i> is seized with an inward bleeding, which carries him off in the 13th month of his reign, and leaves the crown to his nephew <i>Constantine</i> , then but six years old, under such debauched guardians, as had been most subservient to his infamous pleasures. — — —	19	526
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4900	3244	897	<i>Constantine Ducas</i> , the son of the late <i>Andronicus</i> , is proclaimed emperor in the <i>circus</i> ; but, being soon after apprehended by the imperial guards, is beheaded; and most of his accomplices are either executed, or banished. — — — — —	17	84
4901	3245	898	The <i>Bulgarians</i> re-enter <i>Thrace</i> , and lay siege to <i>Constantinople</i> ; but are soon obliged to raise it, and return home. — — — — —	17	84
4902	3246	899	The young emperor's guardians quarrelling among themselves, the empress <i>Zoe</i> is proclaimed regent; who immediately discards all the favourites of the late <i>Alexander</i> , and places more fit and worthy persons in their room. — — — — —	19	526
4903	3247	900	The <i>Saracens</i> and <i>Bulgarians</i> re-enter the empire, and besiege <i>Adrianople</i> , which is betrayed to them by <i>Pancratus</i> , the treacherous governor of it. — — — — —	17	84
4904	3248	901	The empress <i>Zoe</i> , seeing herself attacked on both sides, makes peace with the <i>Saracens</i> , and sends a powerful army against the <i>Bulgarians</i> , under the command of <i>Leo</i> and <i>Romanus</i> ; who at first defeat, and put them in the utmost confusion; but, upon <i>Leo's</i> being accidentally thrown by his horse, <i>Simon</i> rallies his <i>Bulgarians</i> , and totally defeats the <i>Roman</i> army. — — — — —	17	85
			The two <i>Roman</i> generals aspiring each to the crown, and <i>Romanus's</i> faction prevailing, <i>Leo</i> is seized, and deprived of his eyes, and by that means of the empire. — — — — —	19	526
4905	3249	902	<i>Romanus</i> causes himself to be proclaimed <i>Cæsar</i> , persuades the young emperor to marry his daughter, and to confine <i>Zoe</i> his mother to a monastery; after which, he gets the whole government into his hands. — — — — —	17	86
			<i>Romanus</i> causes his two elder sons to be crowned, reserving the third for the patriarchate. — — — — —	17	86
4906	3250	903	<i>Simon</i> , king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , ravages as far as <i>Constantinople</i> ; but, despairing to reduce it, desires an interview with <i>Romanus</i> , who is prevailed on by him to conclude a peace. — — — — —	17	86
			<i>Simon</i> now turns his arms against his neighbours the <i>Chrobati</i> ; but is defeated, with the loss of his whole army; and dies soon after of grief. — — — — —	19	527
			The <i>Saracens</i> , who were infesting the <i>Roman</i> coasts, are surprised by the <i>Roman</i> admiral	19	528

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4907	3251	904	<i>Radenus</i> , at the harbour of <i>Lemnos</i> , and are cut off to a man; and their fleet is destroyed.	17	87
			<i>John</i> , the son of <i>Simon</i> , king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , breaks the peace; but, upon the approach of <i>Romanus</i> , dispatches a monk to him, with new offers of an alliance; and, being conducted to <i>Constantinople</i> , marries the princess <i>Mary</i> , the daughter of <i>Christopher</i> , the emperor's son.	17	87
			This year ends with a severe frost, which lasts 120 days, and is followed by a grievous pestilence, which sweeps away vast multitudes.	17	87
4908	3252	905	This year is likewise remarkable, not only for the continuance of the raging pestilence, but also for divers dreadful earthquakes, which overturn whole cities, &c. for a great fire at <i>Constantinople</i> ; and for sundry other calamities, particularly for the death of the emperor's son <i>Christopher</i> , on the 10th of <i>August</i> .	17	87
4909	3253	906	<i>Basilus</i> , a <i>Macedonian</i> , gives himself out to be <i>Constantine Ducas</i> , and raises a considerable revolt; but is at length apprehended, and burnt alive.	17	87
4910	3254	907	The <i>Bulgarians</i> break afresh into the empire, burn the imperial palace at <i>Pegæ</i> , and take <i>Adrianople</i> a second time; where they cause the valiant <i>Leo</i> to be tortured to death, for his brave defence of it.	19	528
4918	3262	915	The <i>Russi</i> , or <i>Rossi</i> , equip a fleet of 10,000 ships, and commit dreadful ravages on the coasts of the empire; but are happily overthrown by <i>Theophanes</i> , the <i>Roman</i> admiral; whilst those who escape to land, are mostly cut off by <i>Bardas</i> and <i>Curcuas</i> , the <i>Roman</i> generals.	17	88
4931	3275	928	<i>Constantine</i> , the son of <i>Leo</i> , who had hitherto enjoyed only the bare name of emperor, finds means to prevail upon <i>Stephen</i> , the youngest son of <i>Romanus</i> , to depose his father, as the most effectual way for his recovering the empire from them both: accordingly, <i>Stephen</i> this year revolts, and confines <i>Romanus</i> to a monastery in the island of <i>Prota</i> ; where he dies four years after.	17	88
			<i>Stephen</i> , having deposed his father, causes himself to be proclaimed emperor, and is admitted into partnership with his eldest brother <i>Constantine</i> ; which fails not to occasion a fatal misunderstanding between these two brothers.	17	88

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4931	3275	928	<i>Constantine</i> , the son of <i>Leo</i> , invites the two brothers, <i>Stephen</i> and <i>Constantine</i> , to a banquet, and causes them to be seized in the height of their jollity, then banished, and to take holy orders; which done, he causes his own son <i>Romanus</i> to be crowned. — — —	17	88
4932	3276	929	The <i>Saracens</i> are several times defeated by <i>Bardas Phocas</i> , and his two brave sons, <i>Leo</i> and <i>Nicephorus</i> ; the former of whom takes <i>Apolasemus</i> , the kalif's kinsman, prisoner, and brings him to <i>Constantinople</i> ; where the insulting emperor treads upon his neck in an unworthy manner. — — —	17	89
			The kalif, highly resenting the insult offered to his kinsman, uses <i>Constantine</i> , the third son of <i>Phocas</i> , now his prisoner, with the utmost cruelty, in order to make him abjure Christianity; but, not being able to prevail, he orders him to be poisoned. — — —	17	89
4933	3277	930	<i>Phocas</i> revenges the cruelty committed on his son, by massacring all the kalif's relations that fall into his hands. — — —	17	89
4934	3278	931	The kalif raises fresh forces, and marches against <i>Phocas</i> ; but, being unwarily drawn into an ambush, is intirely cut off, and narrowly escapes falling into his hands; after which, <i>Phocas</i> lays waste several of his provinces. — — —	17	89
4953	3297	950	The <i>Cretan Saracens</i> having, for some years, committed dreadful ravages on the imperial coasts, the emperor sends a powerful army and fleet against them, under the command of <i>Gongylas</i> ; through whose ignorance the whole design miscarries, most of his army being cut off, and the camp, baggage, &c. taken by the enemy. — — —	17	90
			<i>Romanus</i> , <i>Constantine's</i> son, prompted by his ambitious wife, gains over <i>Nicetas</i> to poison him; but, part of the poison being spilled by a lucky stumble, the remainder doth not prove strong enough to kill him, tho' it endangers his life for a while. — — —	17	90
			The emperor <i>Constantine</i> is taken ill in his journey to mount <i>Olympus</i> , and brought back in a litter to <i>Constantinople</i> , where he dies, on the 9th of <i>November</i> , in the 55th year of his age, and 53d of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Romanus</i> , surnamed <i>the Boy</i> , reputed the lewdest and most wicked prince that ever reigned. — — —	17	90

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			
4954	3298	951	<i>Romanus</i> causes his son <i>Basilius</i> to be crowned ; after which, thinking himself securely settled on the throne, he commits the whole management of affairs to <i>Joseph</i> his favourite, but wicked minister, that he may more freely wallow in all manner of debaucheries. —	17	91
4955	3299	952	<i>Nicephorus Phocas</i> , the brave <i>Roman</i> commander, defeats the <i>Cretan Saracens</i> in several engagements, takes the kalif <i>Curupes</i> , and <i>Arzenas</i> his lieutenant, prisoners ; and, in seven months time, reduces the whole island. —	17	91
—	—	—	Much about the same time, his brother <i>Leo</i> defeats the <i>Saracens</i> in the East, kills vast numbers of them on the spot, and is honoured with a triumph. — — —	17	92
4956	3300	953	<i>Leo</i> is sent against <i>Chabdamus</i> , the new kalif, whom he defeats in a set battle, takes the city of <i>Beræa</i> , and releases a vast number of Christian captives. — — —	17	92
4957	3301	954	The emperor <i>Romanus</i> dies, on the 15th of <i>March</i> , leaving the empress regent for his two sons <i>Basilius</i> and <i>Constantine</i> . — — —	17	92
—	—	—	<i>Nicephorus</i> is proclaimed emperor by the army in <i>Syria</i> , on the 2d of <i>July</i> ; soon after the news of which, the houses of <i>Joseph</i> and his friends at <i>Constantinople</i> are levelled with the ground ; and the new emperor is received, and crowned, in that city, with suitable solemnity. — — —	17	93
4958	3302	955	<i>Joseph</i> , the late powerful minister, and rival of <i>Nicephorus</i> , is confined to a monastery in <i>Paphlagonia</i> ; where he dies about two years after. — — —	17	93
—	—	—	The <i>Rossi</i> , or <i>Russi</i> , under their king <i>Spendoſthalbus</i> , ravage <i>Bulgaria</i> , and carry off much plunder ; and, the next year, return, and settle in it, after having defeated <i>Peter</i> their king, and taken his two sons, <i>Borises</i> and <i>Romanus</i> , prisoners. — — —	19	530
4959	3303	956	<i>Nicephorus</i> marries <i>Theophania</i> , the widow of <i>Romanus</i> , contrary to the will of the patriarch <i>Polyeuctus</i> ; who thereupon excommunicates him : but a synod being convened soon after, he is again restored to the communion of the church. — — —	17	94
—	—	—	<i>Nicephorus</i> sends <i>Manuel</i> , with a powerful army, against the <i>Saracens</i> in <i>Italy</i> ; who, having drawn him into the mountains, cut him off, with his whole army : at the same time, <i>John Zemifces</i> , who commands in <i>Ci-</i>		

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				<i>licia</i> , destroys such vast numbers of the <i>Saracens</i> there, and in <i>Cyprus</i> , that the field of battle is thence called the <i>bloody hill</i> ; and the whole island is reduced.	17	94
4960	3304	957		<i>Nicephorus</i> marches in person into <i>Cilicia</i> ; and having made himself master of <i>Thrace</i> , and of its strongest cities, winters in <i>Cappadocia</i> .	17	94
4961	3305	958		<i>Nicephorus</i> , early in the spring, takes <i>Mopsuestia</i> and <i>Tarsus</i> ; whilst a great fleet of <i>Saracens</i> , that was sent against him, is partly shattered by a storm, and the rest taken by that of the emperor.	17	94
				<i>Nicephorus</i> reduces great part of <i>Syria</i> , and lays siege to <i>Antioch</i> ; but, finding that capital too strongly garisoned and fortified, is obliged to raise it; but <i>Burtzas</i> , a patrician, finds means to surprise and take it in the depth of winter, and once more joins it to the empire.	17	95
4963	3307	960		The emperor, having conceived some groundless jealousy against <i>Burtzas</i> and <i>Zemiscas</i> , orders them to be banished; upon which, both conspire with the empress against him, and murder him in his palace, in the dead of the night, and, cutting off his head, shew it out at one of the windows; which strikes such terror on the guards, that they dare not stir in his revenge.	17	95
4964	3308	961		<i>John Zemiscas</i> is proclaimed, and begins his reign with displacing all the friends of the late emperor, and banishing his brother, the brave <i>Leo</i> , to <i>Lesbos</i> ; after which, he recalls all those that had been banished by him.	17	96
				The patriarch <i>Polyeuctus</i> refuses to crown the new emperor, till he hath done penance for the murder of <i>Nicephorus</i> ; which he very submissively promises to do, and to revoke all the edicts passed in prejudice of the church, to banish <i>Ablantius</i> , the emperor's assassin, and the empress, who set him on work, and to settle his paternal estate upon the poor; upon which, he is crowned on the <i>Christmas-day</i> ensuing.	17	96
				<i>Zemiscas</i> takes the two sons of the late emperor <i>Romanus</i> for his colleagues.	17	96
4965	3309	962		The <i>Saracens</i> , upon the news of <i>Nicephorus</i> 's death, raise a most powerful army, under the command of <i>Zochares</i> , who lays close siege to <i>Antioch</i> ; upon which, <i>Nicolas</i> , the		

eunuch,

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			eunuch, raises a sufficient number of forces, defeats the besiegers, and drives them back, with shame, into their own dominions. —	17	97
4966	3310	963	The <i>Rossi</i> , or <i>Russi</i> , having seized upon <i>Bulgaria</i> , break into the empire, with an army of 300,000 men, ravage all <i>Thrace</i> , and sit down before <i>Adrianople</i> ; against whom <i>Bardas Sclerus</i> , or <i>the Bald</i> , is sent, with only 13,000 men; and, having drawn a strong party of the enemy into an ambuscade, cuts them all off to a man; then falling suddenly on the main body, puts a great part of them to the sword, with the loss only of 25 of his men. — — — — —	17 19	97 530
			<i>Zemises</i> marries the princess <i>Theodora</i> , daughter to the late emperor <i>Romanus</i> . — — — — —	17	98
4968	3312	965	The <i>Rossi</i> re-enter the empire; upon which, <i>Zemises</i> takes <i>Perstheba</i> , their now capital, by assault, and puts a great number of its inhabitants to death: 8,000 <i>Scythians</i> retire into the citadel; which is likewise taken by assault, and they put to the sword. — — — — —	17 19	98 530
			In this siege, <i>Borises</i> , king of the <i>Bulgarians</i> , with his wife and children, are taken prisoners, and brought to <i>Zemises</i> ; who treats them honourably, and according to their rank, and sets all the <i>Bulgarians</i> at liberty; after which, he causes the city to be rased. — — — — —	17	99
			<i>Zemises</i> engages 300,000 <i>Rossi</i> near <i>Doristæum</i> , and after an obstinate fight, puts them all to flight, with great slaughter; so that the remainder are forced to fight their way through the <i>Roman</i> camp, to make their escape. — — — — —	17	99
4969	3313	966	<i>Spendosthalbus</i> , king of the <i>Rossi</i> , sends offers of peace to the emperor, and engages to evacuate <i>Bulgaria</i> to him, if he will permit his subjects to return home unmolested, and acknowledge him as a friend and ally; all which is readily complied with, and a peace is concluded between both nations. — — — — —	17 19	100 530
4970	3314	967	<i>Zemises</i> , having reduced several cities in the East, is murdered, on his return, by <i>Basilus</i> his prime minister; who, justly fearing some severe punishment for his extorsions and cruelties, hires his cup-bearer to poison him, in the 7th year of his reign. — — — — —	17	101
4971	3315	968	<i>Basilus</i> and <i>Constantine</i> , the sons of the late emperor <i>Romanus</i> , are, by <i>Zemises</i> 's last will, declared his successors; but, as they		

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			are under age, <i>Basilus</i> the eunuch takes the administration upon him, and recalls their mother <i>Theophania</i> . — — —	17	101
4972	3316	969	<i>Samuel</i> , now king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , no sooner hears of <i>Zemifces</i> 's death, than he breaks afresh into the empire, and returns home, laden with immense plunder. — — —	19	531
4973	3317	970	<i>Bardas Sclerus</i> , being stripped, by the eunuch <i>Basilus</i> , of the command of the Eastern forces, which <i>Zemifces</i> had given him for his signal services, revolts in <i>Mesopotamia</i> , and marches directly to <i>Constantinople</i> , defeats the imperial forces, and seizes on their camp, &c. — — —	17	102
			<i>Bardas</i> gives a second overthrow to the imperial army commanded by <i>Leo</i> , takes him, and several other persons of distinction, prisoners; and, engaging <i>Bardas Phocas</i> , totally defeats him, near <i>Amorium</i> . — — —	17	103
			<i>Phocas</i> , having recruited his army, engages <i>Sclerus</i> afresh, and so totally defeats him, that he is forced to flee to <i>Cosphoes</i> , sultan of <i>Babylon</i> , for protection. — — —	17	103
4974	3318	971	<i>Basilus</i> sends an embassy to <i>Cosphoes</i> , to prevent his assisting <i>Sclerus</i> ; but the sultan, finding, that the ambassadors treated also privately with him, orders both to be committed to prison; from which <i>Sclerus</i> , however, is quickly after released. — — —	17	104
4975	3319	972	<i>Basilus</i> , who, after quelling the late revolt, had taken the reins of government into his hands, breaks into the territories of the plundering <i>Bulgarians</i> ; but meets with such a stout repulse, that he is obliged to return home with disgrace. — — —	17	105
4977	3321	974	<i>Bardas Phocas</i> is proclaimed emperor by his army; and <i>Bardas Sclerus</i> , being returned from <i>Babylon</i> , resumes his old claim; upon which, both parties swear to divide the empire between them; but their forces are no sooner joined, than <i>Phocas</i> cause <i>Sclerus</i> to be seized, and put in prison. — — —	17	105
4978	3322	975	<i>Basilus</i> , and his brother <i>Constantine</i> , fall unexpectedly upon <i>Delphinus</i> , commander under <i>Phocas</i> , defeat and take him, and other great officers, prisoners, and causes them to be nailed to several trees on the high-way. — — —	17	106
4979	3323	976	<i>Basilus</i> and his brother march against <i>Bardas Phocas</i> , defeat and kill him, and totally rout his army. — — —	17	107

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4979	3323	976	<i>Bardas Sclerus</i> is released by the remainder of <i>Phocas's</i> army, and puts himself at their head ; but, upon his receiving a friendly letter from the emperor, is prevailed upon to lay down his arms, and submit ; and, upon his coming to <i>Constantinople</i> , is made lord high-steward, and lives with great honour the remainder of his life. — — —	17	107
4980	3324	977	Peace being now happily restored to the empire, <i>Basilus</i> makes a progress thro' <i>Thrace</i> , <i>Macedon</i> , and thence into <i>Asia</i> ; where, taking umbrage at the magnificent reception he meets with from <i>Melenius</i> , a commander in <i>Cappadocia</i> , he confines him to <i>Constantinople</i> , and, after his death, seizes upon his vast estate. — — —	17	108
			<i>Samuel</i> , king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , taking advantage of the emperor's absence, seizes on <i>Theſſalonica</i> , penetrates thro' <i>Theſſaly</i> , <i>Bæotia</i> , <i>Attica</i> , as far as the heart of <i>Peloponnesus</i> . — — —	17	108
4982	3326	979	<i>Basilus</i> dispatches <i>Uranus</i> against the <i>Bulgarians</i> ; who, crossing the swollen river <i>Sperchius</i> in the night, falls suddenly on them, and cuts the greatest part of them in pieces, seizes on all the plunder, and forces their king, and his son, to conceal themselves among the slain ; by which stratagem, they steal away on the night following, and get safely back to <i>Bulgaria</i> . — — —	19	532
4983	3327	980	<i>Basilus</i> re enters <i>Bulgaria</i> , gives <i>Samuel</i> a fresh overthrow, takes <i>Vidina</i> , <i>Scopia</i> , and other strong places ; but is at length, with great difficulty, saved, by <i>Nicephorus</i> , governor of <i>Philippopolis</i> , from being cut off, with his whole army. — — —	17	108
			<i>Basilus</i> pursues the enemy, takes 15,000 of them prisoners, and causes all their eyes to be put out, leaving only one to every hundred, to guide the rest ; which so deeply affects the <i>Bulgarian</i> king, that he dies, two days after, of excess of grief. — — —	19	533
			<i>Samuel</i> is succeeded by his son <i>Gabriel</i> ; and he is soon after murdered by <i>Bladisphlabus</i> ; who, having seized on the <i>Bulgarian</i> throne whilst the emperor is pursuing his conquests, sends him frequent offers of peace ; but, neglecting to perform the conditions agreed on, obliges the emperor to return again the next year, with a full resolution to extirpate him, and the whole <i>Bulgarian</i> nation. — — —	17	109
				19	533

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4985	3329	982	<i>Basilus</i> , having re-entered <i>Bulgaria</i> , makes himself master of most of its fortresses, and defeats <i>Bladisphlabus</i> with great slaughter, takes the castle of <i>Satæna</i> by storm, and, having stripped it of all its corn, ammunition, &c. causes it to be set on fire. —	17 19	109 534
4986	3330	983	<i>Basilus</i> being returned to <i>Constantinople</i> , as usual, <i>Bladisphlabus</i> lays siege to <i>Dyrrachium</i> , and is slain in an assault: his widow, with her three sons, and six daughters, are brought to the emperor, who gives them a reception suitable to their rank, and, by his obliging behaviour, induces three more of her sons, and many other <i>Bulgarian</i> chiefs, to submit to him. — — — — —	17 19	109 536
4988	3332	985	<i>Ibatzes</i> , the only <i>Bulgarian</i> noble that refuses to submit to the emperor, fortifies himself in the mountainous parts; but is at length treacherously murdered by <i>Daphnomelus</i> , governor of <i>Acris</i> ; after which, the whole country becomes, by degrees, subject to the empire. — — — — —	17 19	109 538
4993	3337	990	<i>Xiphias</i> and <i>Nicephorus</i> , the sons of <i>Bardas Phocas</i> , taking the advantage of <i>Basilus's</i> expedition against the <i>Scythians</i> (the success of which we are not told), raise a revolt; which, upon his return, he finds means to suppress; but the extraordinary severity, which he exercises against their confederates, proves the source of new tumults; which are, with great difficulty, quelled, by the execution of the ringleaders. — — — — —	17	110
5021	3365	1018	<i>Basilus</i> , tho' now in the 70th year of his age, makes great preparations for a war against the <i>Saracens</i> ; but is prevented by death, in the month of <i>December</i> , in the 50th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his brother <i>Constantine</i> , who, till this time, had only born the name of emperor; but, being now become sole monarch, and being a vicious and effeminate prince, suffers his ministers to exercise the vilest extorsions and cruelties. — — — — —	17	110
5024	3368	1021	<i>Constantine</i> dies in the third year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son-in-law <i>Romanus</i> , who, by his singular generosity to the people, his liberality to the church, and his ransoming all the captives made in the late wars, gains the affections of all his subjects. — — — — —	17	112
5026	3370	1023	The <i>Saracens</i> defeat <i>Romanus's</i> forces in <i>Asia</i> ; which obliges him to go in person against		

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			them ; upon whose approach, they sue to him for peace ; which he rejects : a party of his are drawn into an ambush, and cut off to a man : a second body is defeated, the <i>Roman</i> camp plundered, and the emperor, with great difficulty, escapes to <i>Antioch</i> . —	17	113
5026	3370	1023	Eight hundred <i>Saracens</i> ordered to escort the plunder of the <i>Roman</i> army, being overreached by <i>Maniaces</i> , are all cut off to a man, and all their booty, amounting to 280 camels load, is recovered ; for which signal service, <i>Maniaces</i> is made governor of <i>Media</i> . — — — —	17	113
5027	3371	1024	<i>Romanus</i> loads the people with such heavy taxes, as almost reduce them to beggary ; which encourages <i>Theodora</i> , the late <i>Basilus's</i> youngest daughter, to form a conspiracy against him ; for which she is condemned to take the religious habit. — —	17	114
5028	3372	1025	A dreadful plague rages in several provinces of the empire, and is followed by a grievous famine, and this last by violent earthquakes, which overturn whole cities, and greatly damage that of <i>Constantinople</i> . — —	17	114
5030	3374	1027	The empress <i>Zoe</i> , who had kept a criminal converse with one <i>Michael</i> , brother to <i>John</i> the eunuch, gets her husband <i>Romanus</i> murdered, sends for the patriarch <i>Alexius</i> , and orders him to marry her to her paramour : <i>Alexius</i> at first refuses ; but is prevailed upon to perform the ceremony, by a present of 100 pounds weight of gold ; upon which, <i>Michael</i> is proclaimed <i>Zoe's</i> colleague. —	17	114
5031	3375	1028	<i>John</i> , the eunuch, now governs the empire with an absolute sway, in his brother <i>Michael's</i> name ; who, to atone for his past wicked actions, gives himself up to retirement and devotion ; and raises <i>Michael Calaphates</i> to the dignity of <i>Cæsar</i> . — —	17	115
5032	3376	1029	<i>John</i> concludes a peace with the <i>Saracens</i> of <i>Egypt</i> for 30 years, their kalif being now dead, and his widow turned Christian. —	17	116
5033	3377	1030	<i>Tangrolipix</i> is sent by the <i>Turks</i> to the assistance of <i>Mohammed</i> , sultan of <i>Persia</i> , and helps him to gain a complete victory over the <i>Babylonians</i> ; soon after which, being become master of <i>Persia</i> , he defeats and kills <i>Picaris</i> , kalif of <i>Babylon</i> , and joins that kingdom to his. — — — —	17	120

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5034	3378	1031	Some violent earthquakes happen this year, which overturn several cities in the East. —	17	116
			The <i>Saracens</i> make a fruitless attempt on <i>Edefsa</i> , by sending 12 pretended ambassadors, with 5000 camels, and as many horses, laden with presents for the emperor ; but their treacherous design being discovered by the governor, he causes them to be all cut in pieces. — — — — —	17	116
5035	3379	1032	<i>Deleanus</i> , a run-away slave from <i>Constantinople</i> , sets up for the son of <i>Gabriel</i> , and grandson of <i>Michael</i> , in <i>Bulgaria</i> , gets himself proclaimed king of it, and kills all the <i>Romans</i> that fall into his hands. At the same time, the <i>Bulgarians</i> of <i>Dyrrachium</i> , weary also of the <i>Roman</i> yoke, set up one <i>Teichomer</i> for their king : him <i>Deleanus</i> prevails upon to join forces ; which he has no sooner done, than he causes him to be stoned. — — — — —	17	116
			<i>Mohammed</i> having unjustly refused <i>Tangrolipix</i> , and his <i>Turks</i> , leave to return home, they retire to the desert of <i>Carbonitis</i> , whence they make frequent inroads upon him, surprise and cut off 20,000 of his men ; and are soon after joined by multitudes of robbers, slaves, criminals, &c. so that <i>Tangrolipix</i> sees himself now at the head of 50,000 men. — — — — —	19	538
5036	3380	1033	<i>Mohammed</i> , enraged at the defeat of his forces, causes their ten generals to have their eyes put out, and leads an army in person against him ; but, being killed by a fall from his horse, his forces no sooner hear it, than they submit to <i>Tangrolipix</i> , and proclaim him king of <i>Persia</i> . — — — — —	17	120
5037	3381	1034	<i>Deleanus</i> goes against the emperor <i>Michael</i> at <i>Theffalonica</i> , who leaves all his treasure and baggage with one <i>Ibatza</i> ; who presently after revolts with it to <i>Deleanus</i> . The <i>Bulgarians</i> then lay siege to <i>Theffalonica</i> ; but are quickly repulsed by the governor, who kills 15,000 of them, and forces the rest to retire. — — — — —	17	121
5039	3383	1036	<i>Alufianus</i> , brother to <i>John</i> , the last king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , having made his escape out of <i>Constantinople</i> , is joyfully received by the <i>Bulgarians</i> , and admitted into colleagueship by <i>Deleanus</i> ; but finding, quickly after, reason to suspect him, artfully invites him to a feast, and causes his eyes to be put out ; but, not daring to trust himself to the fidelity of	19	538

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				the fickle <i>Bulgarians</i> , returns to <i>Constantinople</i> .	17	117
5040	3384	1037		The emperor <i>Michael</i> , having now reduced all <i>Bulgaria</i> , and being much afflicted with a dropfy, refigns the empire, and retires to a monaftery, where he dies on the 10th of <i>December</i> , in the 8th year of his reign; and is fucceeded by his fifters fon, <i>Michael Calaphates</i> ; who behaves with fuch cruelty and tyranny, that the people bring <i>Theodora</i> , <i>Constantine's</i> youngelt daughter, out of her monaftery, and falute her empress, with her fifters <i>Zoe</i> ; upon which <i>Calaphates</i> voluntarily refigns, and retires into a convent, in the 4th month of his reign.	17	118
				<i>Zoe</i> , being defired to marry, makes choice of <i>Constantine Monomachus</i> , who had been banifhed by <i>Michael</i> ; and caufes him to be crowned emperor.	17	119
5041	3385	1038		<i>Moniaces</i> , one of the emperor's commanders, revolts; and is joined by the difcontented <i>Bulgarians</i> , who proclaim him emperor. Againft whom is fent <i>Stephen Sebaftophorus</i> ; who is defeated at the very firft onfet: but <i>Moniaces</i> being killed foon after by an unknown hand, the revolted are glad to return to their duty.	17	119
5042	3386	1039		Whilst the new emperor <i>Constantine</i> is employed in recovering the places which the <i>Saracens</i> had reduced, in the Eaft, during the two laft reigns, <i>Leo</i> proclaims himfelf emperor, at the head of a powerful army; with which he lays fiege to <i>Constantinople</i> ; but, being overpowered by the imperial forces, is fent in chains to the emperor; who caufes his eyes to be put out, and fends him into banifhment.	17	119
5044	3388	1041		The empire is now invaded by a new enemy; which feems to have been defigned by Providence for its deftruction; viz. by the <i>Turks</i> ; who had, by this time, made themfelves mafters of <i>Persia</i> , <i>Babylon</i> , &c. under the famed <i>Tangrolipix</i> ; who, having been defeated by the <i>Arabians</i> , fends <i>Azan</i> , his brother's fon, with 20,000 men, to reduce <i>Media</i> .	17	120
5045	3389	1042		<i>Tangrolipix</i> fends a frelh army of 100,000 men into <i>Media</i> ; who ravage it without any oppofition. They lay fiege to <i>Artza</i> , and, not being able to reduce it by any other		

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			means, set fire to and burn it to the ground, together with 150,000 of its unhappy inhabitants.	17	121
5047	3391	1044	<i>Abraham Halim</i> , half brother to <i>Tangrolipix</i> , engages <i>Liparites</i> , governor of <i>Iberia</i> ; and is defeated, but takes him prisoner: upon which the emperor sends an embassy, with very rich presents, to <i>Tangrolipix</i> , and proposals for an alliance, together with a prodigious sum for the ransom of his general: to all which the <i>Turkish</i> monarch readily agrees; and generously bestows on <i>Liparites</i> both the ransom and presents, to make up his late losses, &c.	17	122
5048	3392	1045	<i>Tangrolipix</i> sends an ambassador to <i>Constantinople</i> ; who arrogantly demands of the emperor to submit, and become tributary to his master: for which he is dismissed with great scorn, and driven out of the city: at the news of which the <i>Turkish</i> monarch is so highly affronted, that he resolves to renew the war against him.	17	122
5049	3393	1046	Whilst the emperor is making vast preparations against the <i>Turkish</i> monarch, he is suddenly invaded by the <i>Patzinacæ</i> , a <i>Scythian</i> nation; who enter his dominions with 800,000 men, and put all to fire and sword: but great numbers being daily swept away by a distemper that rages amongst them, <i>Constantine</i> , the <i>Roman</i> general, falls unexpectedly upon their main body, cuts off vast numbers of them, and obliges the rest to lay down their arms: upon which many of them are permitted to settle in <i>Bulgaria</i> ; and <i>Tyrac</i> , one of their chiefs, with about 150 of the noblest of them, are sent to <i>Constantinople</i> , where they embrace Christianity, and are treated suitably to their rank.	17	122
5050	3394	1047	The emperor sends 15,000 <i>Patzinacæ</i> , under one of their generals, to reinforce his army in <i>Iberia</i> ; but they revolt, and, being joined by vast numbers of their countrymen, make dreadful incursions into the empire. They are, however, defeated at length, and forced to sue for peace; which is granted to them for 30 years.	17	123
5051	3395	1048	<i>Tangrolipix</i> ravages <i>Iberia</i> , and, at length, lays siege to <i>Mantzicherta</i> ; but is forced to raise it, with the loss of his brave champion <i>Al-</i>		

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			<i>can</i> , who is killed by showers of darts, as he is scaling the walls. ———	17	123
5052	3396	1049	The empress <i>Zoe</i> dies; and, soon after her, the emperor <i>Constantine Monomachus</i> , after a reign of 12 years, and 8 months: upon which <i>Theodora</i> takes the government upon her; and sends <i>Theodorus</i> , with a powerful army, to oppose the <i>Turks</i> . ———	17	124
5054	3398	1051	The empress <i>Theodora</i> dies, in <i>August</i> , of a pain in her bowels, after a short, but glorious reign of one year and nine months; and bequeaths the empire to <i>Michael Stratioticus</i> ; who suffers his eunuchs to rule with an arbitrary sway. ———	17	125
5055	3399	1052	<i>Theodorus</i> , first cousin to the deceased emperor, lays claim to the empire; but, being abandoned by most of his friends, retires to a monastery; whence he is banished to <i>Peramos</i> , and dies soon after. ———	17	125
5056	3400	1053	The emperor disoblige the best officers of his army; particularly <i>Isaac Comnenus</i> and <i>Ambustus Catacale</i> ; who thereupon form a conspiracy against him, which breaks out openly in the next year. ———	17	125
5057	3401	1054	<i>Isaac Comnenus</i> , an excellent commander, is proclaimed emperor by the army on the 8th of <i>June</i> ; against whom <i>Stratioticus</i> sends some of his forces, which are defeated, and he is obliged to resign: upon which <i>Comnenus</i> is proclaimed, and crowned, on the 1st of <i>September</i> , in the following year. ———	17	126
5058	3402	1055	<i>Comnenus</i> is obliged to levy such heavy taxes on the clergy and laity, that the patriarch threatens to depose him; but is, for his temerity, degraded and banished. ———	17	128
5059	3403	1056	<i>Comnenus</i> , being taken ill, resigns, and retires to a monastery, after having appointed, preferably to his own children, the brave <i>Constantine Ducas</i> for his successor; who is accordingly crowned, and applies himself wholly to reform the abuses which had crept in during the former reigns, &c. ———	17	128
5061	3405	1058	The new emperor, choosing to leave his frontiers unguarded, rather than keep too great a number of troops in pay, induces the <i>Uzians</i> , a <i>Scythian</i> nation, to the number of 500,000, to enter and ravage his territories; against whom, <i>Botoniates</i> , afterwards emperor, and <i>Besilius</i> , are sent; but are both defeated and taken prisoners. ———	17	129

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5062	3406	1059	The emperor, having tried in vain to buy over the ravaging <i>Uzians</i> , by large sums and a promise of an annual pension, proclaims a fast; after which he marches in person against them, with an handful of men: but, in the mean time, a plague breaking out among them, the <i>Hungarians</i> fall unexpectedly upon them, and cut the greatest part of them off.	17	129
5065	3409	1062	A great earthquake overturns many of the public buildings at <i>Constantinople</i> ; and a comet is seen during the space of forty days.	17	129
5066	3410	1063	The emperor falls ill of a fever; and, having obliged his wife <i>Eudocia</i> , by a solemn oath, not to marry again, appoints her regent, and guardian over his three sons, <i>Michael</i> , <i>Andronicus</i> , and <i>Constantine</i> ; to whom he bequeaths the empire.	17	129
5067	3411	1064	The <i>Turks</i> no sooner hear that the empire is governed by a woman, than they invade it with great violence: upon which the empress, having got herself absolved from her oath, marries <i>Romanus Diogenes</i> , who had been condemned for aspiring to the crown, but pardoned by her, and causes him to be proclaimed emperor.	17	129
5068	3412	1065	<i>Romanus</i> , being informed that the <i>Turks</i> had taken and plundered <i>Neocæsarea</i> , overtakes and destroys a great number of them, and recovers the rich spoil; retakes <i>Aleppo</i> and <i>Hierapolis</i> from them; engages a body who came to cut off his retreat, and totally defeats them.	17	130
5069	3413	1066	<i>Romanus</i> leads his forces into <i>Asia</i> ; where the <i>Turks</i> , who had plundered <i>Iconium</i> , flee from him, with their rich booty; but are defeated and stripped of it by the <i>Armenians</i> , in the plains of <i>Tarsus</i> ; after which he returns in triumph to his capital.	17	131
5070	3414	1067	<i>Romanus</i> marches again into <i>Asia</i> early in the spring; where <i>Axan</i> , the new <i>Turkish</i> monarch, not caring to engage him, sends offers of peace; which being rejected, the emperor is defeated, and taken prisoner, by the treachery of <i>Andronicus</i> , nephew of the late emperor; but is treated with the utmost respect by the noble <i>Axan</i> .	17	132
			<i>Romanus</i> is set at liberty by <i>Axan</i> , and concludes a peace with him; but is forced, in his way to <i>Constantinople</i> , to stop at <i>Thodo-</i>		

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			<i>siopolis</i> , to have his wounds cured. Here he is informed, that <i>John Ducas</i> , brother of the late emperor, had driven <i>Eudocia</i> from the throne, proclaimed his son <i>Michael</i> emperor, and himself guardian : upon which he retires to the strong castle of <i>Docia</i> , where he is besieged and taken by the treacherous <i>Andronicus</i> , and hath his eyes plucked out with such cruel violence, that he dies soon after of the anguish, after having reigned three years, and four months. — — —	17	133
5071	3415	1068	<i>Axan</i> , being informed of <i>Romanus's</i> cruel death, invades the imperial dominions, defeats <i>Isaac Comnenus</i> , and takes him prisoner. <i>John Ducas</i> is sent next against him, and with better success ; but being forced to march against <i>Rufelius</i> , who had proclaimed himself emperor in <i>Phrygia</i> , is there taken prisoner : upon which both he and <i>Rufelius</i> agree to join their forces against <i>Axan</i> ; who defeats them, and takes them both prisoners. — — —	17	133
5072	3416	1069	<i>Cutlu Moses</i> , cousin to <i>Tangrolipix</i> , marches against <i>Axan</i> with a powerful army of <i>Arabs</i> ; but, before they engage, the deposed kalif of <i>Babylon</i> , who was still allowed to act in spirituals, finds means to compromise the difference between them ; so that <i>Axan</i> is to enjoy the kingdom erected by his father, and <i>Cutlu Moses</i> to enjoy such dominions as he should subdue. — — —	17	134
5073	3417	1070	<i>Cutlu Moses</i> , with the assistance of <i>Axan</i> , renews the war against the emperor, and quickly reduces <i>Media</i> , <i>Lycaonia</i> , <i>Cappadocia</i> , and <i>Bithynia</i> , and makes <i>Nice</i> the chief seat of his residence. — — —	17	134
5075	3419	1072	<i>Rufelius</i> is again, notwithstanding his last revolt, intrusted with the command of the imperial forces in <i>Asia Minor</i> ; but here he revolts afresh, and defeats the several commanders sent against him ; but is at length taken, and sent in chains to the emperor, by <i>Alexius Comnenus</i> ; upon which the rest submit. — — —	17	134
5076	3420	1073	A grievous famine raging at <i>Constantinople</i> , the rapacious emperor engrosses the corn, lessens the measure, and raises its price ; for which he is branded with the nickname of <i>Parapannaces</i> ; and, by these and the like extorsions, encourages <i>Nicephorus Botoniates</i> to proclaim himself emperor. — — —	17	135

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5077	3421	1074	The emperor <i>Michael</i> resigns the crown to <i>Nicephorus Botoniates</i> , and retires into a monastery, after having reigned six years, and six months; and <i>Nicephorus</i> is crowned on the 25th of <i>March</i> . — — —	17	135
5078	3422	1075	The new emperor is forced to dispatch <i>Alex. Comn nus</i> against <i>Nicephorus Bryennius</i> , the governor of <i>Dyrrachium</i> ; who had caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, and was advancing, by long marches, towards <i>Constantinople</i> . — — —	17	135
5079	3423	1076	<i>Alexius</i> engages <i>Bryennius</i> near <i>Calaura</i> in <i>Thrace</i> ; defeats and takes him prisoner; after which he marches against <i>Basilianus</i> , who had likewise revolted at <i>Dyrrachium</i> ; and, after having defeated him, besieges him in <i>Thessalonica</i> ; the inhabitants of which deliver him up, and <i>Alexius</i> sends him in chains to <i>Constantinople</i> ; where he is deprived of his eyes, and confined to a monastery. — — —	17	136
5080	3424	1077	<i>Nicephorus</i> having nominated <i>Synademus</i> his successor, <i>Alexius</i> and <i>Isaac Comneni</i> resolve to depose him: accordingly <i>Alexius</i> , quickly after, is saluted emperor by the army in <i>Thrace</i> ; whence he marches directly to <i>Constantinople</i> , surprises and plunders that capital: upon which <i>Nicephorus</i> is prevailed upon to resign, and <i>Alexius</i> is crowned in the month of <i>April</i> . — — —	17	137
5081	3425	1078	The new emperor is obliged, by the patriarch, to do public penance for some great disorders committed by his troops; soon after which he receives an embassy from <i>Solyman</i> , the son and successor of <i>Cutlu Moses</i> , with offers of peace; to which he readily agrees, that he may turn his arms against <i>Robert Guiscard</i> , duke of <i>Puglia</i> ; who was going to attack him in the West, and had invested <i>Dyrrachium</i> by sea and land. — — —	17	139
5082	3426	1079	<i>Robert Guiscard</i> is defeated at sea by the <i>Venetians</i> ; who thereupon land their forces, destroy his works, and burn his engines. The emperor joins them with the flower of his troops, and engages him afresh; but is defeated with great slaughter, and leaves <i>Robert</i> master of his camp and baggage; presently after which <i>Dyrrachium</i> surrenders to him. — — —	17	140

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5083	3427	1080	<i>Alexius</i> is forced to strip the churches, to raise money, and to enter into an alliance with <i>Henry</i> , emperor of <i>Germany</i> , in order to oblige him to invade <i>Robert's</i> dominions in <i>Italy</i> . — — — — —	17	140
			<i>Robert</i> arrives in <i>Italy</i> , and relieves the pope, whom <i>Henry</i> had besieged in the castle of <i>St. Angelo</i> ; retakes the city of <i>Rome</i> , and, quickly after, drives him and his forces quite out of <i>Italy</i> ; whilst his son <i>Bohemond</i> reduces many places in <i>Illyricum</i> , gains two complete victories over <i>Alexius</i> , and lays close siege to <i>Larissa</i> . — — — — —	17	141
5084	3428	1081	The <i>Venetians</i> return with a fresh fleet, defeat <i>Robert</i> in two successive engagements, but are quickly after defeated in their turn, and their prisoners most barbarously used by him. — — — — —	17	142
5086	3430	1083	<i>Alexius</i> and the <i>Venetians</i> , having refitted their shattered fleet, engage <i>Robert</i> afresh, and sink most of his ships; soon after which <i>Robert</i> dies at <i>Cephalenia</i> , in the 79th year of his age; and is succeeded by his son <i>Roger</i> ; who, tired with that expensive war, recalls his troops, and surrenders all his conquests to <i>Alexius</i> . — — — — —	17	142
			The <i>Scythians</i> break into <i>Thrace</i> , and commit the most horrid cruelties; against whom <i>Alexius</i> sends <i>Pacurianus</i> and <i>Branas</i> ; who are defeated, and taken prisoners: upon which <i>Talicius</i> , an experienced commander, is sent against them; who cuts most of their forces in pieces, and puts the rest to flight. — — — — —	17	142
5087	3431	1084	The <i>Scythians</i> being returned by the next spring, <i>Alexius</i> marches against them in person; but, after a long and obstinate fight, is defeated, and forced to retire with such precipitation, as to leave the rest of his forces to the mercy of those barbarians; himself, with great difficulty, escaping being taken prisoner by them. — — — — —	17	142
			About the same time the <i>Turks</i> seize on some of the most considerable places in <i>Asia</i> , and on the island of <i>Chios</i> ; and whilst <i>John Ducas</i> is endeavouring to stop their progress, the emperor is defeated by the <i>Scythians</i> , and loses his camp, baggage, &c. — — — — —	17	143
			<i>Alexius</i> , having rallied his forces, gives the <i>Scythians</i> a total overthrow; and, in his pursuit, makes such terrible havock among them, as puts an end to the present war: — — — — —		

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			after which he turns his forces against the <i>Turks</i> ; and, in conjunction with <i>John Ducas</i> , hath several fierce engagements with them, with variety of success. — — —	17	143
5088	3432	1085	<i>Tzachas</i> , a <i>Turkish</i> commander, and son-in-law to the sultan, having lately seized on <i>Smyrna</i> , and erected it into an independent principality, grievously annoys the neighbouring provinces: against whom <i>John Ducas</i> and <i>Constantine Delassenus</i> are sent, and besiege <i>Mitylene</i> by land and sea; which place is as stoutly defended by <i>Tzachas</i> from without, as by his brother from within. — — —	17	143
5089	3433	1086	<i>Tzachas</i> , after many encounters, being totally defeated, concludes a peace with them; but breaks it quickly after: upon which <i>Delassenus</i> pursues him, sinks most of his ships, puts his men to the sword, and forces him to retire to <i>Smyrna</i> . — — —	17	143
5090	3434	1087	<i>Tzachas</i> fits out a new fleet, and sails to <i>Abydos</i> , where the sultan engages him by land, and <i>Delassenus</i> by sea: upon which he goes over and submits to the former; who, as his father-in-law, gives him a most gracious reception; but orders him soon after to be murdered, and then concludes a peace with the emperor. — — —	17	144
5096	3440	1093	The <i>Scythians</i> , under the conduct of an impostor, who pretends to be <i>Leo</i> , the son of the late <i>Romanus Diogenes</i> , advance as far as <i>Adrianople</i> , and lay siege to it; but <i>Leo</i> being taken prisoner by stratagem, 7,000 of his men are cut off, 3,000 taken prisoners, and the rest put to flight. — — —	17	144
5097	3441	1094	The <i>Scythians</i> return to the charge, and are overthrown in two successive battles: upon which they are glad to accept of a peace upon the emperor's own terms. — — —	17	144
			The western Christians having been induced, in the foregoing year, by one <i>Peter</i> , an hermit, to undertake the conquest of the <i>Holy Land</i> , pope <i>Urban II.</i> convenes a council of 310 bishops at <i>Clermont</i> in <i>France</i> ; in which the ambassadors of most Christian princes assist, and where a religious war is concluded on with a general consent. — — —	17	146
5098	3442	1095	The famous crusado is published this year in most Christian countries; and about 300,000 men raised, under the command of several		

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5099	3443	1096		crowned heads, and the direction of <i>Peter</i> , the leader of the expedition. —	17	146
				<i>Gautier</i> begins his march towards <i>Jerusalem</i> , at the head of 20,000 men; and is followed by 20,000 more, under the conduct of <i>Peter</i> the hermit, who are great sufferers through his indiscreet zeal. <i>Godfrey</i> of <i>Bouillon</i> arrives at <i>Philippopolis</i> , with 10,000 horse, and 70,000 foot; which gives the emperor <i>Alexius</i> such jealousy, that he seizes on <i>Hugh</i> , brother to the <i>French</i> king, and refuses to give him his liberty, till <i>Godfrey</i> forces him to it. — — — — —	17	147
				<i>Alexius</i> , at length, comes to an agreement with them, and receives them with the utmost magnificence into his capital; and engages to furnish the crusadors with arms, provisions, &c. for which he is to have all the provinces that shall be taken from the <i>Turks</i> , delivered into his hands. —	17	148
				<i>Peter's</i> army mutiny; and, having deposed <i>Gautier</i> , and set up <i>Raymond</i> in his stead, split themselves into separate factions, and thereby become an easy prey to the <i>Turks</i> ; insomuch that, out of the 40,000 men, of which his force consisted, he hath hardly 3,000 left. — — — — —	17	149
5100	3444	1097		<i>Godfrey</i> lays siege to <i>Nice</i> , the imperial residence of sultan <i>Solyman</i> ; which, after two months siege, is surrendered, together with the sultan's wife and two children, who are sent prisoners to <i>Constantinople</i> . —	17	149
				The crusadors march thence into <i>Syria</i> , where <i>Bohemond</i> , arriving one of the first, is attacked by <i>Solyman</i> at the head of 60,000 <i>Turks</i> ; but, being soon after joined by <i>Hugh</i> , the brother of <i>Philip</i> of <i>France</i> , cuts off 40,000 of them, and drives the rest into the mountains. — — — — —	17	149
				The Christians lay siege to <i>Antioch</i> , on the 21st of <i>October</i> ; which, being strongly garisoned, holds out till the <i>June</i> following, and then surrenders. — — — — —	17	150
5101	3445	1098		Soon after the taking of <i>Antioch</i> , the Christians engage <i>Corbenus</i> , general to the sultan of <i>Persia</i> , on the 27th of <i>June</i> ; kill and take 100,000 of his men, with the loss only of 4,200 of theirs; immediately after which the citadel is likewise surrendered to them. —	17	150

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5101	3445	1098	<i>Tangripermes</i> , a <i>Turkish</i> pirate, having seized on <i>Smyrna</i> and <i>Ephesus</i> , together with the islands of <i>Rhodes</i> and <i>Chios</i> , <i>Alexius</i> sends a fleet and army against him; which totally defeats and recovers those places from him.		17	151
5102	3446	1099	<i>Alexius</i> , elated with his late success, sends to demand <i>Antioch</i> from <i>Bohemond</i> , who had been made prince of it by the confederate powers. <i>Bohemond</i> , on his side, demands and takes <i>Laodicea</i> from him: in revenge of which the emperor intercepts the supplies sent to them from the West; but hath most of his own fleet destroyed by a storm soon after.		17	151
5103	3447	1100	A war ensues between the emperor and <i>Bohemond</i> ; in which the former besieges <i>Laodicea</i> , and the latter <i>Dyrrachium</i> ; but the former, being frightened for want of provisions, concludes an honourable peace: upon which <i>Bohemond</i> returns to <i>Antioch</i> , where he dies about six months after; and <i>Alexius</i> totally defeats the <i>Turks</i> near <i>Nice</i> .		17	152
5104	3448	1101	The <i>Turks</i> are defeated in several successive battles, and forced at length to sue for peace; which <i>Alexius</i> readily grants: from which time he never more appears in the field, but spends the remainder of his life in composing the differences that reigned in the <i>Greek</i> church.		17	152
5117	3461	1114	The emperor <i>Alexius</i> dies in the 37th year of his reign, after having declared his son <i>John</i> his successor: soon after which a conspiracy is formed in favour of his brother-in-law <i>Bryennius</i> ; but, being timely discovered, the conspirators are seized and condemned.		17	153
5119	3463	1116	The <i>Turks</i> break the peace, and are defeated in several battles by the new emperor; who takes several places from them, and forces them afresh to sue for peace.		17	154
5121	3465	1118	The <i>Scythians</i> pass the <i>Danube</i> , and destroy <i>Thrace</i> with fire and sword; against whom the emperor <i>John</i> marches in person, and cuts off a great number of them; and drives the rest away with great slaughter.		17	154
5123	3467	1120	The <i>Turks</i> , having broken the peace afresh, are again repulsed with terrible loss by the emperor <i>John</i> ; who recovers <i>Armenia</i> from them, and returns in triumph to <i>Constantinople</i> .		17	154

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5140	3484	1137	<i>John</i> , having settled his home-affairs, makes a fresh incursion into the East, attended by his three sons, with an intent to recover <i>Antioch</i> from the <i>Latins</i> ; but, meeting with a stout repulse, orders his troops to burn the suburbs, and retires. — — —	17	155
5142	2486	1139	The emperor <i>John</i> , being wounded with a poisoned arrow in <i>Cilicia</i> , declares his youngest son <i>Manuel</i> his successor; who thereupon confines his brother, to prevent his attempting the crown. <i>John</i> dies on the 24th of <i>April</i> , in the 25th year of his reign, and <i>Manuel</i> is crowned with the usual solemnity. — — —	17	155
5143	3487	1140	<i>Manuel</i> recovers several important places in <i>Phrygia</i> from the <i>Turks</i> ; and, being returned to <i>Constantinople</i> , marries <i>Gertrude</i> , sister-in-law to <i>Conrad</i> , emperor of <i>Germany</i> . — — —	17	156
5149	3493	1146	<i>Manuel</i> behaves in the most treacherous manner towards the emperor <i>Conrad</i> , and his troops; and, instead of assisting them with provisions, &c. destroys, and even poisons them; which occasions a dreadful mortality in his army: he moreover betrays all his designs to the <i>Turkish</i> sultan: to revenge which, <i>Roger</i> , king of <i>Sicily</i> takes the island of <i>Corcyra</i> , seizes on and plunders the cities of <i>Thebes</i> and <i>Corinth</i> , and other considerable places in <i>Boeotia</i> . — — —	17	156
5150	3494	1147	<i>Manuel</i> declares war against king <i>Roger</i> , and gains several advantages over him; but, by the mediation of the pope, is prevailed upon to conclude a peace with him. — — —	17	157
5160	3504	1157	<i>Manuel</i> leads a powerful army against the <i>Turks</i> ; and scornfully rejects their offers of peace; but is soon after grievously wounded, and his army so harassed and hemmed in on every side, that he is glad to accept of one on their own terms; but as shamefully breaks it as soon as he is out of danger. — — —	17	157
5162	3506	1159	The <i>Turkish</i> sultan sends 20,000 of his forces into <i>Phrygia</i> ; who destroy with fire and sword; but are at length all cut off to a man by the emperor, who recovers an immense booty from them. — — —	17	158
5164	3508	1161	<i>Manuel</i> , being now free from all future attacks from the <i>Turks</i> , turns his thoughts wholly to religious matters; and, by introducing sundry heterodox opinions, raises		

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			such disturbances in the church, as are only quelled by his death.	17	158
5180	3524	1177	The emperor <i>Manuel</i> dies in <i>September</i> , in the 38th year of his reign ; after having, for some time before, taken the monastic ha- bit ; and is succeeded by his son <i>Alexius</i> , a youth about 12 years old ; whose mother rules with such an arbitrary sway, extor- sion, and cruelty, as creates an universal dislike, and gives the <i>Turks</i> an opportunity of dismembering several provinces from the empire.	17	158
5181	3525	1178	<i>Andronicus</i> , first cousin to the late emperor, causes himself to be proclaimed guardian to young <i>Alexius</i> ; and, under that title, com- mits the most horrid cruelties on the <i>Con- stantinopolitans</i> ; causes the empress mother to be strangled, and other persons of distinc- tion to be banished, imprisoned, murdered, &c.	17	159
5183	3527	1180	<i>Andronicus</i> causes the young emperor to be so- lemnly crowned ; and, in the midst of the public acclamations, sets some of his crea- tures to cry out, <i>Long live Alexius and An- dronicus, the two Roman emperors !</i> upon which he is likewise crowned ; and, some few days after, orders young <i>Alexius</i> to be strangled.	17	160
5184	3528	1181	<i>William</i> , king of <i>Sicily</i> , being invited to war against <i>Andronicus</i> , takes <i>Dyrrachium</i> and <i>Theffalonica</i> ; puts all the people to the sword ; and defeats his army ; which so en- rages him, that he wreaks his fury on all about him, without distinction : upon which <i>Isaac Angelus</i> is proclaimed emperor in his stead.	17	161
5185	3529	1182	<i>Andronicus</i> endeavours to sail away into <i>Scythia</i> ; but is providentially driven back by contrary winds, and, soon after, seized and brought in chains to <i>Isaac Angelus</i> ; who orders one of his hands to be cut off, and one of his eyes to be put out ; and delivers him up to the mercy of the enraged populace ; (by whom he is treated with the utmost igno- miny and cruelty, and tortured to death, in the 73d year of his age, and second of his reign.	17	162
5186	3530	1183	<i>Isaac Angelus</i> begins his reign with recalling and restoring all the banished, and sends <i>Branas</i> with an army into <i>Sicily</i> ; where he		

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			gains several considerable victories over <i>William's</i> forces ; whilst the <i>Sicilian fleet</i> is most of it taken by that of the emperor, and the prisoners sent to <i>Constantinople</i> , who are suffered to be starved to death. —	Vol.	Pag.
5187	3531	1184	<i>Isaac</i> equips a powerful fleet and army, in order to recover <i>Cyprus</i> from <i>Isaac Comnenus</i> , who had seized upon that island ; but both are destroyed by <i>Margarites</i> the pirate ; upon which the <i>Mæssians</i> , assisted by the <i>Scythians</i> , revolt. — — — — —	17	163
5188	3532	1185	<i>John Ducas</i> , the emperor's uncle, defeats the <i>Scythians</i> and <i>Mæssians</i> at several encounters ; but is quickly recalled by the jealous emperor, and <i>John Cantacuzenus</i> sent in his room, who, through his rashness, is quite defeated by them : upon which the famed <i>Branas Alexius</i> is sent to succeed him, and gains some considerable advantages over them. —	17	163
5189	3533	1186	<i>Branas</i> returns on a sudden to <i>Adrianople</i> , and causes himself to be proclaimed emperor ; then encamps near <i>Constantinople</i> , in hopes to reduce it by famine ; but is, after an obstinate fight, defeated and killed by the brave <i>Conrad</i> , the emperor's general. —	17	163
5191	3535	1188	<i>Isaac</i> , being bribed by the sultan <i>Solyman</i> , obstructs the progress of <i>Frederic Barbarossa</i> , emperor of <i>Germany</i> , who was marching at the head of a numerous army, to support the crusade ; and not only imprisons his ambassadors, but cuts off his passage, and seizes on his provisions : upon which the exasperated <i>Germans</i> break into <i>Thrace</i> , defeat <i>Isaac's</i> forces, and subdue all the countries between the <i>Ægean</i> and <i>Euxine</i> sea. —	17	164
5192	3536	1189	<i>Isaac</i> , not able to make head against the <i>Germans</i> , is forced to release <i>Frederick's</i> ambassadors, and to sue to him for peace ; which is at last granted him upon very severe and dishonourable terms. — — — — —	17	165
5194	3538	1191	An impostor sets up for the son of the late emperor <i>Michael</i> ; and, being supported by the sultan of <i>Iconium</i> , seizes on all the cities on the <i>Meander</i> ; but, having one day drank to excess, is stabbed with his own sword by a priest, while he is asleep. — — — — —	17	165
5196	3540	1193	The <i>Scythians</i> break furiously into the empire ; the emperor goes against them, and has most of his forces cut in pieces. <i>Alexius Guido</i> is likewise defeated ; and, after him, <i>Batatzes</i>	17	166

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Y. of Wld.	Y. of Fld.	Aft. Chr.			Vol.	Page.
			<i>Basilus</i> , who is slain, and most of his army cut off on the spot. — — —		17	166
5196	3540	1193	Whilst the emperor is engaged against the <i>Scythians</i> , his brother <i>Alexius Angelus</i> causes himself to be proclaimed emperor by the army; upon which <i>Isaac</i> flees to <i>Macra</i> , where, being overtaken, he hath his eyes put out, and is cast into a prison, after he had reigned nine years, and eight months. —		17	166
5197	3541	1194	<i>Alexius Angelus</i> is no sooner crowned emperor than he gives himself up to all kind of debaucheries; and, through his excessive indolence, suffers the <i>Scythians</i> and <i>Turks</i> to lay waste some of the best provinces of the empire. — — —		17	167
5205	3549	1202	<i>Alexius</i> releases his brother <i>Isaac</i> out of his confinement, and sends for his son, about 12 years old, to come to court; from whence he some time after escapes, and goes to the pope; by whom he is earnestly recommended to <i>Philip</i> emperor of <i>Germany</i> ; who accordingly engages the <i>Venetians</i> and <i>French</i> to set him upon the throne. — — —		17	167
5206	3550	1203	The <i>French</i> and <i>Venetians</i> sail to <i>Corfu</i> , the place of rendezvous; thence to <i>Dyrrachium</i> and <i>Chalcedon</i> , where having landed their forces, they besiege and take <i>Constantinople</i> ; whilst the usurper retires with all his regalia, and other treasure, to <i>Zagora</i> in <i>Thrace</i> ; upon which <i>Isaac</i> and his son are proclaimed, and crowned on the first day of <i>August</i> . — — —		17	168
			The two emperors pursue the usurper as far as <i>Adrianople</i> ; and thence drive him quite out of the imperial dominions, and return to <i>Constantinople</i> in triumph. — — —		17	169
			A dreadful fire happens at <i>Constantinople</i> , which, in a very short time, reduces the greatest part of that metropolis to ashes. —		17	169
5207	3551	1204	The emperor <i>Isaac</i> dies, and his son is obliged to raise such heavy taxes, in order to pay his <i>Venetian</i> and <i>French</i> allies, as cause an universal discontent: upon which <i>John Ducas</i> , surnamed <i>Murzuphlus</i> , incenses the populace against him; and, in the height of the tumult, enters the palace, and strangles him, and gets himself proclaimed emperor. — — —		17	170
			The western princes are no sooner apprised of <i>Ducas's</i> horrid treason, than they march directly to <i>Constantinople</i> ; and, having taken it by storm, murder all the <i>Greeks</i> that fall			

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			into their hands; by which means that metropolis passes into the hands of the <i>Latins</i> , 874 years after the removal of the imperial seat from <i>Rome</i> thither. ———	17	170
5207	3551	1204	The <i>Latin</i> princes proceed to elect a new emperor, and to divide their new conquests between them. <i>Baldwin</i> , earl of <i>Flanders</i> , is chosen emperor, and crowned with the utmost splendor, at the church of <i>St. Sophia</i> ; and that metropolis, with <i>Thrace</i> , is allotted for his share; to <i>Boniface</i> , count of <i>Montferrat</i> , is given <i>Thessaly</i> , which is erected into a kingdom; and to the <i>Venetians</i> are given the islands of the <i>Archipelago</i> , &c.——	17	172
5208	3552	1205	<i>Theodorus Lascaris</i> , son-in-law to <i>Alexius Angelus</i> , having escaped out of his confinement into <i>Bithynia</i> , makes himself master of <i>Phrygia</i> , <i>Mæsia</i> , <i>Ionian</i> , and <i>Lydia</i> ; assumes the imperial dignity, and makes <i>Nice</i> the metropolis of his new empire; whilst <i>David</i> and <i>Alexius Comneni</i> , the grandsons of the late tyrant <i>Andronicus</i> , escaping also out of <i>Constantinople</i> , seize upon <i>Pontus</i> , <i>Galatia</i> , and <i>Cappadocia</i> , erect likewise a new empire, and make <i>Trapezond</i> its metropolis. ———	17	172
5209	3553	1206	<i>John</i> , king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , marches against the new emperor <i>Baldwin</i> , whilst he is besieging <i>Adrianople</i> ; defeats his army with great slaughter, relieves the place, and carries <i>Baldwin</i> prisoner to <i>Ternova</i> , his own capital; where he causes his hands and feet to be cut off, and his body to be thrown into the next valley, to be devoured by wild beasts. ———	17	173
			<i>Alexius Angelus</i> , the late usurper, engages <i>Jathathines</i> , sultan of <i>Iconium</i> , against his son-in-law <i>Theodore Lascaris</i> ; who marches accordingly with him, at the head of 20,000 men, and lays siege to <i>Antioch</i> on the <i>Meander</i> . ———	19	538
5210	3554	1207	<i>Lascaris</i> hastens to the relief of <i>Antioch</i> , with only 2,000 men; surprises and defeats the <i>Turks</i> , kills their sultan, and carries about his head on a spear; takes <i>Angelus</i> prisoner, and forces the <i>Turks</i> to accept of a peace on his own terms. ———	17	173
			<i>Henry</i> , the brother and successor of the unfortunate <i>Baldwin</i> , drives the <i>Scythians</i> out of <i>Thrace</i> , and then turns his arms against <i>Lascaris</i> , the new emperor of <i>Nice</i> , and, after a long and bloody contest, obliges him to ac-	17	173

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			knowlege him emperor of <i>Constantinople</i> , and concludes a peace with him. —	17	174
5212	3556	1209	<i>Henry</i> drives the <i>Bulgarians</i> out of <i>Thrace</i> , and then goes to war with <i>Michael Angelus</i> , a Greek prince, who had seized on <i>Ætolia</i> and <i>Epirus</i> , and stiled himself despot of them; but, after a long and successless contest, is obliged to acknowlege him. —	17	174
5220	3564	1217	The emperor <i>Henry</i> dies, in the 40th year of his age, after a glorious reign of near eleven years; and is succeeded by his brother-in-law <i>Peter</i> , count of <i>Auxerre</i> ; who is crowned at <i>Rome</i> , by pope <i>Honorius</i> III. on the 9th day of <i>April</i> . —	17	174
5221	3565	1218	<i>Peter</i> enters into an alliance with the <i>Venetians</i> against <i>Theodorus</i> , the successor of <i>Michael</i> in <i>Ætolia</i> and <i>Epirus</i> , and lays siege to <i>Dyrrachium</i> , which the despot had lately seized; but, not being able to reduce it, comes to an agreement with him: but <i>Theodore</i> having promised to give him a free passage, and falling treacherously upon him, cuts off most of his forces, takes the emperor prisoner, and puts him to death soon after. —	17	175
5222	3566	1219	The <i>Latins</i> elect <i>Philip</i> count of <i>Namur</i> , and eldest son to <i>Peter</i> , emperor; who refusing the crown, his second son, <i>Robert</i> , is, with some difficulty, prevailed upon to accept it. —	17	175
5224	3568	1221	<i>Theodore Lascaris</i> , emperor of <i>Nice</i> , dies, in the 18th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son-in-law <i>John Ducas</i> , surnamed <i>Vataces</i> ; who is crowned, in the following year, in that metropolis. —	17	175
5225	3569	1222	<i>Alexius</i> and <i>Angelus</i> , the sons of the deceased emperor <i>Lascaris</i> , obtain from the emperor <i>Peter</i> an army, to oppose <i>Vataces</i> ; who marches against them, cuts off the flower of them, and takes both brothers prisoners. —	17	175
5227	3571	1224	<i>Vataces</i> , having equipped a fleet with the utmost expedition, falls suddenly on the <i>Latins</i> in the islands of the <i>Archipelago</i> , drives them away, and seizes on most of those islands. —	17	175
5229	3573	1226	<i>Azem</i> , or <i>Affan</i> , king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , hearing of <i>Vataces</i> 's great success, enters into an alliance with him: he likewise renews the peace with the sultan of <i>Iconium</i> , and subdues all the countries between the <i>Bosporus</i> and the <i>Hellepont</i> . —	17	176
5230	3574	1227	<i>Theodore</i> , despot of <i>Epirus</i> , having seized on <i>Thes-saly</i> and <i>Thrace</i> , assumes the imperial title,		

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			and is crowned by the patriarch of <i>Bulgaria</i> ; but, soon after, breaking the peace with the <i>Bulgarian</i> king, is, after a long and bloody contest, defeated and taken prisoner by him, and condemned to lose his eyes. —		17	176
5231	3575	1228	<i>Robert</i> , the <i>Latin</i> emperor at <i>Constantinople</i> , dies, in the 9th year of his reign ; and is succeeded by his son <i>Baldwin II.</i> a child of eight years of age ; and <i>John de Brienne</i> , formerly king of <i>Jerusalem</i> , and a famous commander, is appointed regent of the empire. — — — — —		17	176
5236	3580	1233	<i>Vataces</i> , emperor of <i>Nice</i> , and <i>Azen</i> , king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , break into <i>Thrace</i> , and lay siege to <i>Constantinople</i> , with an army of 100,000 men ; against whom the brave regent sallies out with only 200 horse, and a few foot, puts the besiegers to flight, and pursues them with great slaughter. — — — — —		17	176
5238	3582	1235	The two confederate kings returning to the charge, in the following year, are again defeated ; but the <i>Latins</i> are at length so reduced, that the regent is obliged to shut himself up within the imperial city, and to send the young emperor to solicit for succours from the western princes. — — — — —		17	177
5239	3583	1236	The <i>Venetian</i> fleet arrives before <i>Constantinople</i> ; and soon obliges <i>Azen</i> and <i>Vataces</i> to raise the siege. — — — — —		17	177
5240	3584	1237	<i>John de Brienne</i> , the worthy regent, dies, in the 9th year of his regency ; whose loss might have proved fatal to the empire, had not <i>Vataces</i> and <i>Azen</i> come to a timely rupture ; in which the latter joins with the <i>Latins</i> , and lays siege to <i>Chiorli</i> ; but raises it quickly after. — — — — —		17	177
5241	3585	1238	<i>Azen</i> , king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , having buried his wife, marries the daughter of <i>Theodorus</i> , late despot of <i>Epirus</i> , whom he had taken prisoner ; and assists him to recover his dominions from his brother <i>Manuel</i> , now in possession of them ; which done, <i>Theodorus</i> appoints his son to reign in his stead, and causes him to be acknowledged emperor. — — — — —		17	178
			<i>Azen</i> dies, and <i>Vataces</i> , having made an alliance with the <i>Scythians</i> in <i>Macedon</i> , invades <i>Theodorus's</i> dominions, obliges him to lay down the title of emperor, and to be content with that of despot. — — — — —		17	178

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5242	3586	1239	The young emperor <i>Baldwin</i> , being returned from the western courts, is crowned by the patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> ; makes an alliance with the two <i>Comneni</i> , or emperors of <i>Trapezond</i> ; and, by their assistance, makes himself master of <i>Chiorli</i> ; which <i>Vataces</i> , however, recovers soon after from him, together with the island of <i>Rhodes</i> . —						17	178
5258	3602	1255	<i>Vataces</i> , emperor of <i>Nice</i> , dies, in the 62d year of his age, and 33d of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Theodore Lascaris II</i> who renews the old alliance with the sultan of <i>Iconium</i> , enters into a war against the <i>Bulgarians</i> , and the despot of <i>Epirus</i> , and obliges them to accept of peace upon his own terms. —						17	178
—	—	—	<i>Michael Paleologus</i> , governor of <i>Asia</i> under <i>Theodore Lascaris</i> , being become suspected by him, withdraws privately to the sultan of <i>Iconium</i> , and signalizes himself with particular bravery in his service. —						17	178
5259	3603	1256	The <i>Tartars</i> cut off the forces of the sultan of <i>Iconium</i> , and oblige him to flee for aid to <i>Theodore Lascaris</i> , who assists him with an army, commanded by <i>Isaac Ducas</i> , a famed commander; in return for which the sultan surrenders the city of <i>Laodicea</i> to him. —						17	179
5260	3604	1257	<i>Theodore Lascaris</i> sends a kind invitation to <i>Michael Paleologus</i> , to return to him; and, upon his complying, restores to him his former command, honours, &c. —						17	179
5261	3605	1258	<i>Theodore Lascaris</i> dies, in the 3d year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>John</i> , a child nine years old; over whom he appoints the patriarch <i>Arsenius</i> , and <i>George Muzalo</i> , guardians: but while the emperor's funeral obsequies are performing, <i>Muzalo</i> and his two brothers are murdered by the nobility, and <i>Michael Paleologus</i> is appointed guardian to the young emperor. —						17	179
5262	3606	1259	<i>Michael Paleologus</i> marches against <i>Angelus</i> , despot of <i>Epirus</i> , who had invaded <i>Thrace</i> and <i>Macedon</i> , and defeats him with great slaughter. —						17	180
5263	3607	1260	<i>Michael Paleologus</i> is crowned emperor by the patriarch of <i>Nice</i> , on condition that he shall resign the empire to the young emperor, when come of age; and, quickly after, recovers <i>Peloponnesus</i> from the <i>Latins</i> , and the despot of <i>Epirus</i> . —						17	180

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5264	3608	1261	<i>Alexius Strategopulus</i> , general of <i>Paleologus</i> , surprises <i>Constantinople</i> in the dead of night, kills all the <i>Latins</i> that fall in his way, and sets fire to four different parts of that capital; upon which <i>Baldwin</i> the <i>Latin</i> emperor, the patriarch <i>Justinian</i> , and some of their friends, flee to the <i>Venetians</i> , and leave him in the possession of the place. ———	17	181
			<i>Michael Paleologus</i> , having settled matters at <i>Nice</i> , goes with his empress, his son <i>Andronicus</i> , the senate and nobles, to take possession of <i>Constantinople</i> ; and fixes his residence there. ———	17	181
5266	3610	1263	<i>Baldwin</i> , the deposed <i>Latin</i> emperor, gives <i>Constantinople</i> in dowry, with his daughter, to <i>Charles</i> , king of <i>Sicily</i> ; who makes great preparations for retaking it; upon which <i>Paleologus</i> causes himself to be crowned afresh in that capital, and deprives the young emperor <i>John</i> of his eyes; for which action the patriarch <i>Arsenius</i> excommunicates him. ———	17	182
5268	3612	1265	<i>Constantine</i> , king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , who had married the young emperor's sister, assisted by the despot of <i>Epirus</i> , break into <i>Thrace</i> ; against whom <i>Paleologus</i> leads a powerful army; but is totally defeated, and, with great difficulty, escapes to <i>Constantinople</i> , in a small vessel. ———	17	183
5269	3613	1266	The <i>Venetians</i> , having seized on the islands of the <i>Archipelago</i> , join with the king of <i>Sicily</i> against <i>Paleologus</i> ; which obliges the latter to have recourse to pope <i>Urban</i> IV. to whom he promises to submit his dominions to the <i>Latin</i> church: upon which that pontiff procures a peace between the emperor and the king of <i>Sicily</i> . ———	17	183
5277	3621	1274	A council is held at <i>Lyons</i> , in which <i>Paleologus</i> , either in person or by his ambassadors, publicly acknowledges the pope's supremacy, and strives to unite the <i>Greek</i> and <i>Latin</i> churches. ———	17	184
			<i>Josiph</i> , patriarch of <i>Constantinople</i> , with most of his clergy, protest against all that <i>Paleologus</i> had done at <i>Lyons</i> ; which so enrages that emperor, that he causes him to be banished; and uses the rest of the clergy with the utmost severity. ———	17	184
5278	3622	1275	<i>Stephen</i> , the fourth king of <i>Hungary</i> , having defeated <i>Cea</i> , king of <i>Bulgaria</i> , and cut his whole army in pieces, both he and his suc-		

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			cessors are acknowleged kings of <i>Hungary</i> and <i>Bulgaria</i> . ———		19	539
5284	3628	1281	<i>John Comnenus</i> , emperor of <i>Trebizond</i> , enters into an alliance with <i>Paleologus</i> , and comes to <i>Constantinople</i> , to marry his daughter <i>Eudocia</i> , in person. ———		18	452
5285	3629	1282	On the 30th of <i>March</i> , in this year, being <i>Easter-day</i> , is transacted the bloody massacre of the <i>French</i> in <i>Sicily</i> , called the <i>Sicilian</i> <i>Vespers</i> ; and, in the following year, pope <i>Martin IV.</i> excommunicates <i>Paleologus</i> for having contributed to that infamous deed. ———		17	184
5286	3630	1283	<i>Paleologus</i> , by this time quite worn out by crosses and fatigues, is taken ill as he is marching against the <i>Turks</i> ; and dies in the 58th year of his age, and 24th of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Andronicus</i> . ———		17	184
5287	3631	1284	<i>Andronicus</i> restores the ceremonies of the <i>Greek</i> church, and throws off the pope's supre- macy; by which he creates a new ferment in the empire; which is still increased by his imprisoning his brother <i>Constantine</i> , who had gained him several signal victories over the <i>Turks</i> ; and <i>Michael</i> , the son of <i>Alexius</i> <i>Strategopulus</i> , who had recovered <i>Constanti-</i> <i>nople</i> from the <i>Latins</i> . ———		17	184
5288	3632	1285	Upon the removal of those two great generals, the <i>Turks</i> , under the famed <i>Othoman</i> , make themselves masters of several places in <i>Phry-</i> <i>gia</i> , <i>Caria</i> , and <i>Bithynia</i> ; and, among them, the city of <i>Nice</i> . ———		17	185
5290	3634	1287	<i>Andronicus</i> sends <i>Philanthropenus</i> and <i>Libadarius</i> against the <i>Turks</i> ; the former of whom, af- ter gaining some advantages over them, causes himself to be proclaimed emperor; but is soon after betrayed to the latter, who orders his eyes to be put out. ———		17	185
5291	3635	1288	<i>Andronicus</i> , having made his son <i>Michael</i> his colleague, sends him, at the head of 10,000 <i>Massagetæ</i> mercenaries, against the <i>Turks</i> ; who is totally defeated by them, and, with great difficulty, escapes to <i>Constantinople</i> . ———		17	185
5292	3636	1289	<i>Andronicus</i> hires a fresh body of <i>Catalans</i> , who revolt from his son, for putting their treache- rous and insolent commander to death: up- on which they invite the <i>Turks</i> to their as- sistance; who come accordingly, for the first time into <i>Europe</i> ; which proves, in the se- quel, one of the most fatal events that ever happened to the empire. ———		17	186

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5292	3636	1289	The <i>Turks</i> and <i>Catalans</i> now over-run all <i>Thrace</i> , and put all to fire and sword; and <i>Michael</i> , who is sent against them, being abandoned by his <i>Greek</i> and other auxiliaries, is, in spite of his valour, defeated, and forced to retire to <i>Didymothicum</i> , and to leave <i>Thrace</i> to their mercy. — — —	17	186
5293	3637	1290	The <i>Turks</i> offer to retire out of his dominions, and <i>Andronicus</i> promises them a free passage through them, with ships, &c. but the <i>Greek</i> mercenaries, envying them their vast booty, contrive to surprise and cut them in pieces in the night; which being apprised of, they fortify themselves in a castle; whether vast numbers of their nation come to their assistance, and help them to destroy all before them in their march. — — —	17	187
5295	3639	1292	<i>Andronicus</i> having gathered up all his forces, marches against the <i>Turks</i> ; who, sallying out suddenly upon him, put him to flight, take many of his officers, seize on his camp, military chest, rich imperial crown, standards, &c. — — —	17	187
5298	3642	1295	<i>John Comnenus</i> , emperor of <i>Trebizond</i> , dies, and leaves two sons behind him, viz. <i>Alexius II.</i> who succeeds him, and <i>John</i> , whom the empress <i>Eudocia</i> , their mother, takes with her to <i>Constantinople</i> . — — —	18	452
5299	3633	1296	<i>Philes Pateologus</i> , a near relation of <i>Andronicus</i> , and a man of singular piety, undertakes, under the divine assistance, to go against the <i>Turks</i> ; and, with 1,000 foot, and 200 horse, engages <i>Chaleb</i> , the <i>Turkish</i> general, who was ravaging <i>Thrace</i> , and totally cuts him and his men off. — — —	17	188
5306	3650	1303	<i>Alexius II.</i> emperor of <i>Trebizond</i> , dies, in the 8th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Basilus</i> , who reigns 17 years. — —	17	452
5314	3658	1311	<i>Andronicus</i> , the son of <i>Michael</i> , and grandson of the emperor, a lewd and profligate youth, hires some assassins to murder any man that should come to a favourite mistress of his; and these, unfortunately, kill his brother <i>Manuel</i> , in the dark; the grief of which soon after breaks their father's heart. — —	17	189
5316	3660	1313	Young <i>Andronicus</i> , instigated by his lewd companions, makes a desperate attempt upon the emperor's life; and is, with great difficulty, restrained from murdering him, by		

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5318	3662	1315	his affectionate tears, and his promise of naming him his successor to the empire. — The emperor, finding his grandson still irclaimable, resolves to seize and confine him; but, having discovered his design to the patriarch <i>Gerasimus</i> , the treacherous prelate betrays it to the young prince, who makes his escape the night before; and, having reached <i>Adrianople</i> , gets himself proclaimed emperor by the officers of the army; whilst the emperor causes him to be declared a public enemy to the empire, and proscribes all his adherents. — — —	17	190	
5321	3665	1318	Young <i>Andronicus</i> sends <i>Syrgiannes</i> , at the head of a great army, to seize upon <i>Constantinople</i> . — — —	17	190	
5323	3667	1320	<i>Basilus</i> , emperor of <i>Tropezond</i> , dies, in the 17th year of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>Basilus II.</i> who is obliged to fight his way to the throne. — — —	17	191	
5324	3668	1321	The emperor <i>Andronicus</i> sends <i>Theoleptus</i> , bishop of <i>Philadelphia</i> , and other nobles, to his rebellious grandson, with offers of an accommodation; which is at length, with some difficulty, brought about, and the empire is divided between the grandfather and grandson. — — —	18	452	
5327	3671	1324	Young <i>Andronicus</i> falls out again with his grandfather; who, after several hot contests and hostilities on both sides, takes him for his colleague, and causes him to be crowned, with his new wife <i>Anne</i> of <i>Savoy</i> , at the great church of <i>St. Sophia</i> . — — —	17	191	
5330	3674	1327	The <i>Turks</i> make themselves masters of the city of <i>Prusa</i> in <i>Bithynia</i> ; which, upon the death of <i>Othoman</i> , is made the seat of the <i>Turkish</i> empire by his son <i>Orchanes</i> . — — —	17	192	
			Young <i>Andronicus</i> having seized on the public revenue of <i>Thrace</i> , &c. the old emperor orders his governors in <i>Macedon</i> , and other provinces, to act against him as a public enemy: upon which he takes <i>Thessalonica</i> , and other strong places; which obliges his grandfather to send to the king of <i>Bulgaria</i> for assistance. — — —	17	191	
5331	3675	1328	Young <i>Andronicus</i> marches to <i>Constantinople</i> , which is betrayed to him by some soldiers; and, being there acknowledged as emperor, deprives his grandfather of his power, and only permits him to enjoy the bare outside	17	193	

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			of majesty, with a pension of 24,000 pieces of gold. ————		17	194
5331	3675	1328	The king of <i>Bulgaria</i> invades <i>Thrace</i> with a powerful army; but, upon the sudden ap- proach of the new emperor, retires with all speed. <i>Andronicus</i> pursues him into his do- minions, and puts all before him to fire and sword. ————		17	195
5332	3676	1329	<i>Andronicus</i> now bends his forces against the <i>Turks</i> ; retakes <i>Nice</i> , and other strong-holds; but is quickly after defeated by <i>Orchanes</i> , the present sultan; who recovers <i>Nice</i> by stratagem, takes <i>Abydos</i> , <i>Nicomedia</i> , &c. whilst young <i>Andronicus</i> is prevented, by sickness, from obstructing his progress. ————		17	196
5333	3677	1330	<i>Andronicus</i> , during his illness, intended to re- in throne his grandfather; but, being now recovered, obliges him to go into a mona- stery; where he dies about two years after, in the 72d year of his age. ————		17	197
5340	3684	1337	<i>Andronicus</i> , not being in a condition to stop the conquests of the <i>Turks</i> in <i>Asia</i> , concludes a dishonourable peace with them, and yields to them all they had taken from him. ————		17	197
5342	3686	1339	<i>Basilus II.</i> emperor of <i>Trebizond</i> , is murdered by his wife <i>Irene</i> , in the 19th year of his reign; and she takes the government of the empire into her hands. ————		18	453
5343	3687	1340	Whilst <i>Andronicus</i> is employed in suppressing the revolted <i>Thessalians</i> , the <i>Turks</i> break the peace, cross over into <i>Europe</i> , ravage the sea-coasts, and repass the streights, laden with immense booty. ————		17	197
5344	3688	1341	<i>Andronicus III.</i> dies in the 45th year of his age, and 13th of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>John</i> ; who being but nine years old, <i>John Cantacuzenus</i> is appointed his guar- dian, and discharges that trust with singular honour and uprightness; but, being misre- presented to the empress mother by the in- triguing patriarch, she causes him to be de- clared a public enemy: upon which the ar- my, at the head of which he was at <i>Didy- mothicum</i> , proclaim him emperor the follow- ing year. ————		17	198
5345	3689	1342	The empress, having caused all the relations of <i>Cantacuzenus</i> to be imprisoned, raises a powerful army against him. He sends re- peated offers of accommodation to her, which being rejected, he at length marches			

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				to <i>Constantinople</i> , where he is received with universal joy, and saluted emperor. ———	17	198
5350	3694	1347	A	treaty is concluded at <i>Constantinople</i> , and solemnly sworn to, on the 8th of <i>February</i> , by the empress, and her son <i>John Paleologus</i> , that <i>Cantacuzenus</i> shall be declared colleague to the young emperor, &c. who is accordingly crowned by the patriarch <i>Isidore</i> ; quickly after which he marries his daughter <i>Helena</i> to young <i>Paleologus</i> . ———	17	199
5353	3697	1350		<i>John Cantacuzenus</i> , notwithstanding his singular justice and moderation, becomes odious to the clergy, and zealous laity, on account of his friendship to, and alliance with, <i>Orchanes</i> the <i>Turkish</i> sultan. ———	17	201
5356	3700	1353		The <i>Genoese</i> , now grown powerful at sea, being denied the liberty of enlarging their city, set fire to the suburbs of <i>Constantinople</i> , seize the emperor's ships in that harbour, gain considerable advantages at sea, and in some islands in the <i>Archipelago</i> . ———	17	201
5359	3703	1356		<i>Crates</i> , king of the <i>Servii</i> , out of resentment to <i>Cantacuzenus</i> , sows the seeds of discord between him and young <i>Paleologus</i> ; which grow at length to an open rupture; in which the young prince's forces are defeated in <i>Thrace</i> , and himself obliged to retire to <i>Constantinople</i> ; all other cities opening their gates to <i>Cantacuzenus</i> . ———	17	202
5360	3704	1357		A peace, however, is soon after concluded; upon which <i>Cantacuzenus</i> , having resigned his authority, retires into a monastery at <i>Mangana</i> ; but his son <i>Matthew</i> , whom he had declared emperor, pursues the war in <i>Thrace</i> . ———	17	202
				<i>John Paleologus</i> marches against <i>Matthew</i> , and beats him out of the field; and having soon after taken him prisoner, obliges him to renounce all claim to the crown, and then sets him at liberty. ———	17	202
				About the same time, the <i>Turks</i> , under <i>Solyman</i> , one of the sons of <i>Orchanes</i> , pass the <i>Hellepont</i> , seize on the strong fortrefs of <i>Coirido-Castron</i> , defeat the governor of <i>Galipolis</i> , and make themselves masters of that important place; which gives them the first settlement in <i>Europe</i> , where they have continued ever since. ———	17	202
5361	3705	1358		Sultan <i>Orchanes</i> dying soon after, is succeeded by his son <i>Amurath</i> ; who pursues the		

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			conquests of his brother <i>Solyman</i> , seizes on several parts of <i>Thrace</i> , and makes <i>Adrianople</i> the seat of his empire in <i>Europe</i> . ———	17	203
5352	3706	1359	<i>Andronicus</i> , the Greek emperor's eldest son, and <i>Cantuzes</i> , the eldest son of <i>Amurath</i> , conspire together to murder their respective fathers, and to reign in strict friendship; but, being both discovered and convicted, are condemned to lose their eyes, and to be closely confined. ———	17	203
5364	3708	1361	<i>Andronicus</i> , though blind, finds means, by the help of the <i>Galatan Genoese</i> , to escape out of his confinement; and, having made himself master of <i>Constantinople</i> , imprisons both his father and his brother <i>Manuel</i> , who had been declared his successor. ———	17	203
5366	3710	1363	Old <i>Andronicus</i> , and his son <i>Manuel</i> , escape out of prison; upon which the blind <i>Andronicus</i> yields the empire to them, rather than engage in a fresh civil war. ———	17	203
5367	3711	1364	The <i>Bulgarians</i> having, by the help of the Greek emperor, shaken off the <i>Hungarian</i> yoke, endeavour to recover <i>Adrianople</i> from the <i>Turks</i> , under their new king <i>Sasmenos</i> ; but are totally defeated by <i>Amurath</i> . ———	17	203
5390	3734	1387	<i>Amurath</i> , being treacherously slain, is succeeded by his son <i>Bajazet</i> ; who pursues his conquests in <i>Europe</i> ; subdues <i>Theffaly</i> , <i>Macedon</i> , <i>Phocis</i> , <i>Peloponnesus</i> , <i>Mysia</i> , &c. and drives all the despots and petty princes out of them. ———	19	539
5393	3737	1390	<i>Bajazet</i> enters <i>Bulgaria</i> with a powerful army, and totally reduces that kingdom; which hath continued a <i>Turkish</i> province ever since. ———	17	203
5394	3738	1391	<i>Bajazet</i> , elated with his vast conquests, sends an haughty message to the emperor, demanding a yearly tribute from him, together with his son <i>Manuel</i> , to attend him in his wars; both which he is forced to comply with. ———	19	539
5395	3739	1392	The emperor <i>John Paleologus</i> dies, in the 37th year of his reign, and is succeeded by his son <i>Manuel</i> ; who, without <i>Bajazet</i> 's knowledge or leave, hastes to <i>Constantinople</i> ; which so enrages the sultan, that he invades <i>Thrace</i> with fire and sword, and at length invests <i>Constantinople</i> by sea and land. ———	17	204
			The western princes send <i>Sigismund</i> , king of <i>Hungary</i> , and <i>John</i> , count of <i>Nevers</i> , at the		

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			head of 130,000 men, to <i>Manuel's</i> assistance; who, laying siege to <i>Nicopolis</i> , oblige <i>Bajazet</i> to raise that of <i>Constantinople</i> . —	17	204
5396	3740	1393	<i>Bajazet</i> engages the western princes; and, after a long and desperate conflict, defeats and kills 20,000 of their men, and takes the count of <i>Nevers</i> prisoner, together with 300 of their chief officers, and 20,000 soldiers; all whom he causes to be cruelly butchered, except the count and five other officers. —	17	204
5397	3741	1394	<i>Bajazet</i> returns to the siege of <i>Constantinople</i> ; but, finding it too strong for him, agrees privately with <i>John</i> , the son of <i>Andronicus</i> , to betray it to him; after which he sends the besieged word, that he will retire with his troops, if they consent to drive out <i>Manuel</i> , and set <i>John</i> upon the throne. —	17	205
			<i>Bajazet's</i> message being like to have caused a civil war among the citizens, <i>Manuel</i> , for peace-sake, resigns the empire to his nephew; and, taking his wife and children with him, sails to <i>Venice</i> , and thence to other courts, to solicit for fresh aid against the <i>Turks</i> ; upon whose departure <i>John</i> is crowned emperor. —	17	205
5399	3743	1396	<i>Bajazet</i> , having in vain pressed the new emperor to deliver up the city to him, renews the siege with fresh vigour, and reduces the place to great straits; when news are brought to him, that <i>Tamerlane</i> , having subdued all <i>Persia</i> , is in full march against him; upon which he is obliged to raise the siege, to go and oppose him. —	17	205
5404	3748	1401	<i>Bajazet</i> engages <i>Tamerlane</i> on the plain of <i>Angoria</i> in <i>Galatia</i> , on the 28th of <i>July</i> ; and, after a most bloody contest, is totally defeated, and taken prisoner; upon which the conqueror causes him to be confined in an iron cage, and to be carried about for a public spectacle; where he is said to have dashed out his brains against the bars of it, about a year after, in the 15th year of his reign. —	17	206
5405	3749	1402	<i>Manuel</i> , upon the news of <i>Bajazet's</i> overthrow, returns to <i>Constantinople</i> ; and is there received with all demonstrations of joy; and <i>John</i> is not only deposed, but banished for his perfidy. —	17	206
5415	3759	1412	The five sons of <i>Bajazet</i> take arms against each other, and a furious war is kindled between them, which lasts ten whole years, till		

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			<i>Mohammed</i> , the youngest of them all, having overcome all his competitors, is universally acknowledged sole monarch of the <i>Turks</i> . — — — — —		17	206
5415	3759	1412	<i>Manuel</i> , having made the wisest use of these intestine dissensions, by siding sometimes with one brother, sometimes with the other, and recovered several provinces from them, is suffered, by <i>Mohammed</i> , upon his being settled on the <i>Turkish</i> throne, to enjoy them peaceably whilst he lives, in consideration of the services he had done to him. — — — — —		17	206
5427	3771	1424	The emperor <i>Manuel</i> dies, in the 75th year of his age, and 37th of his reign; and is succeeded by his son <i>John</i> ; who having sided with <i>Mustapha</i> , a pretended son of <i>Bajazet</i> , against <i>Amurath</i> II. the son of <i>Mohammed</i> , <i>Amurath</i> , now on the <i>Turkish</i> throne, in revenge, lays close siege to <i>Constantinople</i> ; which is as stoutly defended by the citizens. — — — — —		17	206
5429	3773	1426	<i>Mustapha</i> , the younger brother of sultan <i>Amurath</i> II. supported by the prince of <i>Caramania</i> , proclaims himself sultan in <i>Asia</i> ; upon which <i>Amurath</i> is obliged to go against him; and, having got him betrayed into his hands, causes him to be strangled. — — — — —		17	207
5433	3777	1430	<i>Amurath</i> bends his resentment and forces against the prince of <i>Caramania</i> , and forces him at length to sue for peace on his own hard terms. — — — — —		17	207
5437	3781	1434	<i>Amurath</i> , having next made himself master of <i>Macedon</i> , <i>Greece</i> , and <i>Servia</i> , lays siege to <i>Belgrade</i> ; where the Christians, making a stout sally upon him, kill 15,000 of his men upon the spot, and oblige him to retire. — — — — —		17	207
5438	3782	1435	<i>John Hunniades</i> , the brave prince of <i>Hungary</i> , attacks <i>Amurath</i> in his retreat from <i>Belgrade</i> , cuts off a vast number of his men, and, in the next engagement, kills 20,000 <i>Turks</i> on the spot, and as many more in their flight. — — — — —		17	207
5441	3785	1438	<i>Amurath</i> sends two fresh armies into <i>Transylvania</i> ; which are likewise cut off, one after the other, by the brave <i>Hunniades</i> ; who, quickly after, recovers all <i>Bulgaria</i> and <i>Servia</i> from him. — — — — —		17	207
5447	3791	1444	<i>Hunniades</i> , in conjunction with <i>Uladislaus</i> , king of <i>Hungary</i> , engages <i>Amurath</i> afresh at <i>Varna</i> , where the rashness of the <i>Hungarian</i> king hurries him to his own death, and occasions the destruction of their united forces. <i>Hunni-</i>			

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			<i>ades</i> , having had the good fortune to escape, is chosen protector of that kingdom during the minority of <i>Laodislaus</i> . ———	17	207
545 ¹	3795	1448	<i>Hunniades</i> , having raised a considerable army, engages <i>Amurath</i> again near <i>Cofforva</i> : the battle lasts three whole days; in the two first of which he gains some great advantages over the <i>Turks</i> ; but his army, being quite tired out on the third, is totally routed, with the loss of 8,000 men; among whom was the flower of the <i>Hungarian</i> nobility; whilst the <i>Turks</i> gain the victory with the loss of 34,000 of their men, and force <i>Hunniades</i> through <i>Servia</i> into <i>Hungary</i> . ———	17	208
			<i>John Palaeologus</i> sends an embassy to <i>Amurath</i> , to conclude a peace on any terms with him; and accordingly yields to him some fortresses on the <i>Euxine</i> sea, and an annual tribute of 300,000 aspers, to save the poor remains of his empire. ———	17	208
			In this year is held the famed council of <i>Ferrara</i> ; which is, on account of the plague, removed thence to <i>Florence</i> ; in which the union of the <i>Greek</i> and <i>Latin</i> churches is concluded and signed. ———	17	208
			The emperor <i>John</i> , who had repaired to the council of <i>Ferrara</i> , to engage the western princes to his assistance against the <i>Turks</i> , meets, upon his return, with so many mortifying disasters, that he sinks quite under them, and dies in the 27th year of his reign, leaving his empire, now confined within the walls of <i>Constantinople</i> , to his brother <i>Constantine</i> . ———	17	209
545 ²	3796	1449	<i>Alexius</i> , emperor of <i>Trebizond</i> , is murdered by his son <i>John II.</i> who is so hemmed in on all sides by sultan <i>Amurath</i> , and afterwards by his son <i>Mohammed</i> , that he is forced to pay him an annual tribute of 3,000 ducats. ———	18	454
545 ³	3797	1450	Sultan <i>Amurath</i> dies, and is succeeded by his son <i>Mohammed</i> ; who immediately strangles all his brothers, and builds the two famous castles, called <i>Neocastrum</i> and <i>Apocastrum</i> , to command the streights of the <i>Bosporus</i> , and shut up the garison of <i>Constantinople</i> from making any farther excursions into his dominions. ———	17	209
545 ⁴	3798	1451	The new sultan sends <i>Caraca</i> , his admiral, to seize on the few forts which the emperor still held on the <i>Euxine</i> ; whilst his other		

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			forces keep <i>Constantinople</i> blocked up by sea and land.		17	210
5455	3799	1452	<i>Mohammed</i> makes himself master of the fort of <i>St. Stephen</i> by assault; soon after which all the other forts about <i>Constantinople</i> , except that of <i>Selymbria</i> , surrender to him.		17	211
5456	3800	1453	<i>Mohammed</i> marches from <i>Adrianople</i> , at the head of 300,000 men, and invests the city of <i>Constantinople</i> , on the 26th day of <i>April</i> . The besieged, on their side, make a most noble defence; and, by their frequent sallies, cut off a vast number of his forces; which he keeps constantly supplied with fresh ones.		17	214
			The emperor, finding his repeated offers of peace, and of a yearly tribute, disdained by the proud sultan, makes all necessary preparations to sustain the enemy's assault; and, falling out with some of his bravest nobles, maintains his ground with them with surprising courage and intrepidity, till, overpowered by numbers, and surrounded with the dead bodies of his best friends, he dies with sword in hand, in the 49th year of his age, and 5th of his reign.		17	215
			<i>Constantinople</i> is taken, and entered by the <i>Turks</i> , on the 29th of <i>May</i> , and given up to be plundered three whole days; and, from that time, becomes the seat of the <i>Turkish</i> empire. This sad catastrophe of the last <i>Roman</i> emperor, the final dissolution of the <i>Constantinopolitan</i> empire, happened in the year of the <i>Greeks</i> 6961. of <i>Rome</i> 2202. of the <i>Christian</i> æra 1453. and of the <i>Hegeira</i> , or <i>Turkish</i> account, 857.		17	215
5465	3809	1462	In this year <i>Mohammed</i> besieges and takes the city of <i>Trebizond</i> ; and, contrary to his promise, causes all the sad remains of the imperial family of the <i>Comneni</i> to be put to death; and thereby puts a final end to the <i>Trapezuntine</i> empire, after it had stood 258 years from its first founder.		18	455

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